Labor—1929

Alabama.

Occupation. Wages, etc.

THE EMPLOYMENT PROBLEM

The habit of squealing has gotten fairly well fixed on the Birmingham District as well as other centers of the country—we mean the habit of squealing hard times.

It is true that labor opportunities have been muchly decreased in the past many months and this has left an impression such that there must be a veritable boom before the effects of increased employment can be made sensible.

The improved employment situation strikes the ordinary laborer very feebly, and the business man by contact becomes contaminated with the same feeling. From the viewpoint of experts, the trend in business and labor is increasingly fair and the long seige of hard times has at most proven to be a period of adjustment in wages, prices and jobs.

There have come changes in industrial activities with the consequent reduction of overhead by the riddance of surplus executive, managerial and secretarial help. There has also been an awakening to the need of increased business activities among Negroes and a confirming of the fact that diversified employment for Negroes is gaining in centers where diversified industries are increasing.

It is reasonable to expect that those industries which cater for Negro trade will also give Negroes employment—that to expect the Negro to give the consideration of spending without getting the consideration of earning is unfair and subject to cure only through the Negroes' organized effort to become proficient and also resist the tendency to take all and give none.

The labor supply has been waiting the return of the former capacity of production activities. Perhaps, the demand for products is quite as great as ever but the lack of earned money with which to buy these products has decreased consumption and both the laborer and business man suffer because the one cannot buy without money and the other cannot sell without a customer with money.

In the days of quiet activity in labor the readjustment of all kinds of industries to a larger scale has gone on at an exceedingly brisk pace. The money has flowed in the direction of pools and left the upper levels of industry almost "high and dry."

The money market has flourished at the expense of the labor market and the matter of creating a market for labor devolves on the determination of the laborer to organize for reducing his requirements, sell himself his necessities or create a demand for his services. The Negro must increase the diversity of his business projects as well as his efficiency in the line of the arts requiring mechanical or any kind of skill.

MOTOR ASSOCIATION SPREADING IN ALA.; COMPANY PLEASED

The National Motors Association, with headquarters in Nashville, Tenn., is spreading rapidly in the State of Alabama. A large unit of the work was established in the City of Birmingham several weeks ago, and according to the president, Mr. A. R. Tucker, the work is being established in Montgomery, Birmingham, Mobile, the national organizer, Mr. B. Wesley Crutcher, will proceed to Mobile.

Quite a large number have joined the organization in Birmingham, Ensley and Bessemer, and the association is encouraged over the work being done in this state.

ADVERTISER
MOBILE, ALA.

JUL 24 1928

ress in health ...

AFTER LOAN SHARKS

The Tuscaloosa Chamber of Commerce has embarked on a campaign to drive loan sharks out of that town and it is something in which other communities might profitably engage. It is estimated that these loan sharks take no less than $250,000 a year from legitimate trade channels in Tuscaloosa, most of which is taken from poor men or negroes who are ignorant of their rights.

A strong effort was made during the last two legislatures to strengthen the laws against loan sharks but a large, well-financed and successful lobby succeeded in preventing any action. There is much that can be done, however under the present laws, and cities can perform a service to themselves as well as to their more humble citizens if they will engage actively in efforts to stop the extortion that so often accompanies the borrowing of money by a poor and helpless negro or unfortunate white.

Labor-1929

Decorating Wages etc.

Supervisor Shaw Defends Race Labo

FRANK SHAW

In an effo to relieve th Negro labo situation in th city and cou ty of Los A geles and the same tim curb the in portation foreign labo ers from Me ico, Supervis Frank L. Sha has requested a joint city-county survey of the entir Los Angeles labor situation.

Supervisor Shaw's request, which i designed to furnish members of the col ored race with greater opportunity t obtain a living here, was unanimousl approved by the Board of Supervisors.

10-19-29

It calls upon William M. Holland, Su perintendent of Charities for the county and the Los Angeles Chamber of Com merce, to make an exhaustive study o the Negro labor problem.

Vol. 2 no. 14

According to Mr. Shaw hundreds o Mexican laborers are imported into this county yearly and it is his desire t bring about a system to substitute this class of workmen with members of the colored race who are well qualified t do the work needed.

San Bernardino Calif.

"Contractors on public jobs and private jobs often go to a great expense to obtain Mexican labor while right here in our own county and city hundreds of persons of all races are seeking and need jobs," Mr. Shaw told the county board.

It is the purpose of Supervisor Shaw to bring about a thorough survey of the situation to the end that the Negro of this city and county will have a better opportunity to obtain work in all classes of endeavor.

New Corporation Appoints Race Mar

ELBRIDGE H. LEE

Opening their new offices at 72(Board of Trade building, the First Na tional Building and Loan association with an authorized capital stock of $1,000,000, has established branch con nections on the east side with Mr. El bridge H. Lee as resident manager. As sociated with the First National is the Bancorporation of the United States which is also capitalized at the same figure. 11-9-29

In placing Mr. Elbridge Lee in charge of their eastside office, the directors of these enterprising institutions an nounced as one of their policies, state in the by-laws, that all moneys take from this district will be available fo loans to colored people, a radical de parture from the almost settled meth ods of other corporations receiving a large share of their support from them

"There are many large business in stitutions," said one of the directors "which receive very splendid support anything in return for their support and we are determined to see that the service which the First National Build ing and Loan association can render in conjunction with the Bancorporation of the United States, will be one hundred per cent to every individual who sup ports it. For this reason we have placed Mr. Lee in charge of this branch office and will increase his staff of colored assistants as the growth of business justifies it." 11-9-29

Mr. Elbridge Lee is well known to Angelenos. He recently relinquished his position as clerk at the Dunbar hotel to assume his new duties with the First National. The branch office of which he is now manager, is located at 4025 Central avenue. He will be pleased to meet prospective investors who are assured of a safe plan of saving at six per cent in a giant institution backed by the supervision of the State of California.

California.

Blakeley, Ga., News
Thursday, November 7, 1929

Early County Negro Doing Well in California

Mr. W. T. Hammack has recently received a letter from Raymond Grimes, former Early county negro, who has recently moved to California. Raymond is a nephew of Charley and Garfield Slaton, well known residents of Early, and with his mother and brother, Bill, went to California several years ago. The News is reprinting the letter for the benefit of Raymond's friends:

Oakland, Calif., Oct. 27, 1929.
Bluffton Supply Co.,
Bluffton, Ga.

Dear Sirs:—

I received your letter and thank you very much for the recommendation you gave me. I feel very grateful to you, not only for this, but for the many favors you have shown me in the past. I shall always remember you as friends.

I like out here fine so far; until now I have only worked a side-line job; that is, I clean a cafe mornings, which requires only three hours, from four till seven o'clock. This pays $12 per week. I will begin with the Southern Pacific Co. about the 1st. This will pay $104 per month. I will be able to work both jobs. I found Billie doing nicely. He works hard and puts in full time. I am very glad to see that he has made for himself many friends of white as well as colored. Living conditions here are very good. Everything is much cheaper than I expected to find it; fruits and vegetables are in waste, real estate and rent are quite reasonable. In fact, the poor man has some consideration. Many things are in his favor. This State is wonderful in its health, education and highway program. I enjoyed the scenery en route here very much. Some very interesting sights. I stopped over in Los Angeles twelve hours. It is a beautiful city, about sixty miles across. San Francisco is just 20 minutes across the bay from here. It, too, is a beautiful place, but very hilly. It is much cooler in Frisco than here. The weather here s fine, a little cool at night, but pleasant in the day time. They tell me it has not rained here since April. The cotton in Texas is very poor where I came through. Many places would not make a bale to twenty-five acres.

Billie sends his respects to you, and I appreciate your good wishes to me, and I wish for you a very prosperous business. I will be glad to hear from you often, and will write again when I can tell something interesting.

With many thanks, I am

Very truly,

RAYMOND GRIMES.
14-36-9th St.

Labor-1929

Occupation, Wages, etc.,

Connecticut.

Dining Car Employees On New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Win Fight For Monthly Relief, Pay

Dining Car Superintendent Opposed Measures For Relief, But Is Overruled By General Manager's Assistant In Conference

New Haven, Conn.—The Brotherhood of Dining Car Employees ended a nine-year fight here with victory when it achieved monthly relief with pay for dining car cooks and waiters on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. About 300 employes are affected, and relief will mean an equivalent to $10,000 annual increases in their pay.

Measured by obstinate persistence of the opposition, this is the Brotherhood's greatest victory since 1924, when it smashed Atlantis Coast line dining car management's offense, got recognition for the union, and made the best agreement ever.

Monthly relief with pay is a long established custom for train-service and Pullman car-service employes. general throughout the industry New Haven was the exception and, even in this respect, made dining car employes the sole victims.

Even after the director-general of railroads ordered relief with pay during the war-time government control of the railroads, the New Haven dining car superintendent continued his pre-war custom of "relief" without pay. Some of the accrued but denied pay on this account was subsequently recovered by the union.

After return of the roads to private management the cooks-waiters fight for relief began. Once they got it into the agreement that two days would be allowed if 28 days per month were served. The 28-day idea was the superintendent's; February carries only 26 working days; hence no relief.

The battle waged so furiously that it was alleged, and not denied, that the superintendent said he would "fire" the whole local committee. The organization's grand president, Rienzi B. Lemus, then made representations to the New Haven's general manager, who summoned him and committee to general headquarters here for conference on March 25.

Superintendent Overruled.

Conference was held in the office of E. B. Perry, assistant to the general manager, charge wages and working rules. Also present with Mr. Perry was the superintendent of dining car department. The session lasted three hours.

Mr. Perry overruled the superintendent and, on behalf of the general manager, ordered relief with pay for the cooks and waiters. Mr. Perry(as is true of rail general-officials, made no attempt to dispute submitted facts, and was quite helpful toward getting the union cooks-waiters what they were entitled to.

The organization representatives were New Haven employees. Vice Grand J. R. L. Johnson, Committee Chairman John T. Dickerson, Committeemen T. E. Vincent, Quincy Faulk and K. Irby, the last named chef-cooks; and the grand president.

This New Haven victory ends a victorious six-months period, beginning last September, when deadhead pay on the minute basis was achieved in lieu of a maximum of 8 hours within 24 hours on the Southern Railway, where J. P. Covington of Washington is brotherhood general chairman, and preceded by four days with the great victory on the Pennsylvania.

New Haven employes are members of local Council No. 2, Boston, John F. Thomas, president; Pennsylvania men belong to local Council No. 1, New York, Alfred (Nick) Burris, president; and Southern Railway folks are of local Council No. 6, Washington, A. L. Quenan, president.

Proposals for adjusted wages and rules structures on New York Central (local Council No. 3 J. R. Bitting, president) have been before the management since last October.

Labor - 1929

Occupation, Wages, etc.,

NEW YORK WORLD

JAN 27 1929

Annual Negro Exodus To Florida Fails

NEGRO HEADWAITERS' LEADERS

Joseph S. McLane, Vice President

A. M. Thompson, President

Dearth of Jobs Bars Waiters From Their Accustomed "Vacation"

By Lester A. Walton

FOR the first time since Florida became the Nation's winter playground, hundreds of Negro waiters who have been accustomed "to combine business with pleasure" by spending January, February and part of March under a tropical sun this season will reluctantly encounter the rigors of a Northern winter.

The perennial migration to Florida resorts is not taking place. It is mighty dull and quiet at No. 436 Lenox Avenue, headquarters of the National Association of Headwaiters, hitherto the principal assembling point of the "Knights of the tray" Dixie-bound.

This year no special trains are leaving Pennsylvania Station for Palm Beach and Miami carrying battalions of itinerant waiters, augmented at Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. The reason: There is a dearth of employment at hotels where the Negro has held sway.

"Mournful Blues" Being Sung Now

So Harlem and South State Street, Chicago, are hearing a new "Mournful Blues." Those who had pictured themselves strolling beneath a Southern sky are "singing 'em." And a few are heard intoning: "I want to be Where the Weather Suits My Clothes."

To the large number of waiters left behind the present is not the least bit cheering. Much concern is entertained for the future. They are speculating as to whether this is merely an interlude in the drama in which they have been unwillingly cast as principals, or the tragic ending.

In 1923, commenting in these columns on the supplanting of the Negro by the white foreign-born waiter in the most fashionable hostelries in the East, I told of how the first-mentioned was making his last gallant stand with his back against the sea in Florida. His present plight prompts one to wonder if, figuratively speaking, he has been swept into the water by hostile forces.

The introduction of foreign dishes in the eating palaces of New York, Philadelphia and other large northern cities, making it necessary for the tactful explanation of the meaning of "essence du tortue Bert en tasse, supreme de volaille and petit pois Francais," brought about the passing of "George" and the ascendancy of "Gaston."

But Gaston is not responsible for the state of affairs as they at least temporarily affect "George" in Florida. The conspiring elements have been a big factor. The large hotels of Palm Beach and Miami were hard hit by recent hurricanes which wrought damage running into millions of dollars.

During the season, the Royal Poinciana at Palm Beach has always used the largest force of Negro waiters—four hundred. The present number is said to be only ninety. It has not been necessary for "Joe" McLane, of Jacksonville, Fla., headwaiter for twenty-one years, to recruit his staff of twenty-four assistant headwaiters, or to make other extensive arrangements for the convenience of guests.

White Girls Replace Negroes

Originally the Breakers Hotel used all Negro waiters, but when rebuilt a few years ago after having been destroyed by fire the management decided to replace them with white girls. The move was said to have been made in the interest of economy.

During the World War, when difficulty was experienced getting Negro waiters, white girls were put in some of the Palm Beach hotels as an experiment. Not only did they receive less pay but made a hit with some of the employers by laundering the table linen. To-day there are more girls waiting on the table at Florida resorts than men.

Negroes continue to carry the tray in some of the clubs and smaller hotels. That they will return next season as of yore to the Royal Poinciana and Royal Palm is a prediction made by those who believe the Florida East Coast Hotel Company will adhere to what has been its traditional policy.

With few exceptions, the South manifests its accustomed preference for the Negro waiter, where he is installed in the majority of large hotels open the year round. In this section of the country the American plan with its table d'hote service has not been superseded by the European plan and service a la carte. Down in Dixie baked ham and fried chicken are referred to as such on the menu card, and in ordering a dish of potatoes it is not necessary to call for pomme a la menthe.

The Negro retains his popularity on the dining-car, where he has become as much of an American institution as the Pullman porter. He also is a familiar figure in many railway station eating places. Some of the best known waiters in the country are in the Pennsylvania Railroad restaurants at New York and Philadelphia.

With the advent of the tea room in New York, which appears to grow in favor, has come upon the scene the colored waitress. Scores of colored girls also are employed downtown in candy stores where light luncheons are served.

The National Association of Head Waiters, said to be the most influential organization of its kind among Negroes, has a membership limited to head waiters, those who have filled the position of head waiter or officer in the dining room. Its object is to promote the welfare of members by contact and knowledge of their needs and the well being of the hotel fraternity in its entirety.

There are no sick benefits. In case of death all members are assessed $1, the amount collected being turned over to the deceased's beneficiary.

A. M. Thompson, President, Joe McLane, Vice President, and Dr. B. C. Waller, Secretary and General Manager, are moving spirits of the association.

Florida.

NEGRO AND WHITE WORKERS BURNED

Cause Is Absence of Safeguards

PALATKA, Fla., Jan. 25. — A white worker is near death, and three Negro workers are in hospital with serious injuries received when they were trapped on the second floor of the Wilson Cypress Company's open shop sawmill, which was destroyed by fire.

On account of a total disregard on the part of the company of the most ordinary safeguards against fire hazards, the four workers were forced to jump for their lives a distance of sixty feet from a second story window. The white worker, S. I. Bunch, is not expected to recover from a broken back suffered when he jumped.

The capitalist press services, in reporting the accident, displayed their usual race discrimination in giving the name of the injured white worker, while merely referring to the Negro workers by the number injured.

St. Petersburg, Fla., Independent Monday, March 11, 1929

ABOUT HIRING NEGROES

Editor Independent:

A recent news item that appeared in The Independent stated that a local employer had been unsuccessful in his efforts to hire local negro laborers. The laborers were not working, it appears, but they preferred to loaf, and so refused the offer of work. When apprised of the situation the police began rounding up the Afro-Americans on the technical charge of vagrancy.

That is true enough, as far as it goes, but it does not tell the whole story. The main reason why the employer couldn't hire men was simply the fact that he didn't offer enough wages. He did not offer day work—that is, a set sum for a day's work—but instead he offered piecework; piecework which I venture would not allow a man to make more than $1.50 a day, if indeed he could make that much. Naturally enough, those negroes who had families were unable to see how they could support themselves and their families on that sum. They so refused to accept the position.

I would not be interested in pointing this out if The Independent item hadn't been an unseemly reflection on a large portion of our population. To be sure, our negroes don't matter politically, economically or civically; but they are about as hardworking and decent as negroes anywhere—which surely should mean something, unless one believes that there aren't any hardworking and decent negroes.

Especially is it grotesque to say that negroes "can't be hired." Hordes of them can be hired for as little as $2.50 a day—obviously not a living wage. To any employer doubting this, and providing the said $2.50 a day, I offer to furnish not only plenty of Afro-Americans, but quite a number of white workers as well—even including, if desirable, the Scandinavian.

E. H. WILLIAMS.
1739 Thirty-first Ave. N.

Labor—1929

Occupation, Wages, etc.

General

THE NEGRO WAGE EARNER AND THE URBAN LEAGUE

FRANK R. CROSSWAITH

(Editor's note: Frank Crosswaith was one of the founders and executive secretary of the Trade Union Committee for Negroes. He was an organizer of the International Union of Elevator Constructors and organized the Elevator Operators of New York City. He also organized the Negro Motion Picture Operators in Harlem. Recently he was special organizer and publicity director of the Pullman Porters' Union.)

The useful and important role which the National Urban League and its component parts are playing in the industrial life of the Negro is a matter over which few informed Negroes today will disagree. There was a time, in the infancy of the league, when many Negroes doubted its value to the race, and others even questioned the motive of the men and women who established it.

It was claimed that the league was a mere scab agency, that the employing interests supporting it were concerned, not so much with giving the Negro worker a chance to enter industry as a skilled artisan, but were principally interested in using Negro workers to pull their chestnuts out of the industrial fire, and, that in their fight with white unionized workers the league would serve as a supply base furnishing to employers unorganized Negro workers with which to beat down the wages, hours and working conditions erected by union workers. This belief was shared by many trade unions. The early record of the league will show that this claim was not wholly unjustified.

Of course, the league's defense, by no means unimportant, was that inasmuch as the Negro worker was caught between the cross fires of the employers and the trade unions, and as a consequence of which he was being effectively kept out of the so-called skilled trades by the unions which would not admit him to membership, and by the employers who could not hire him as a non-union worker, the Negro under presure of the iron law of necessity had no other choice but to enter industry via the only door remaining open to him: namely, as a strike-breaker. That this policy has had its corrective influence upon many trade unions is a fact well-known to all who have followed, even causally, the recent developments in the trade union movement in the Uited States. The job is by no means a completed one. There are yet some unions with constitutional and other provisions directed against the entry of Negroes into certain industries.

Recently, the league sent out a report purporting to give a survey of the industrial conditions of the country as they affect the Negro wage earner. The report tells in a rather rythmical but pathetic way of "an elevator operator and a chambermaid" being employed, of "telephone girls" and "an assistant bookkeeper" securing opportunities with some white concern, of "a headwaiter and several waiters" being given a chance to earn a living; of one establishment employing "200 Negroes in Chicago" and so forth. As a sort of contrast the report recounts several instances of Negroes who had been forced into the army of the unemployed.

Many Negro newspapers seem to see in this winning of a job here and there evidences of improved economic and industrial conditions among race workers. However, before this roseate point of view can be accepted, the wage standards as well as the hours and conditions of work attendant upon these newly won positions should be ascertained, otherwise these victories upon closer examination may turn out to be but tragic defeats. Simply to be employed is no sign of prosperity or of economic progress. Negroes were employed unremittingly for 245 years as slaves, but their prosperity and industrial progress were very much in evidence by their absences.

It seems to Negro Labor News Service that the basis of prosperity and progress is to be found not in the number of Negroes winning new outposts as workers on the industrial battle field, but in the remunerations they receive for their labor, as well as the hours and conditions of their employment. These are the true indexes to the industrial and economic advance and security of any group, especially of the Negro group.

Landlords and others who under our present economic and social arrangement monopolize the means of our subsistance will not grant to a worker the exercise of his constitutional right to life, liberty and happiness, merely because the worker is employed. The transcending importance of the league's report is to be found not so much in the figures of haphazard employment which it contains, but in what these figures mutely yet so eloquently indicated: Namely, that the Negro as an unorganized wage earner is still a pathetic figure, being mercilessly tossed hither and thither upon the industrial sea and apparently content to accept menial jobs at a wage rate much below the standard ordinarily calculated to insure a worker against poverty, indecency and poor health.

If the Negro wage earner is to remedy this alarming situation he must realize the advantages that come to the propertyless working-class through cooperative enterprises. Side by side with—not necessarily antagonistic to—the league the Negro needs an organization which shall devote its time and energy to the problem of organization, industrial and cooperative. The league's report also discloses how tragically insecure is the economic life of 12,000,000 black Americans.

THE NEGRO WAGE EARNER AND THE URBAN LEAGUE

African-American Presbyterian
3/14/29 Charlotte, N.C.

By Frank R. Crosswaith

(Frank Crosswaith was one of the founders and Executive Secretary of the Trade Union Committee for Negroes. He was an organizer of the International Union of Elevator Constructors and organized the Elevator Operators of New York City. He also organized the Negro Motion Picture Operators in Harlem. Recently he was Special Organizer and Publicity Director of the Pullman Porter's Union.)

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It was claimed that the League was a mere scab agency, that the employing interests supporting it were concerned, not so much with giving the Negro worker a chance to enter industry as a skilled artisan, but were principally interested in using Negro workers to pull their chestnuts out of the industrial fire, and, that in their fight with white unionized workers the League would serve as a supply base furnishing to employers unorganized Negro workers with which to beat down the wages, hours and working conditions erected by union workers. This belief was shared by many trade unions. The early record of the League will show that this claim was not wholly unjustified.

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It seems to Negro Labor News Service that the basis of prosperity and progress is to be found not in the number of Negroes winning new outposts as workers on the industrial battlefield, but in the remunerations they receive for their labor, as well as the hours and conditions of their employment. These are the true indexes to the industrial and economic advance and security of any group, especially of the Negro group.

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If the Negro wage earner is to remedy this alarming situation he must learn and practice the lesson of trade union organization. As a consumer he must realize the advantages that come to the propertyless working-class through co-operative enterprises. Side by side with—not necessarily antagonistic to—the League the Nego needs an organization which shall devote its time and energy to the problem of organization, industrial and co-operative. The League's report also discloses how tragically insecure is the economic life of 12,000,000 black Americans.

BRAND WAGE CONFERENCE AS FRAMEUP

Methods Attacked by Porters' Union

New York, May 10.—According to A. Philip Randolph, president and general organizer, the rank and file porters in and out of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters are asking the question how it is that even before the elections of delegates to the Pullman wage conference had ended, the names of those who were on the Pullman slate for election were known and porters were directed to vote for them? For example, says the general organizer, in the New York central district, Thomas E. Griffin was given a banquet as the delegate from New York before the election returns had been counted and money was being raised through donations from porters for the expense of said banquet.

This same procedure is generally followed in other districts for the delegate whom the Pullman company wants to attend the conference. This is irrefutable evidence of the fact that the employee representation plan is not an expression of the will and desire of the porters, but is a tool in the hands of the company for the suppression and intimidation of porters.

Company Pays Expenses

Porters wish to know from the delegates to the Pullman conference how do they expect to represent the porters when their transportation to and fro and hotel expenses together with $2.50 in addition to their regular wage are paid by the Pullman company. They ask how can the porters to the conference put their feet under the banquet table of the Pullman company and oppose its policies that are always for a low wage, long hours and poor working conditions for the porters.

What will be the attitude of the delegates to the conference on the 240-hour work month? Are they for or against it, that the rank and file porters are for it. The Pullman conductors have it and all of the other railroad employees have it, observes the porter's leader. Another insistent question is what will be the wage the delegates will demand, and if their demands are refused, will they take the courageous position of walking out of the conference and refusing to sign the agreement?

Embarrassing Questions

The porters also demand to know why it is that all the porters on the local grievance committee vote for restoration of an aggrieved porter in the service, the said restoration is still dependent upon the consent of the superintendent. They also wish to know what position the delegates will take on the matter of the Pullman company broadcasting the sensational statement to the effect that porters have received a million dollars increase in wages when they have only received some 18 cents a day, which obviously impresses the public with the notion that porters are being paid sufficient money to live on, and therefore will treat them as well paid employees who need no tips.

'Negro Week' Edition of "Daily" Thursday

A special National Negro Week edition of the Daily Worker will appear Thursday, containing articles dealing with the struggles and problems of the Negro workers.

Special bundles should be ordered immediately for distribution from the Daily Worker, 26 Union Sq., second floor.

Form Defense Groups to Fight Attacks on the Negro Workers

By ALBERT WILLIAMS.

According to reports emanating from the research department of Tuskegee Institute, lynching or mob violence against Negroes is on the decline and during the past year, lynching was confined to but five of the 48 states. To the unthinking or "optimistic" person, the above statement may sound encouraging. On the other hand, the well-informed workers know that there is absolutely no ground for such impressions; lynching is not on the decline nor has the feeling of hostility against Negroes abated one bit in those sections that are noted for mob violence against Negroes.

False Hopes.

Within the ranks of certain liberal white and Negro groups who profess interest in Negroes, many are still hopeful that some legal

(Continued on Page Two)

FORM GROUP TO DEFEND NEGROES

Will Fight Attacks on Race, Workers

(Continued from Page One)

measure will be enacted either in congress or by the several states where lynching is prevalent. Others are hopeful that thru the efforts of various inter-racial organizations in Negro sections, public opinion can be aroused against lynching to the extent of wiping out this evil. But the practical minded worker has no illusions about any parliamentary methods of stopping this brutal victimization of Negroes.

For more than 70 years, the Negroes of this country have lived in hopes that thru the kindness and "fair play" of the sympathetic whites, injustice and prejudice against Negroes would gradually cease. In the light of what has happened to Negroes during this period, with more than 4,000 lynchings, numerous cases of mob violence and riots against Negroes, there is little ground for hope. Negroes should stop building up false hopes, they should cease hypnotizing themselves into believing that some miracle is going to happen that will favor them. They must face cold facts and themselves work out a practical solution for fighting the persecution of Negroes.

Fight Back.

The time is now ripe for Negroes, with the assistance of class conscious white workers, to form such defense organizations as will enable them to protect themselves against acts of mob violence and racial discrimination. Such an organization should extend throughout the country, even in the smallest Negro village or community in the South.

By taking the initiative in defending themselves against attempts at segregation and lynching, these defense organizations will do more in five years towards putting a stop to these acts than has been accomplished during the 20 years of the existence of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, an organization that gives plenty of lip service, but little service or assistance to cases of persecution of Negroes save in cases where the leaders themselves can loom up on the firmament as the leaders and defenders of the race. There are literally hundreds of cases of persecution of Negroes that come within the scope of this organization and are passed up, merely because the leaders cannot see how an issue can be made that will elevate them. A real defense organization would show results, but would not make heroes of second rate spineless leaders.

At the same time Negro workers must realize that the persecution that they are subjected to both as Negroes and as workers is integrally bound up with the capitalist system. The only organization that is fighting both on the political and economic fields to wipe out the capitalist system with its race prejudice

Labor-1929

Occupation, Wages, etc.

General.

LOOKING AND LISTENING

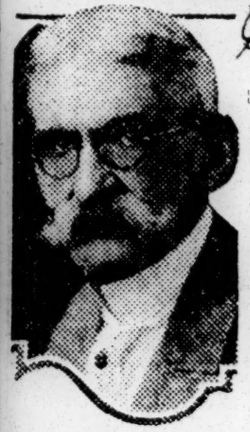
BY SAM W. SMALL

Constitution

Atlanta

Bring On an Honest Investigation of Mill Workers' Status in the South.

The resolution submitted to the senate by Senator Wheeler of Montana, to carry out an investigation of labor conditions in the south, particularly in the textile industries in North Carolina and Tennessee, is not an unexpectable motion arising out of the strikes at certain mills in those states.



Senator Wheeler is one of the professional labor liberals of the country and has been easily persuaded to his action by those labor agitators who have long regarded the unorganized labor in southern mills as deplorable from the union labor point of view. They have wished for many years to organize the southern textile laborers and affiliate them with the great American Federation of Labor.

The desire is a very natural one and not to be looked upon as reprehensible and vicious. There are plentiful and accepted reasons all around the world, and in our democratic country especially, for the close association of workers in any trade or employment for their mutual interests, and particularly so for obtaining just wages and the improvement of their working conditions.

If those conditions of the southern textile workers are not what they should be they have an indubitable right to organize and seek their betterment.

* * * *

A Square Deal All Around.

A great deal has been charged against southern mill conditions that is not true. Overzealous persons, both in labor and in welfare movements, have exaggerated casual incidents and red-painted their pictures. To believe some of their stories would be to see the southern cotton mills and communities as hotbeds of inhuman serfdom.

Our mills have sometimes been pictured as veritable "mills of Moloch" grinding the blood and bones of women and children to make the angel's-food of cruel profiteering individual and corporation mill owners. But there are no such mills doing such work anywhere in the south, and there is not a Christianized community in the south that would tolerate the conduct of such a mill for a single day.

Here and there, as in all businesses, may be found a mill manager who is not as just and humane as he should be, but he doesn't last long. When his meanness becomes understood public sentiment soon compels his reformation or his retirement. The majority of our southern people in any community just naturally despise any sort of oppressive meanness.

In North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee, most all the mill workers are of the stock and frequent kinship of the people among whom they work, so the mass of the people feel the urge of blood-equities and fellowship of moral and social interests.

* * * *

Let the Probe Be Carried Through.

It has been my privilege during many years to visit in the mill towns of the south, to talk with the mill workers, and to preach and lecture to them in companies of thousands.

I do not know of any mill town in all the Piedmont region, unless it should be around those new German-run mills in eastern Tennessee, where the community should fear a senatorial committee's probe for a minute.

If the investigation should be devolved upon the senate committee on manufactures, as proposed, I know there are two men on that committee who can be trusted to fully protect the interests and reputation of southern mill communities. They are Senator Ellison Smith, of South Carolina, and Senator Lawrence Tyson, of Tennessee, who was born on a farm near Greenville, N. C., among natives who have borne many present-day mill workers.

Those gentlemen would certainly see to it that Senator Metcalf, of Rhode Island, brought out the correct comparison between the conditions of the mill workers in North and South Carolina and those in that senator's foreign-packed mills and mill-villages; and Senator Gould, of Maine, would also be asked to make a record as to whether the French-Canadian mill workers in the Pine Tree state are better conditioned than those in the Old North state?

* * * *

The Parity Question Is Complex.

The chief reason why the proposed investigation should be had is the chance it will give to put the facts in dispute clearly and honestly before the workers themselves and the general public.

Parity for the southern mill worker with the average mill worker in New England is not a mere matter of wage arithmetic or a work-time schedule. Other important factors enter into the calculation, such as the influence of climate, clothing, food, housing, education and recreation upon costs of living, stamina for work, and immunity from occupational diseases.

To find out whether the one worker or the other is the better favored involves the due balancing of all the factors in the case of each, and the ordinary labor apostle or mining-camp United States senator is not necessarily competent for the job.

All of us southern men and women with brains and hearts want our southern workers to be as well treated, as easily worked, and as liberally paid as any in like employments anywhere in the republic and we will welcome and aid any honest investigation intended and conducted to produce those desirable results. And that's that!

COLORED EMPLOYES OF Y. & M. V. FORM BOOSTERS' CLUB

A colored Y. & V. A. Boosters club was organized at a meeting held at the Cherry street assembly hall of the road last night.

Steve Lynch, assistant trainmaster, J. C. Stamm, superintendent and C. F. Woods, district passenger agent, addressed the meeting, after which the following were elected:

John Baily, president; Austin Strother, vice president; Robert Wailes, secretary, and A. J. Thomas, treasurer.

NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS TO HOLD CELEBRATIONS

The American Negro Labor Congress has designated the period between May 10 and 20 as National Negro Week. The labor body, co-operating with the Harlem Educational Forum and several industrial clubs of Manhattan and Brooklyn, will mark the celebration here with a dinner benefit for the Negro Champion, its official organ.

The dinner will be held at 26 Union square. Other celebrations under auspices of the congress will be held throughout the country. The exercises here will be climaxed with a Toussaint L'Ouverture memorial meeting on May 19.

15th Census Holds Interest of Hundreds Of The Unemployed

(Capital News Service, Inc.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 4.—Scarcity of employment for colored women and girls makes the preparations for the taking of the 15th Census a matter of great interest.

At the peak of the work of the 14th Census 1920-1921, more than 1,000 colored employees appointed as temporary clerks, typists, punch operators, messengers and the like, were engaged in the work of tabulating the enumerators returns. Many of these have been unable to procure desirable work since the completion of the census, June 30, 1922. These welcome the announcement that former employees will be given preference in the matter of appointments.

Until the Census Bill has passed both houses and has been signed by the President the Director of the Census will have to hold in abeyance all the detail plans for the hiring of temporary employees. The status of the Census Bill is as follows: House Bill number 393 passed the House May 21, 1928, and was reported in the Senate December 12, 1928. As the bill passed the House the date of taking the census was set for May 1, 1930 and the following sum provided for carrying out the provisions of the Act: The sum of $24,740,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930; the sum of $8,497,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931; and the sum of $6,256,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932.

The bill is pending in the Senate with an amendment striking out May 1, 1930 and substituting November 1, 1929 as the date for taking the enumeration. This amendment is strongly advocated by the Department of Agriculture as a more appropriate time for the collection of Agriculture Statistics.

Woolworth Exploits Negro Labor

From the nickels and dimes paid by workers and their families, the F. W. Woolworth Co. coined profits of over $35,000,000 in 1928. Net earnings reported for this vast chain store business have been over $20,000,000 a year for the last five years.

Spreading a network of five and ten cent stores, with their red trimmings and gay window-dressing, over the United States, Canada and Cuba, Woolworth's does not confine itself to the western hemisphere. In Great Britain, Germany and France, the same name attracts those who have least cash to spend. All told, this octopus operated 1,725 stores in 1928, nearly 200 more than in the previous year.

Sweatshops and Towers.

The Woolworth Building, New York's cathedral of commerce, towers above the grim poverty so near it to the east. Millions of dimes and nickels built the tower.

Just a few blocks from this Broadway castle, hidden away in dingy lofts, are some of the factories where cheap goods are made for the Woolworth trade. The writer once investigated one of these factories and remembers the rickety wooden stairs and the unbelievably crowded room full of Negro girls making artificial leather objects.

Negroes Exploited.

Only Negro workers were employed. Wages were so low and sanitation so bad that Negro women submitted only because jobs were so scarce. The work was all done by the piece, and pay averaged only 15 cents an hour. It was literally a sweat shop. Such conditions in American cities and similar places in other countries make possible the cheapness of goods sold by Woolworths.

If the profits of this corporation for the past year were divided among the 30,000 employes, it would add more than $1,000 to each worker's income. Earnings of Woolworth clerks average about $572 for a year's work. Wages in the company's southern stores run from $8 to $10 a week. In Chicago and other large cities, Woolworth's pays about $14 a week for a clerk who stands behind the counter for more than 8 hours a day, more than 48 hours a week.

In Scranton, Pa., C. S. Woolworth, chairman of the corporation, discovered that girls in his stores and in other shops and mills of the town were not earning enough to pay for room and board. So he and Frederick Pratt bestowed a beautiful residence building on the Young Women's Christian Assn., to house the girls who could not otherwise support themselves.

After paying dividends and deducting large amounts for depreciation, taxes and other charges, Woolworth's in 1928 still had a surplus of $19,500,000. Adding this to the surplus already accumulated, the company now has nearly $50,000,000 in a surplus account.

URGES HELP FOR NEGRO CHAMPION

Dinner Will Be Held Friday, May 10

A dinner in which all Negro organizations, labor unions, and Party organizations will unite for a discussion of Negro work will be held under the joint auspices of the Communist Party, District 2, and the Negro Champion Friday, May 10 at the Workers Center, 26-28 Union Square.

The "Champion" dinner will be the opening event of "Negro Week" during which the problems of Negro work will be discussed at unit meetings of the Communist Party and clubs and special programs and social affairs will be held. The week will close with a memorial to Toussaint L'Overture on Sunday, May 19, in which many groups will participate.

The dinner will be held for the benefit of the Negro Champion. This newspaper is the single voice of the Negro worker who finds no record of his struggle in the bourgeois Negro press. It is the only Negro paper that told the great story of the great textile strikes and coal strikes in which Negroes have participated recently. It enters every phase of Negro work in the class struggle, and is a necessary part of its organization and extension.

Drive for "Champion."

The dinner will inaugurate a campaign for a sustaining fund for the Negro Champion, which will enable its editors to issue it weekly. With its regular, weekly appearance, it is planned to increase its sale among Negro workers in laundries, garages, on the water front, and among all other Negro groups. The quota for District 2 for the sustaining fund is $1,400.

Speakers at the dinner will include Robert Minor, Moissaye Olgin, J. Louis Engdahl, and Grace Campbell of the Negro Workers' Relief, Henry Rosamond of the Haitian Patriotic League, Harold Williams of the Negro Department of the Communist Party, and Mary Adams, of the Brooklyn Branch of the American Negro Labor Congress.

Special Program.

A special program of entertainment has been arranged for the dinner. Leading soloists of the Freiheit Mandolin Orchestra, which gave a successful concert in Town Hall recently, will give a Russian program. Madame Mable Hurd Fairfax, well known Negro soprano, will sing a short program. Margaret Larkin will sing a group of work songs.

Groups which will take part in the dinner meeting will include the Harlem Educational Forum, the branches of the American Negro Labor Congress, the Harlem Tenants League, the Haitian Patriotic League, the Women Day Workers, the food workers, the post office clerks, the Seamen's Union, the laundry workers, the shoe workers, the window cleaners, the needle trades workers, the workers co-operatives, and other groups.

Tickets may be bought at the district office, the Workers Book Shop, and the office of the American Negro Labor ongress at 169 W. 133d St. About 500 are expected to attend the dinner.

DINING CAR COOKS, WAITERS, IN SESSION

President Lemus Cites Progress of Union in Past Year.

8-HOUR DAY NOW

Increase in Pay 100 Per Cent in Some Instances.

NEW YORK (Special) — "Each group of Negroes within its own sphere solving its own problems regardless of what another group does or fails to do, affords the ultimate solution of the so-called race problem," declared Rienzi B. Lemus, grand president of the Brotherhood of Dining Car Employees, at the opening of a three days' conference of the Grand Council, governing body of the dining car cooks-waiters' union, at Urban League building here May 1.

Mr. Lemus cited the progress and achievements of the Brotherhood of Dining Car Employees among them: bringing about promotion of waiters to cafe-car waiters-in-charge and to headwaiters, in lieu of assistant dining car conductors on the Pennsylvania Railroad; the 8-hour day and overtime payment, previously unknown in dining car service, for members and others on big eastern railroads: much over 100 per cent wage increases; improvements in working conditions — "all absolutely without least assistance of so-called race leaders, or one penny of 'outside' money.

"Congressman DePriest doesn't even know of our existence; nor has the race question ever cropped out in a single 1 of or many conferences with rail officials, North or South!" Lemus emphasized.

Delegates

The conference was called to order by vice grand president, Clarence R. Harper, New York. Other active brotherhood officials in attendance include vice grand presidents—S. Nicholas, New York; J. R. L. Johnson, Boston; W. H. Estes, Atlanta; S. M. Scott, Cincinnati; Grand trustees—R. Whiting, New York; Francis A. West, Jersey City; C. F. Shaw, Boston; J. P. Covington, and local presidents — J. R. Bitting and A. "Nick" Burriss, New York; John F. Thomas, Boston; Abe L. Queenan, Washington; Carter Watkins, Chattanooga; P. G. Harris, Jacksonville; W. Belcher, Atlanta. The conferees meet to perfect plans which shall be made public only when and if they mature.

PORTERS TURN DOWN PULLMAN COMPANY PLAN

Won't Send Delegates to Conference

According to reports from the districts throughout the country as indicated by A. Philip Randolph, president and general organizer of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, the porters are turning down the Pullman company's employee plan conference. In an interview with M. P. Webster, president and organizer of Chicago division, it was determined that the porters in Chicago are refusing to vote for the delegates to the proposed Pullman plan conference.

In New York, according to Roy Lancaster, general secretary treasurer, and Kansas City, according to A. L. Totten, assistant general organizer, and Detroit, as reported by Bennie Smith, zone supervisor, the porters are maintaining a solid front against the company union meet. This marvelous solidarity of the porters against the employee plan has been developed as a result of the recognition of the power of the porters that they have nothing to fear since the powerful American Federation of Labor, representing over 4,000,000 organized men, are backing them in their stand.

Even in the South, where the Pullman company has been recruiting a large number of men with a hope that they would not be susceptible to the propaganda of the porters union, word comes that the men are standing up by refusing to sign on the dotted line for the company union, but are indicating their unqualified support and approval of the policy and program of the brotherhood, says General Organizer Randolph.

Despite the fact that the men are standing up practically 100 per cent against the employee plan, some of the porters whom the brotherhood has placed in strategic position to watch the conduct of the elections, report that the Pullman poll clerks of the employee plan, who are paid $2.50 a day in addition to their wages to carry on the elections, are checking off porters has having voted when they have not voted. This, according to M. P. Webster of Chicago, E. J. Bradley of St. Louis, Dad Moore of Oakland, Paul L. Caldwell of St. Paul, George S. Grant of Los Angeles, Mrs. Oneida Brown of New Orleans, Silas Taylor of Boston and other representatives of the brotherhood, is the scheme which is practiced by the Pullman company so that it can come out and report in the press that 85⅜ per cent of the men have voted for the plan. The United States mediation board is watching this procedure and the brotherhood proposes to have any misrepresentations of the voting of the porters for the employee plan conference thoroughly investigated so that the public will know what the true situation is.

Labor – 1929

General.

Occupation, Wages, etc.

RACE WOMEN FILLING JOBS

Report Says 1,500,000 Are Working in the Industrial Field

Capital News Service.

WASHINGTON, June—More than a million and a half Negro women were gainfully employed in the United States in 1920, a decrease of almost half a million from the census figures of 1910, according to a new Bulletin of the Women's Bureau of the United States. This decrease is accounted for on the fact that the 1910 Census was taken in April when many of the women were employed in agriculture, while that of 1920 was taken in January when little of the work was being done.

That the Negro woman is branching out in industrial fields is substantiated by the report which shows that in every 20 women, only 7 or 8 were in agriculture; 10 in domestic and personal service; and 2 or 3 in other work, while in 1910 there were 10 or 11 in agriculture, 8 or 9 in domestic and personal service, and only 1 in other fields of work.

The greatest increase is noted in professional fields, occupations requiring dexterity and skill, and clerical occupations. There are now 168,397 Negro women engaged in occupations other than Agricultural pursuits and domestic and personal service. Of these 104,983 are employed in manufacturing and mechanical industries, 39,127 in professions, 11,158 in trades, 8,301 in clerical occupations, 3,525 in transportation, 966 in public service, and 337 in the extraction of minerals.

Professional services include actresses and showpeople, artists, sculptoresses and teachers of art, authors, editors, and reporters, college presidents, and professors, designers, draftsmen, healers, librarians, musicians, teachers of music, photographers; physicians and surgeon; physicians' and surgeons' attendants; religious, charity and welfare workers; teachers, trained nurses; and other occupations.

Comes Another "New South."

The most interesting news, from a racial standpoint, which journalists will have to analyze this week, comes from the South where a new economic movement has burst through its chrysalis and is struggling for life in a cotton mill industry strike.

Nothing has occurred in the South since emancipation which will have as far-reaching consequences as this fire, set perhaps by a spark from Soviet Communism, and which has made militant labor fighters out of the docile and oppressed white factory laborers in southern towns.

To be sure they are all white, but it has been the skillful handling of such poor whites, with their mental faculties dammed by child labor and steeped in ignorance, which has done more to perpetuate narrow race prejudice, than any other one force.

These exploited whites have been the stratum f human soil in which the Ben Tillmans and Cole Bleases have worked with such backward effectiveness in South Carolina and the torch of civilization which has set fire to North Carolina is sure to reach every section of the South.

When, at the close of the Civil War, northern capital invaded the South, it found not only a submerged colored freedom, but an economically prostrate white mass. This capital, under modern Simon Legrees, sent the colored masses to the notorious plantations and the whites to the cotton factories.

Barred Colored From Factory Spindles.

It built log shacks for the black tillers of the soil and took their cotton from them at $50 per bale and in these earlier days took it to their own factories where they wove it into white cloth with cheap white labor, using the whole family at the spindles.

This system suited their purposes—barring colored workers from spindles only to force them to the more laborious work on the plantations, and in doing this they subsidized newspapers which kept the fires of race hatred always aflame.

Many a pious Quaker woman in the "City of Brotherly Love," New England Puritan and Massachusetts philanthropist, clipped their coupons without realizing that the money from the cotton mill bonds was not only wrung out of the bodies of colored and white laborers, but came through a system which existed on breeding racial hatreds sufficient to keep the groups apart.

By a deliberate propaganda the managers sent South or hired from those trained in southern traditions, kept the whites from feeling the pinch of small wages and long hours by keeping the race bugaboo always before them. This writer, who once lived on the rim of a factory community, has seen a family of husband, wife and three children all working from 6:00 in the morning until six in the evening for a combined wage of $16.00 per week.

Even if the factory bosses in the South try to crush the movement with a threat of colored labor, they will not be able to smother the fire which has been started there.

The South needs this upheaval. It may bring a little bloodshed. It may generate a little extra racial clashes. If it does, let a few die. In the end it will make all workers in the South, colored and white, realize that their basic interests are the same and they will rise above the incident of racial difference.

They say that the radical Communism is behind the movement. We agree that it is. But the most vital force working for the leveling of human opoprtunities, the eradication of class and racial lines, is the Communist movement throughout the world. Let the good work go on.

POST

Bridgeport, Conn.

MAY 10 1929

THE TEXTILE CHANGE

An average wage of $12.00 a week is paid in the Southern textile mills, according to one investigator who recently made a trip through the mill centers. This means that to support a family, two or preferably three members of it must be wage earners. This figure does not apply to Negro labor, for in the South the Negro labor is almost purely agricultural, while the factory labor is white.

For some years the South has been singing hymns of thanksgiving about its getting the textile industries which used to be located almost exclusively in the North. What is actually happening is that the South is getting the textile industries as they used to be operated in the North twenty years ago, or more. Only those who can recall the heart-sickening squalor and misery of typical textile towns at their worst can appreciate to the fullest what this means.

Why this should be so is a mystery. Why the manufacture of one of life's basic necessities should have been associated with miserable wages, poverty, grinding conditions and civic unhappiness we are unable to say. But we only know it is so. The South has been getting these mills by its willingness to accept conditions which New England rejected. It is a case of sowing the wind to reap the whirlwind as the present series of strikes and labor agitation—hitherto unknown in the South—is proving.

16,470

NEGRO LABOR AT MARKET PRICE

Kansas City Call

Free speech, especially free speech about working conditions is in the interest of the public even more than of the individual speaker. Therefore we believe the mass meeting called for Sunday at Jamison Temple, 1815 Paseo, to talk about the assault upon Ashley L. Totten, Pullman porter organizer, is the public's opportunity.

Regardless of the merits of the wage controversy going on between the Pullman company and its employees acting through the porters brotherhood, they have the right to ask for more money. They have the right to organize to get it. They have made their fight within the law, and only the refusal of the company to have the matter heard on its merits has delayed a decision. Into this situation with its possibilities of adding millions of dollars to the earnings of 12,000 Negro workers, comes an incident, the assault upon Mr. Totten. Whatever the courts may find about the motives of the assailant, the porters wage is not to be kept out of our thinking about the case. The possibility that Mr. Totten was attacked because of his activities compels the public to consider what those activities are. Any limitation upon labor's effort to bargain with capital is a return toward slavery under which a worker was compelled to accept what his employer gave, and is not to be suffered. Least of all should it obtain with Negroes' consent.

Kansas City Call

Up to this time the porters have made their fight with little aid from the Negro public. We have hardly been vocal in our well-wishes, though it is obvious that we hope they get a higher wage. The daily press and white people in general have expressed themselves in favor of more money for the under-paid and overworked porter. This mass meeting is our chance to go on record. We should say to the world that we believe Negroes' work should bring the market price with no discount on account of color.

MAN'S WORK FOR MAN'S PAY

An unprofitable worker is without value to anybody, even to himself. In this age of efficiency he is worse than worthless,—he is actually in the way. It is realization of this that makes us tremble at the way industry has turned its face from the Negro worker. It may be prejudice,—we hope it is. We hate to think the race has been weighed and found wanting. Yet whichever it is, our sober sense makes us know that we must earn whatever success is to be ours.

There is not a problem in all the difficulties the Negro faces in America so grave as his failure to see the weakness of his position as a worker. If he but looked the facts in the face, his fears would make him fight to save his job. The railroad service, once the summer-time gold mine of the student, the standby of the big money earner, is going into hands of whites, Filipinos and Chinese. There are reports that white women are to replace Negro men as waiters on a short railway run.

Common labor is passing. A mechanized world will not pay $2 a day for a man when a machine can do ten times the work, be always on the job and save money in so doing. The South, which bewailed the migration of Negroes northward because they carried away its labor and its prosperity, is finding white workers willing to do anything that use to be a Negro's job.

We realize something is wrong. The full weight of our impending disaster has not dawned upon us, but vaguely we are disturbed. Booker T. Washington made the unskilled Negro of the South a preferred worker by giving him training. But we, a decade after his death murmur excuses instead of giving service so good that an employer will buy it despite prejudice. He buys Chinese labor and Chinese goods. Ten years after the World War and its hates, German goods are offered and received without prejudice. Religious hates break out at elections, but commerce rides smoothly over the rough spots. Only Negroes sit down in their limitations and call Heaven to witness it is not their fault.

We can keep on playing the child in a work-a-day world, but if we do, we need not expect to draw a man's pay for it.

PULLMAN MAY COPY HAMAN

What a just punishment it would be if the Pullman company which has just granted its porters a raise of $5 a month were to have that money, $60,000 a month, $720,000 a year for its 12,000 porters, used against it? Offering men who work long hours as do the porters a $5 raise on a $72 monthly salary is a grim joke, that will work out right, only if the men use the extra money to finance the porters brotherhood which is trying to get their wages raised to something like the Pullman conductors get.

Few Negro Youths Entering Aviation

Department of Commerce Records Reveal Only Three Licenses

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 9. ANP).—Sporadic attempts to organize aviation schools and clubs throughout various parts of the country, particularly the West, continue to trickle through news channels here, but little actual progress is being made in enlisting Negroes for flying.

The Department of Commerce records do not give racial designations in their statistics upon flying students in the commercial fields, but these records do show that only a small percentage of the large list of aviation students are able to meet the flying requirements.

Applications for student fliers permits are said to average 600 a week. There were 14,850 for the last six months. But few of them ever learn to fly. Only 15 per cent of the white boys making application ever complete the course, Department of Commerce officials say, and many of these are not fitted by temperament to become fliers.

In the Army and Navy a similar condition exists. About 25 per cent of the students can qualify.

There are those who feel that, after all, the Negro may prove to be particularly adapted to the air. There are a few licensed pilots. There are three kinds of licenses: individual pilot's license and transport license. Dr. A. Porter Davis of Kansas City Kansas, holds an individual license as do two fliers of Tulsa, Okla. Al three of these men were trained at commercial flying schools, located in Kansas and Oklahoma.

30,000 UNEMPLOYED SEEK CENSUS POSTS

20,000 Apply for Jobs as Card Punchers Paying $1,440 a Year.

3,000 CLERKS APPLY

900 Colored Employed in 1920 Census.

WASHINGTON, D.C. (CNS)—An insight into the gravity of the unemployment situation here was given Saturday when thousands of colored men and women of all ages presented themselves among the 30,000 white applicants for the Civil Service examination for eligibilty for employment in the Census Bureau during the taking of the Fifteenth Census of the United States.

Colored men and women from all walks of life, ranging in age from forty-five years to eighteen, were among the thousands who jostled at the doors of Central and Business High Schools awaiting their admission to the examination with anxious faces. Anxious, because they were in grave need of temporary employment, at a living wage and because of the thirty thousand applicants, only seven thousand will be employed, of which the largest percentage will be white.

Possibly twenty thousand applicants presented themselves for the examinations which were given to establish eligibility for under card-punch operator at a salary of $1440, of which number considerably more than one-third were colored.

Most of them were former clerks, graduates from the local normal schools, former teachers, high school graduates ,college students and a generous sprinkling of college graduates and instructors.

All of these should have made a splendid showing in the twenty-five minute intelligence test, and rank well up on the completed list of eligibles.

Appointments will be made for these positions beginning in April, of 1930, for a period not to exceed eighteen months, and ending not later than December, 1931.

Junior Census Clerk

There were in addition, several groups totalling nearly three thousand who were examined Saturday for junior census clerk, although most of these examinations will be given on November 23.

In this group there was not such a high percentage of colored candidates, however. This examination establishes eligibility for appointment at $1600 for a perod not to exceed two years.

The first appointments of junior clerks will probably be made from this list shortly after the first of the year, and many of them will not be terminated until December 1931 when the Census work is completed.

Two-Hour Test

This examination lasted for two hours. Besides the twenty-five minute intelligence test it included a spelling test and an examination of one hour in arithmetc.

900 Employed in 1920

At the peak of the work during the Fourteenth Census in 1920, there were about 900 colored men and women employed among a total of six thousand employees.

300 Employed in 1925

In 1925 when the Agricultural Census was taken, which was a job of considerably smaller proportions, about 300 colored men and women were employed.

Labor — 1927

Occupation, Wages, etc.,

General.

MERITED PROMOTION

Courier 6/29/27

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Heretofore only white men have been in charge of these dining cars. Negroes were barred regardless of intelligence and experience. This was in line with the traditional American policy of reserving the best of everything for white men no matter how inefficient they might be. Of course the Pennsylvania Railroad is not big enough to make these efficient waiters stewards, as those in charge of diners are known. Instead, the Negroes are designated as "Waiter in Charge," though presumably doing the work of a steward. Moreover, it is rumored that the railroad is saving money through this new arrangement because the "Waiter in Charge" is not paid near as much as the Steward.

Still, this is an opening and we're glad to see it. It has always appeared to us that dining car stewards should be selected from the ranks of the waiters and not from outside the service, and at any rate they should be Negroes since all of the other employes are Negroes. If the railroads desire to have mixed crews on the dining cars, then the positions of waiter and steward should be open to both races. If not, then the entire crew should be colored.

LABOR IN THE SOUTH

Coincidentally with the activities of the American Federation of Labor to raise the wage standards in the South to a parity with those of other sections, the Federal government is reported to be planning surveys to show prevailing working conditions and rates of pay for workers in this section.

According to a special dispatch from Washington to The New York World, it has been the plan of the Federation for several years to center its efforts in the South in an orderly manner. Organized labor, it is remarked in the dispatch, has never looked with favor on the "cheap labor" campaigns of many Southern sections to win new factories and industrial plants. At the same time, it is said, the Federation is prepared to resist communistic tendencies and "is willing to concede that labor in the South is of a high quality and therefore must be paid accordingly."

The Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor has made a survey dealing with working conditions and wage standards of women in one Southern State, Florida. The findings of this survey have been made public, and the picture presented by them is "by no means attractive" to organized labor.

The findings of this survey constitute interesting information. The bureau says:

Long hours were found to be prevalent, forty-three per cent of all the women whose hours were reported having a work day of more than nine hours. About 72 per cent of the laundry workers had a day of ten hours or more, as had a third of the women in wooden box factories, a fifth of those in cigar factories and almost a fifth of those in certain of the food industries.

Weekly hours also ran high, 43.2 per cent of the women reported working over fifty-four hours and another 9.7 per cent working an even fifty-four. Saturdays somewhat shorter than other days were the rule in laundries and manufacturing, but in the stores the majority of the women worked more than ten hours on that day. Nearly 30 per cent of the latter spent more than twelve hours at their work on Saturday. Negro women generally did hours longer than those of white women; more than half of those reporting working sixty hours or more a week.

As for earnings, the highest were for white women in department stores, where the median (half the women earning less and half earning more) was $18.10 a week. the lowest figure for white women was in certain of the food products, $9.35. The earnings of the Negro women as measured by medians were less than half those of white women: $6.65 being the median for the 1,266 workers reported. The highest was in the laundries, the lowest in miscellaneous food products.

Wages were ascertained for 940 white women in hotels and restaurants, and for these the week's median was $7.05. Waitresses had a median of $5.75; maids, $7.95; kitchen helpers, $15.90; hotel laundry workers, $11.50, but it should be noted that meals, room or both were furnished to 85.9 per cent of those studied, and that waitresses and maids undoubtedly received tips in addition to their wages. The median for the Negro women was $8.80, but a much lower number were given accommodations than were the white women, and there were very few waitresses among them.

This survey deals with only one phase of labor conditions and wages in one Southern State, and that a State in which wages have been probably somewhat higher, on the whole, in the last few years than in any other State in the South. Similar surveys for other Southern States would be interesting and important as information, as would surveys dealing with other phases of labor conditions in the South.

The plans of the Federal government to make labor surveys in the South are particularly noteworthy at this time in view of the industrial disorders in North and South Carolina, where a textile strike involving about 5,000 workers is in progress. This strike is significant of the ushering in of a second phase of the economic change through which the South is passing. It comes as an inevitable result of the industrialization of the South.

In the last few years the South has been undergoing a remarkable industrial expansion, the first phase of the economic charge. Now we see the beginning of a revision of wage standards, the second phase. This revision will be attended by such industrial disorders as the textile strike now in progress. Other incidents of the kind may be expected to accompany the raising of wage standards. The South, in its new industrialized state, must eventually come to an industrial wage parity with the rest of the country.

NEGRO LABORERS, WORK REGULARLY, WATCH YOUR STEP

(Editorial Comment)

As the Voice pointed out to its readers in previous issues, the time has come when only best service, regular working habits and absolute dependability will enable workers of our group to hold their places in the labor field.

Working some time and having to be looked for at others, continuous cutting of monkey shines while on the job, carelessness are fast undermining Negro workers all over the country.

Gradually, but surely, there is an untrolable, deceptive force working in the economic situation of this country, particularly as regards Negro laborers of all kinds; and there is perhaps, no particular individual nor group of individuals responsible for it. It is a condition born of the new order of activities in the industrial field because of the mechanical improvements therein, brought about by the spirit of modern inventions. As a result, white men all over the country are engaging in common labor work with less and less hesitancy or scruples. They are forced to do this, because much skilled labor work, which used to be performed by white workers, is now being performed by highly developed machinery possessing almost human power of minipulation.

So that as large numbers of white skilled laborers etc, are thrown out of employment, they must find work, they must live and be able to provide for their families; and more and more will gladly accept common labor jobs of a necessity, that were once completely monopolized by Negroes. Not because they hate the Negro, not because they want his job in order to block his progress, but simply because they are out of work and must earn or starve.

The Negro, though graduanly finding himself a place in the business and industrial fields, still to a very great extent, is considered the best asset to the common labor field, but to hold this monopoly, he must wake up and give such good service as will form a striking contrast to service rendered by laborers of other races, must stop laying off so much and stop being careless while on the job or else he is sure to lose this monopoly.

Just the other day, according to newspaper dispatches, the Northern Pacific Railroad announced that after June 20th it will replace Negro waiters with white waitresses on certain sections of its territory. It remains to be seen whether white employers to give their own people as efficient service as has been performed for years by men of our race. Was this done because of hatred of the Negro, or not necessarily so. The economic situation is forcing white women as well as white men, to seek any available employment or suffer for

Pittsburgh Courier 6/25/27

National Negro Voice

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Labor — 1929

Occupation, Wages, etc.,

General.

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PORTERS GIVEN INCREASE OF $5.00 A MONTH. OTHER IMPROVEMENTS ANNOUNCED

Negotiations End In Success After Weeks

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Pullman porters and maids won their plea for increased pay and better working conditions here Thursday in a conference with officials of the Pullman Company, said J. N. Aden, of Washington, D.C., chairman of the joint conference. The porters and maids had 21 representatives of 12,000 employees.

The conference began May 20, and ended June 5. Mr. Aden said: "Several important improvements in working conditions were agreed upon, including an increase in the extra pay where men double out on their assigned lay-over days; an increase in the extra pay where the tour of duty is prolonged by delayed train arrivals; certain guaranteed payment where porters and maids are called but not used: and other improvements in working conditions; also an increase of $5 per month, beginning June 1, 1929, in the wages of all porters and maids.

"This flat increase of $5.00 per month gives the porters and maids an increase of $60,000 per month, or $720,000 per year. The increased layover days," said Mr. Aden, "and the extra pay where the tour is delayed by late connections will help the men."

Every delegate brought a list of wants from his district, and the first day of the conference was given over to compiling the wants, to be presented to the Pullman Company in concrete form, representing 92.41 per cent of the 12,000 porters and maids.

Chicago, June 12, (ANP)—The Pullman Porters and Maids won a victory in their battle for higher wages and better working conditions here Thursday in a meeting with the officials of the Pullman Company, according to the statement of J. N. Aden, Washington, D. C., who was chairman of the joint conference, between the 21 representatives of the porters and maids and the company.

"Several important improvements in working conditions were agreed upon," said Mr. Aden, "including an increase in the extra pay where men double out on their assigned lay-over days; an increase in the extra pay where the tour or duty is prolonged by delayed train arrivals; certain guaranteed payment where porters and maids are called but not used; and other working conditions, together with a flat increase of five dollars per month effective June 1, in the wages of all, porters and maids."

While these improvements in working conditions along with the increase in pay were not all that the porters and maids contended for, Mr. Aden pointed out that they represented the desires of the majority. "We could not hope for everything at one time," confided Mr. Aden; "we must attain our goal gradually."

The increase in extra pay where men double out on their assigned day layovers and the increased extra pay where the tour of duty is prolonged by delayed train service, were declared to be the real wants of the workers. Often these condition work undue hardships on the men, but where the compensation is in keeping with the labor and working hours, the hardships are somewhat alleviated, especially since this arrangement enables the Pullman company to keep the entire 12,000 porters employed regularly.

The conference was attended by 21 representatives of the porters and maids selected from the sixty-nine districts and agencies. Each district or agency selected candidates in a primary who later were voted on in the general election of representatives. The general election resulted in the appointment or designation of the 21 delegates who attended the meeting.

FLAT RATE OF $5.00 A MONTH GRANTED TO ALL

Increase Is Won By Employees-Company Plan

MAIDS AFFECTED

Labor - 1929
General.
Occupation, Wages, etc..

Problems and Struggles of the Negro Workers

By RICHARD B. MOORE.

III. Race Prejudice the Ideology of Capitalist Imperialism.

(Continued)

In order to maintain the system of exploitation of the black masses, the imperialists following in the wake of the chattel slave holders have developed an ideology and prejudice against the Negroes. They hold that the Caucasian race is a superior race and that all other races are inferior, the Negroes being the most inferior of all. All sorts of arguments are put forward to support this prejudice. The old biblical myth of the curse pronounced by Noah upon Canaan because Ham laughed at the drunken state of the old patriarch, is brought forward as a proof of the divine endowment of the white race with superior qualities and the lack of them in the supposed black descendants of Ham. "Science" is supposed to prove that the germ-plasm of the superior Nordic is endowed with mysterious and excellent properties which are responsible for the present superior status of the white imperialist nations. History also is brought under contribution to show that the Negro race has contributed nothing to civilization whereas it is to the white race that we owe whatever civilization exists. So-called intelligence tests are also said to prove innate deficiencies of Negroes and other non-whites. But a truly scientific analysis of this race ideology of imperialism proves the utter falsity of all these assumptions.

1. No intelligent person can for a moment countenance the biblical argument. The twaddle of a drunken man cannot be taken as a universal cosmic law.

2. In respect to racial contributions to civilization, the truth of history attests that all races have made great contributions thereto. Not the least among these the Negro race. As we must be brief, we quote only this small paragraph from Bucharin's "Historical Materialism": "In the first place, the race theory is in contradiction with the facts. The 'lowest' race, that which is said to be incapable, by nature, of any development, is the black race, the Negroes. Yet it has been shown that the ancient representatives of this black race, the so-called Kushites, created a very high civilization in India (before the days of the Hindoos) and Egypt; the yellow race, which now enjoys but slight favor, also created a very high civilization in China, far superior in its day to the then-existing civilization of the white men; the white men were then children as compared with the yellow men. We now know how much the ancient Greeks borrowed from the Assyro-Babylonians and Egyptians. These few facts are sufficient to show that the "racial" explanation is no explanation at all." (p. 127.)

3. Inferiority based upon present social traits. Even the most enlightened of the bourgeois scientists are compelled to refute this ideology. Professor Franz Boas in "The Mind of Primitive Man" deals with this at length. We have space only for the following quotation: "An unbiased estimate of the anthropological evidence so far brought forward does not permit us to countenance the belief in a racial inferiority which would unfit an individual of the Negro race to take his part in modern civilization. We do not know of any demand made on the human body or mind in modern life that anatomical or ethnological evidence woold prove to be beyond the powers of the Negro.

"The traits of the American Negro are adequately explained on the basis of his history and social status. The tearing-away from the African soil and the consequent complete loss of the old standards of life, which were replaced by the dependency of slavery and by all it entailed, followed by a period of disorganization and by a severe economic struggle against heavy odds, are sufficient to explain the inferiority of the status of the race, without falling back upon the theory of hereditary inferiority." (p. 272.)

4. That evolution theory which holds that Negroes are closest to the apes. As proved by Goldenweiser, Lowie, Boas, and others, there are no distinctions to be made on this score. The pot may not call the kettle black. There are as many ape - like characteristics among whites as among Negroes. Straight hair is more like the hair of the apes than kinky hair. Even the thick lips of Negroes which were held to be a distinctly animal feature, are seen to be a distinctly human feature. Such characteristics as the length of the forearm, in which the Negro more closely resembles our common ape-like ancestors, than the Caucasian, are set off by these other characteristics.

5. Intelligence tests. The nature and method of these tests prove most of them to be absolutely worthless. But even on the basis of these tests conclusions are posited which give no warrant whatever for innate inferiority but prove on the contrary that the social opportunity and environment is responsible for the present development of the races. For instance, the army tests showed that Northern Negroes had a higher intelligence quotient than Southern Negroes and also than Southern whites.

6. **"Inherent antagonism between races."** The late President Harding uttered the imperialist dictum on this point at Birmingham, Alabama, when he said: "There are fundamental, inescapable, eternal differences between the races which will make it impossible for them to live together upon terms of social equality." So thought Lincoln, the much-heralded friend of the Negroes. So think most whites in America, so think even a large and growing number of Negroes.

But such antagonism as exists between the races can definitely be proved to be the result of training and social education. It is not inborn. Children are unusually free from this prejudice. They play with each other wholly oblivious of this "innate" antagonism until it is impressed upon their minds by prejudiced elders. Moreover, whites enter into the most intimate relationships with Negroes, even the most rabid Negro-haters, the Southern slave-holding Bourbons. Negro women suckle white babies at their breasts and the millions of mullatoes in these United States are testimony to the fact of sex relationships between white and black. But it is to be noted that a less intimate relationship will be objected to if it places the Negro on a plane of social equality. The black mammy may nurse the white child but she may not sit in the parlor. As a black coachman or chauffeur the Negro may sit beside whites but not as a fellow-passenger. These instances may be multiplied but they suffice to show that it is not intimate relationship per se that is objected to but equal social status. The attiude is the same as that of the patricians of Rome toward the plebeians who were of the same racial stock. Here is not a question of innate antagonism but a question of crass contempt growing out of a specific class relationship—namely, that of master and slave.

IV. Importance of Negro Masses for the Labor Movement and the Revolutionary Struggle in America.

Negroes number over 12 million. They are one-tenth of the total population and one-seventh of the workers. They are the most exploited section of the proletarian masses of this country being doubly oppressed both as workers and as a subject race. Potentially, therefore, they are the most revolutionary proletarian elements and constitute a fertile field for Communist propaganda and organization. Moreover, the development of American imperialism draws the Negro masses ever more into the forefront of the class struggle. Specific factors which operate to make the Negro workers an organized and integral factor of the labor movement and the revolutionary struggle are:

1. The movement from the farms to the industrial and commercial cities. The extent of this movement will be seen from the following figures:

In 1890 the percentage of Negroes living in rural districts was 80.6, that in cities 19.4; in 1920, 66 and 34. From 1900 to 1929 Negro city population increased more than a million and a half while the Negro population of rural areas increased less than 72,000 or about 1 per cent. The greater part of this movement occurred from 1910 to 1920 during which decade the Negro city population, making a total increase of more than 2,100,000 for the 25-year period—a growth of over 100 per cent. From 1900 to 1920 the Southern cities increased by 886,173 while the Northern and Western cities increased by 671,292. On a percentage basis, however, the gain in the North was 105 per cent as against 65 per cent in the South. More than 3 1-2 million or over one-third of the Negro population lived in cities by 1920. In 1920 there were six cities, 3 Southern and 3 Northern, which had a population of over 100,000 Negroes. These are Baltimore, 108,-382, New Orleans, 100,930; and Washington, D. C., 109,966. New York, 152,467; Philadelphia, 134,229; Chicago, 109,458. As we shall see next the Negro population of these northern cities have increased considerably since 1920.

2. The migration from the South to the Northern industrial centers. It is estimated that between 800,000 and 900,000 Negroes came north during the two recent great mass migrations of 1916 to 1919 and 1921 to 1923. The first of these movements was due primarily to the demand for labor during the world war, the latter to the labor demand due to restricted immigration. The contributory causes were severe economic exploitation in the South, insecurity of life due to lynchings and mob violence, insecurity of property caused by high mortgage and interest rates, crop failures due to boll weevil and floods, unemployment, Jim Crow laws, poor school facilities, oppression in the courts, disfranchisement, and the terrible conditions in Negro segregated districts. These Negro workers went into industry for the most part into steel, mining, automobile, needle and other industries. In the mining industry, the report of the U. S. coal commissioner shows that 42,489 Negroes were employed out of a total of 525,152 workers. These figures suffice to show the growing industrialization of the Negro workers and their importance for the labor movement. It should be noted that the great steel strike of 1919 was broken by the capitalists because it was possible for them to

draw upon the Negro masses whom they consider as strike-breaking reserves to break this strike, in one of the most basic industries. In the mining strike, thousands of Negroes were likewise imported. They were not told that they would be employed as miners or that a strike was on. In the needle workers' strikes and in the paper-box makers' strike this same tactic has been used by the bosses. More and more it is their practice to utilize Negro workers against white workers and to pit white workers against Negro workers to undermine the standards of both and to maintain the exploitation and degradation of the entire working class. The role of the Negro masses in the revolution which abolished chattel slavery should demonstrate the importance of the Negro masses for the proletarian revolution of America. It is impossible to conceive of a successful social revolution without the Negro masses, who played the decisive role in the civil war of 1865 and who will again play a very important role in the coming social revolution.

3. The industrialization of the South. The South is being rapidly transformed from an agricultural into an industrial section. Steel, mining, textile, and other manufacturing industries are being rapidly developed owing to the absence of restrictive labor laws and a cheap and docile supply of white and black workers. Negro workers are being drawn in large numbers into the heavy industries.

4. Limitation of immigration. The decline in immigration will be seen from the following figures: reported by the Bureau of Immigration: in 1910 a million and 41,570 immigrants entered the United States. This number fluctuated slightly until 1914 when 1,218,480 came. In the next year only 326,700 were admitted, the number falling as low as 110,618 in 1918, and increasing slightly to 373,511 in 1923. A greater demand for Negro workers in industry is the result.

(The End)

DEMOCRAT
JOHNSTOWN, PA.
APR 9 1929

WAGES, NOT TIPS, SUH

The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters is endeavoring to establish its members on a fair wage scale as against a tip system. The porters are divided between the Brotherhood and the company union. The situation presents a typical case of a conflict of a labor union and the employes' representation plan. In commenting upon the aspirations of the Brotherhood, the Federal Council of Churches in one of its recent bulletins says:

> The Pullman porters constitute one of the most conspicuous examples of the large groups of workers employed in personal service whose compensation is paid in considerable part by gratuities instead of entirely by wages.
>
> The Pullman company has been committed to the gratuity idea since 1867. The economic status of the negro has changed since then. When negro porters and maids were first employed on Pullman cars there were comparatively few negro workmen in the north. They were of course wholly outside the labor movement in the 1860's and until recently remained outside. The Federal Council of Churches bulletin presents the case of the negro porters after this fashion:
>
> Changing economic conditions and the emergence of new ideals gradually modified the attitude of the negro employes of the Pullman company. In their efforts to organize, the sleeping car porters had the example of other railway workers who long ago won collective bargaining and who through railroad legislation have secured public attention to their claims. Why, the leaders of the porters ask, if other workers can deal collectively with their employers through organizations and representatives of their own, should they not do the same?
>
> The question answers itself. Porters should have the same organization rights that are accorded brakemen or shopmen. The Pullman company, however, prefers to deal only with units it can control. The drift just now is against unionism. The fact the Pullman company overlooks, however, is that the public sympathizes with the porter in his aspiration for a decent wage. The Federal Council of Churches senses the public viewpoint and it also recognizes that the negro worker has become a distinct economic factor who must be recognized as a person.

STUDENTS TACKLE JOBS OF ALL KINDS

More Than 5,000 From Columbia Are Making Money by Summer Employment.

EARNINGS AVERAGE $500

One-third of 738,211 Boys and Girls in United States Work Their Way Through College.

In the Summer time college students are scattered all over the country and even in foreign lands in jobs of all sorts, earning money to pay for tuition bills in the Fall. In clerical and messenger positions, tutoring, social service, mail carrying, telegraph operating, acting as lumberjacks, soda dispensing, printing, and working as physicians' or dentists' assistants thousands of students are employed preparing for the financial demands of the Winter months.

More than 5,000 Columbia students are now in various Summer jobs according to the Secretary of Appointments, who estimates that the average earning capacity of a student during the Summer is about $500. The number of students holding part-time jobs in the Winter is even higher and it is reported that 200 applications for work at the Columbia office are received a day.

The Bureau of Education of the Department of the Interior in its last annual report said a third of the 738,211 boys and girls in this country work their way through college.

Total Earnings Put at $32,500,000.

The total earnings of these 265,208 students in 763 men's, women's and coeducational institutions of higher learning was about $32,500,000, according to the report. This sum does not include the Summer earnings of the students.

While it is comparatively easy for boys to get part-time or Summer jobs, the opportunities for employment for girls are not as numerous. College girls generally find work as seamstresses, nurses, waitresses, governesses, maids, salesgirls, stenographers, cooks, social secretaries, clerks, tutors, operating elevators and as ushers in theatres.

Some doubt as to the wisdom of college students in working their way through college has recently been raised by the public statements of Dean Virginia C. Gildersleeve of Barnard College and D. Harold Florian Clark of Teachers College, who believe that students should not try to work their way through college, but should wait until they have accumulated the necessary funds before matriculating in an institution of higher learning.

Dean Gildersleeve emphasized the wisdom, if need be, of borrowing from relatives or friends to make up the amount the student may lack for payment of his college education. She deplored the devotion of time to drudgery such as furnace tending or book selling. Part-time employment when a student should devote all of his time to study was not only detrimental to his scholastic standing but was bound to impair his health, she asserted. Hurried preparation for classes, irritated nerves and lowered health were held too high a price to pay for a college education in the circumstances.

Employment Bureaus in Colleges.

Most colleges and universities, however, have established employment bureaus, which provide opportunities for students seeking jobs. Columbia, City College and New York University each has thousands of students in part-time work. In some cases the total of students thus employed reaches nearly 60 per cent of the entire student body. A Yale University report shows one-third its students earning at the rate of $1,500,000 during the college year, and a Cornell bulletin estimates the yearly total for 800 men at almost $500,000. In three Fall months Princeton men earned $30,269.

Many of the larger firms seem to prefer men who have worked their way through college when giving out jobs. A large number of business concerns each Spring send agents to colleges and universities to recruit employes, and they look with greater favor on those who have experienced life's harder demands by working at jobs while studying. The Standard Oil Company, the du Pont interests, the Bell Telephone System, the Westinghouse and General Electric, the National City Bank, various department stores and other concerns are among those who seek employes in this way.

Citizens Mobilize to Aid Unemployment

Negroes Spend $65,000,000 a Year in Capital

WASHINGTON, D.C., (C.N.S.)—Claiming that the cost of living causes colored people here to spend at least $65,000,000 a year, citizens are urging a greater consideration for colored men and women as employees of the businesses which they patronize, as a means of overcoming the unemployment situation, believed to be becoming increasingly grave.

A group of representative citizens meeting at the call of the Twelfth Street Branch of the Y.M.C.A. considered these problems, and laid plans for a thorough survey of the city.

The Federation of Civic Associations, at its meeting Friday night endorsed the plans of the Y.M.C.A. group and appointed a committee to cooperate in their efforts toward the development of increased employment facilities for employment of the Negro.

Plans are being made here for a trade exhibit, and charts showing the consumption of goods and the lines supplied by Negroes are being prepared.

The formation of a board of trade is being contemplated.

Labor- 1929
Occupation-Wages, etc.

General.

May Day Statement of the American

May Day is the international labor holiday of the revolutionary working class of the world. It is the symbol of that solidarity of the world's toilers through which alone the emancipation of the Negro masses of the United States, the West Indies and Africa can be achieved. But for that solidarity and the revolutionary temper of tens of millions of white workers it would be futile to talk of African freedom, of race equality, in the face of the superior armament and organization of the imperialist countries.

May Day will be celebrated in every country of the world by large masses of revolutionary workers who recognize their class interests and their class enemies, and see behind the efforts of the capitalist class, through its press, courts, schools, churches, etc., to divide the workers on lines of nationalism, race and color. These revolutionary workers are the vanguard of the proletariat in the struggle to overthrow the oppressive capitalist system; they are the hope not only of the exploited masses in their own countries, but of the oppressed peoples of Asia, Africa, the West Indies, Indonesia, etc. These revolutionary workers will stage May Day celebrations in every European country, in every North and South American country.

* * *

INTERNATIONAL DEMONSTRATIONS.

May Day will be celebrated in South Africa by tens of thousands of native and white workers and farmers fraternizing together under the banner of the South African Communist Party and pledged to fight shoulder to shoulder for the overthrow of imperialism. May Day will be celebrated in China by millions of revolutionary workers who will use the occasion of Labor's international holiday to voice their protests against the brutal exploitation of foreign capitalists and against the treachery of their own bourgeoisie. May Day, with its message of working-class solidarity, will bring new hope and inspiration to the embattled proletarian and peasantry of India, where the British censorship tries in vain to hide from the eyes of the world's proletariat the heroic struggle of the Indian masses against the white terror of British imperialism. To the Indian masses, facing the machine guns, bombing planes and gas bombs of the imperialist murderers, May Day's message of international working-class solidarity will be a welcome one. May Day will be celebrated in the United States of America by thousands of Negro and white workers who have within the last year achieved a remarkable solidarity under the leadership of the revolutionary vanguard of the proletariat, the Communist Party of the U. S. A., and in open defiance of the capitalist dictum of race separation and race hatred. In the South, the old stronghold of capitalists stimulated racial prejuddices, thousands of white and Negro textile strikers, under Left-wing union leadership, will join together in May Day celebrations, presenting, for the first time in history, a solid front of the white and Negro workers of the South against capitalist oppression and capitalist attempts to divide the working class.

Watching Moscow's May Day Demonstration

Here is a small section of the great throng watching a May Day Demonstration in Moscow. Here are old Bolsheviks and Red Army soldiers side by side. Rose Baron, Secretary of the International Labor Defense for New York City, is seen standing at the right of the boy in the foreground, a Pioneer.

* * *

IN THE SOVIET UNION.

And, last but not least, May Day will be celebrated by the millions of workers and peasants of the Soviet Union who are now enjoying the fruits of the proletarian revolution by which they won their emancipation from the bloody rule of the triune of czar, church, nobility, an destablished the proletarian dictatorship through which they have been able to protect the revolution and the workers' state from the various intrigues of international capitalism.

As the Negro masses of the United States come to realize the class nature of their struggle against white ruling class oppression, May Day will have a special, a glorious significance for us. We have suffered for many years from the treachery of professional leaders

Negro Labor Congress

(coming from the ranks of the intelligentsia and the propertied class, the bourgeois) who, like condescending saviors and self-appointed Moseses, led us from their offices, not into struggle, but into the camps of our enemies. This leadership, while filling its own pockets and building up personal prestige, has never helped the masses, but, on the contrary, has served to forge our chains the stronger. "The emancipation of the masses is the work of the masses themselves." Leaders from the bourgeoisie are both unwilling and incapable of leading the struggle for emancipation. Unwilling because they (property owners, landlords, real estate agents, bootleggers, preachers, college professors, editors of bourgeois magazines and newspapers, heads of various "advancement" associations, etc., etc.) are themselves beneficiaries—dependent upon crumbs from the table of the white ruling class—of the capitalist system under which we are oppressed, terrorized, exploited and degraded. These leaders are incapable of leading the struggle because they have neither a clear understanding of the nature of the struggle (which is essentially a class struggle, and not as they imagine a purely racial struggle) nor the guts to prosecute it militantly enough to insure success. Daily Worker N.Y.

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SHARE GREAT TRADITIONS.

As part of the working class, we Negro workers and farmers, have a share in the traditions of May Day. In the past we have contributed to the traditions of the class struggle, and as we mobilize our forces in the present period and enter more and more into the international class struggle we shall help in contributing many stirring chapters between this day and the final victory of the international proletariat.

5-1-29

Already hundreds of thousands of Negro workers and peasants in the Belgian Congo have joined the army of the proletarian revolution. Already we see revolts in Egypt, in Tripoli, in British East Africa, in the Sudan, in various parts of French Africa, etc. That the Africans have been defeated in these preliminary skirmishes does not change the final result. Tempered by tradition, aided by the revolutionary workers of the imperialist countries, helped by their experience in these preliminary battles, and guided by the sum of experience of the world revolutionary movement, and inspired by the revolutionary successes of the proletariat of other countries, these African workers will again grapple with their imperialist oppressors.

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ASIA, INDIES PARTICIPATE

In Demerara, in the West Indian islands, as in Africa and Asia, the revolutionary ferment is at work. In Demerara the masses have sharply protested against the action of the British imperialists in scrapping the old constitution for the purpose of tightening the imperialist grip on their country. Throughout the West Indies archipelego we have seen a strong and growing demand towards a West Indian Federation. In Trinidad, as in many of the other islands, there have been serious riots within the last ten years. In every corner of the earth the masses are on the revolutionary march to power. And the Negro masses are playing their part, and will play an increasing part, in this world-revolutionary movement against the imperialists.

Negro workers of the United States! Join in May Day celebrations of the revolutionary workers on May First. Negro workers of New York, come out in thousands t othe Bronx Coliseum, East 117th St. and Bronx Park. Negro workers of Chicago, go to the Ashland Auditorium, Van Buren and Marshfield Aves. Negro and white speakers will address you at these, and countless other meetings held throughout the country (get the address of other meetings from The Daily Worker), and will deal with your problems.

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Give Increase to Block Militant Union

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Reliable

It is a last desperate attempt on the part of the company to head off the all-conquering march of the porters' union by throwing them the sop in the form of a few dollars increase. The wage conference is a routine mock assemblage of hand-picked delegates such as Kelley, Johnson, Flynn, Turnquest, Nelson, Bowles, Gurley, Pierson, Simpson, Harllee, Zollah, Short, Snowden, Warden, Griffin, Brown No. 1, Hatchfield, Aden, Hill, Dewberry, Dawson, Hill, Emery and Hill. Two days before the elections began these porters were picked as the slate of the Pullman company for the wage conference and the same was placed in the hands of the United States mediation board so that it might be known by the mediation board that there is no foul play in the selection of delegates to the conference, says the porters' chief, Randolph.

Chicago

Increase Meager

The stage is all set for the conference to come off and the delegates to sign on the dotted line so that the company may come out and broadcast the sensational statement throughout the country that Pullman has granted a "million-dollar" increase in wages to the Pullman porters, when in fact it will simply amount to about 18 cents per day and would not be granted were it not for the pressure of the brotherhood and public sentiment generated by its fight in behalf of the porters, observed Organizer Randolph.

He continued that the brotherhood, backed by the American Federation of Labor, would redouble its fight not only to secure a substantial wage increase but to get an eight-hour day and pay for overtime, as well as recognition for the union and better working conditions. Mr. Randolph contends, together with the brotherhood chiefs, M. P. Webster, Chicago division organizer; A. L. Totten, assistant general organizer; Roy Lancaster, general secretary-treasurer; Bennie Smith, zone supervisor; E. J. Bradley, St. Louis division; S. E. Grain, field organizer, that the porters in a demonstration of incomparable courage have stood up and looked their superintendents square in the face like men and announced unequivocally and definitely that they would not vote for the employee representation plan and they have actually refused to vote to the tune of thousands, which has been a veritably amazing revelation of an entirely new employee to the Pullman. This thing never happened before in the history of the Pullman porters, say the brotherhood leaders. The charter won from the American Federation of Labor has done much to stiffen the backbone of the men.

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Detroit

There are those among us who have long contended that the germ plasm of the so-called race problem in the United States, and especially its more tragic phases in the South, is to be found in the economics of the situation: that in the struggle among workers for jobs to enable them to meet the ordinary needs of life, are buried the roots of most of the racial bitterness and acts of barbarism occurring in the South; and that the employers of labor have sedulously worked to maintain a state of affairs in which the Race and white worker would ever be pitted against each other, thereby keeping wide open the gate for the merciless exploitation of all workers.

SOUTHERN WHITES PROVE POOR WORKERS

Others, not one whit less sincere and eager to find a solution to the problem, have ignored the economic factor and have advanced in its stead the belief that the crux of the matter was largely sexual and psychological. Without completely tabooing the point of view of this latter group we are nevertheless compelled to agree in full with the views of the former, recent events in the South have strengthened their arguments while correspondingly detracting from the force of their opponents. For instance, a few years ago when the exodus of people from the South was at its heighth, we were treated to the interesting antics of Dixie, which, prior to that time, had been literally crying aloud about "the white man's burdent," frantically adopting legislation calculated to keep our citizens from voluntarily relieving the white man of his alleged burden.

The rapid transition of the South from a sector unsparingly inhabited by cheap labor, by unaspiring, contented backwoodsmen and mountaineers, who found in fundamentalism, in corn liquor, and in an occasional lynching, the only surcease from their brutal exploitation and simple, primitive life, into a modern industrial community of workers struggling for a more equitable share of their labor, will in the long run prove to be the beginning of that reconciliation of the races devoutly to be desired and for the realization of which many individauls of both races have so long and so earnestly labored.

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His reference to "mob psychology" indicates that the leaders of organized labor now realize that mobocracy is not alone an enemy to the peaceful progress of labor but is also the weapon with which labor defeats its own ends and by which the employing class triumphs. News reports from the strike zone also state that at another mass meeting held at Forest City, N. C., on April 8, a grand dragon of the Ku Klux Klan addressed the strikers, urging them to stand together, to be "reasonable and peaceable" and that eventually they would win their struggle. This is indeed a far cry from the earlier avowed and oft manifested hostility of the Klan toward "labor," "radicals," "the Negro," et al.

The advantages already won by the striking workers in the rayon mills in Elizabethtown, Tenn., and in some of the South Carolina cotton mills will serve to encourage not alone other textile workers in the Piedmont region, but will have an important bearing upon the wages and work conditions of all workers in other industries throughout the South.

Labor-1929

Occupation, Wages, etc.,

General.

Great Northern Railroad Will Not Replace Dining Car Waiters and Cooks

CHICAGO, (A.N.P.)—Reports and rumors that Negro cooks and waiters on the dining cars operated by the Great Northern Railway Company would be replaced by white girls and women, were discovered to be unfounded and false by the Associated Negro Press, Wednesday.

In a letter to the Associated Negro Press, concerning the reports, Ralph Budd, President of the railroad, declared that no such action had been taken or contemplated. He stated further that "I think the Negro waiter is far superior to any other for dining car service."

Have Improved Conditions

Instead of discontinuing the services of Negro cooks and waiters, Mr. Budd pointed out, the Great Northern has recently taken a step by which the working conditions for these workers have been greatly improved.

One of the worst conditions faced by cooks and waiters on railroads is the lack of proper sleeping quarters, en route. Waiters and cooks have been forced to sleep in the dining cars on improvised beds and for a certain number of hours, as the car must be properly "aired out" before breakfast is served.

Remedy

The Company has remedied this condition by providing separate sleeping quarters for the dining car help. "These sleeping quarters," said Mr. Budd, "are the regular tourists berths which are placed in the rear of what we call the dormitory car, just ahead of the dining car. We believe this is the most advanced movement which has been made in connection with any dining car department and is a great boon to the employees beside insuring patrons a fresh and clear atmosphere in the dining cars, which cannot be had if these cars are used for sleeping quarters."

THE PASSING OF THE NEGRO BARBER

THE time was when almost every community in the United States had one or more barber shops in its downtown area in which the Negro barber plied his tonsorial art. There are still such communities but they are becoming fewer and fewer. Nearly everywhere the Negro barber in the general field is passing along with the Negro bellhop, waiter and doorman. Last week's Courier told of the gradual elimination of the Negro barber in the city of Washington, D. C., where once he was king. Of course there are a great plenty of Negro barbers in strictly Negro districts catering almost exclusively to Negroes, but in the general field they are unquestionably passing into the limbo of forgotten things along with the stage coach and the spinning wheel.

This is unfortunate. No large group of Negro workers can expect to get very fat or grow very opulent working exclusively for Negroes. To restrict oneself to only one-tenth of one's field is suicidal in business. Already there are far too many barber shops in our Negro districts for the amount of trade available. Though a very necessary profession, many young men are hesitating to go into it because of the severe competition in the Negro districts.

We believe something can be done about this. So far the Negro barber has lost out because most of the shops in which he has been employed have been owned and operated by white people, and also because he has not kept abreast of the latest developments in his art. The solution to the problem is obvious: a few of our barber shops now in Negro districts should move to the downtown districts and enter the general field. On the part of the white people, there is no objection to having hair trimmed, beards shaved and faces massaged by Negro barbers. They will patronize Negro barbers if they are available. It is up to our barbers to make themselves available. There is certainly enough money and talent among them to insure success. And, needless to say, the same thing is true of other forms of personal service.

VANISHING OCCUPATIONS

Christian Recorder

When we look back over the last 25 years we see a great many occupations which were very popular then, that are not much needed today. The march of civilization has done away with a great deal of personal unskilled service and considerable skilled service. The great shoe factories have reduced the number of shoemakers. The bakeries have reduced the number of home cooks, etc., but there are occupations that are actually vanishing. Time was when the excavations for foundations of buildings were dug with pick and shovel by man. It took a long time to dig out such an excavation. Now, only in small or backward communities does one see the excavation for the foundations of buildings thus dug out. Excavations are made with steam shovels which do the work of 20 men; which save time, labor and money. A great many of our own oclored men made fair wages as ditch diggers. Ditches and trenches like the excavations for foundations are now made by steam shovels, and ditch diggers are passing.

12-5-29

Time was when our men seemed to have almost a monopoly of the asphalt laying work. Streets were dug up by laborers but the machine has taken the place of the asphalt digger and even the asphalt layer.

Philadelphia Tribune

Time was when the hodcarrier was an important personage in the building of houses, and in the large cities like Chicago, New York, Philadelpphia, St. Louis the hodcarriers among Negroes had some of the most important organizations. But the machine for lifting of brick and mortar has about put the hodcarrier out of business and in these large cities we rarely ever see the hodcarrier except on small operations.

The same is fast becoming true of the stevedore. Where thousands of men were needed to load and unload ships, now huge cranes are being used for this purpose and thus men who had nothing but brawn are out of a job.

During the early fall months tens of thousands of Negroes have earned good wages at picking cotton. In fact, the whole cotton crop was dependent largely upon the Negro cotton pickers and the Negro had a monopoly of this business, but cotton picking machines have about reached the end of the experimental stage and it will not be many years now before the human cotton picker will be a thing of the past. Just as 100 years ago the cotton gin put out of business those who had been picking the lint off of the seed, so during these 100 years machinery has put the unskilled out of business.

Now, no one will feel this more than the Negro himself and it is time for us to prepare against it. The prejudice in America against Negroes using machinery must be broken down and we must in one way or another get our young men into the business of the use of machinery.

Many of our boys are leaving school at 13 or 14 years of age going into unskilled labor because they can get good wages for boys in this kind of labor. Many of their fathers have had this kind of labor all of their lives but the fact is that by the time these boys grow to manhood these jobs will have vanished. We must keep our boys in school as far as possible in order that they might acquire the degree of intelligence to be skilled machine operators. This is one of the biggest jobs of our times.

Women's Wage Low; Negroes' Pay Is Lowest

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Women's wages in chain stores average $12 to $15 a week, according to a report of the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor.

For these miserably low wages the women work as high as 60 hours per week. The Women's Bureau made a study of 6,000 women employed in chain department stores in 18 states and reported that 60 per cent of the women received $15 a week and 40 per cent $12.

The average wage in many states was $9 a week. In its figures the Department of Labor always colors the facts to give the bosses the best end of it, and to make the workers' conditions appear as rosy as possible.

Daily Worker

12/24/29

Another report by the same department of women workers in Florida showed that Negro women were being exploited under the worst conditions. Of 1,266 Negro working women studied, the average wage was $6.65 per week for a 60 hour week.

The survey covered nearly 8,000 working women in Florida. The average hours of work for all women employed in Florida was more than nine hours per day. The wages for all women workers is very low, averaging about $15.00 per week, with a good many receiving $9.00 per week for 60 hours of work. Skilled workers received as high as $16.65 per week.

Labor - 1934

Occupation, Wages, etc.

15,000 NOW EMPLOYED IN FORD MOTOR CO.

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This was noticeable North and South, as for instance in Des Moines where colored waiters have replaced white waiters and in Milwaukee where the demands for domestic and personal service workers, of a type above the average, have been too numerous to be filled. Laborers with a corporation in Austin, Texas have replaced Mexican and white workers.

December Gains

In Chicago a new department store gave opportunity to twelve clerks, and a furniture store employed two colored salesmen; a company in St. Paul employed its first colored stenographer, and a male stenographer went to work in New York in a white concern, the first one to be so employed; 1,000 extras were hired in the moving picture industry in Los Angeles.

In St. Louis a mechanic was placed in a position not usually held by Negroes at $65 per week; colored employees in the Detroit Ford Factory reached the total of 15,000; in San Antonio, Texas two detectives brought the total of colored employees to four; and a mail order house in Colorado gave employment to women as maids.

Losses

A number of cities reported losses during the month. Among them were St. Louis where one hotel replaced all of its Negro service help; Milwaukee in which fifty girls in a lamp shade company walked out when they failed to obey signs assigning them separate washrooms; and Chicago where fifty workers in a food store were discharged when managers were changed, but were given letters of recommendation for efficient service.

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Public Interest Aroused

In some half dozen cities comittees interested themselves definitely last month in employment opportunities for Negroes, and in Los Angeles there was increased interest in night classes for power machine operators and a general interest in motion picture jobs.

Negro women who received power machine training in a night school received employment soon after completing their work in a prominent dress shop.

In Pittsburgh and Canton industrial campaigns were held which attracted wide interest in white and colored circles.

In Denver the Interracial Committee decided to make a survey of occupational opportunities; and in Baltimore considerable interest was manifested in the attitude of the management of the newest and largest hotel to the effect that no Negro help would be employed. Here also there seems to be a cutting of wages of older hotel workers by help from Southern points moving into the city.

General

EMPLOYMENT SITUATION REPORTED STILL UNSTEADY

Industrial Dept. National Urban League Cites the Gains and Losses on Part of Negroes in Employment for Month of April

DEMAND FOR SKILLED WORKERS INCREASES

NEW YORK, April 29—The April bulletin of the Industrial Relations Department of the National Urban League carries a statement on employment in the South from its Director, T. Arnold Hill, and gives a number of instances of new positions occupied by Negroes. Mr. Hill has just returned from a six weeks tour of the Southeast. His visit was made to ascertain changes in occupations caused by increased industrial activity of the South. His mission took him into the states of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Kentucky.

"There is no longer any such thing as a Negro job" said Mr. Hill. Continuing he said "white people are doing what once only Negroes did and Negroes are going into industry and business, making it impossible to estimate the material disadvantage of replacement. In North and South Carolina they are not the operators of looms in textile mills, but the immense plants that have been constructed by capital from the North have provided jobs for janitors, truckers, draymen and casual laborers around these mills. In other industries they do similar work which offers at least the probability for advancement to more remunerative positions as the plants grow.

"I found no great suffering as result of the loss of jobs. On the other hand I did find that the taking of traditional Negro places, not because of prejudice but because economic necessity left no room for choice, had led to serious thinking on the part of wage-earners, who were more labor conscious today than ever before. Realizing that they are in competition with rural whites who are willing to accept menial work which city whites once refused, Negroes are resisting with the sure weapons of proficiency, regularity, diversified occupations and initiative.

Gains In Other Places

The most significant gains in diversified employment for March are reported from Chicago. A new department store has opened there with 38 colored saleswomen, 60 per cent of the working force. A garment factory installed Negro operators, and another salesman has been added to the force of a furniture store. A Chicago candy company employed 200 girls, making its first venture in Negro help.

Other cities also report gains in skilled and semi-skilled pursuits. In Los Angeles women continue to enter the garment industry in small numbers, and a skilled operator from New York was offered the position of floorlady in a factory employing Mexican operators. A steel and machinery plant in Minneapolis has "let down the bars" to skilled Negro workers and has employed its first Negro machinist, while the manufacturers of a popular motor car have taken on three skilled men in that city. A new grocery with a Negro manager and several employees has been opened in Kansas City. Many gardeners have secured work in Springfield, Ill. The Industrial Department of the St. Louis Urban League reports that the demand for skilled and semi-skilled workers in manfacturing and the building trades reached the highest point for the year in March, constituting 11 per cent of the total demand. A famous hotel in Atlantic City installed a corps of Negro waiters when the European waiters went on strike on the eve of the Easter rush. A downtown chain drug store in Philadelphia has installed three soda fountain attendants.

Many Negroes went to Detroit in March, but the Urban League of that City warns against further influx. "There are no jobs", the League reports. St. Louis, however, reports employment on the up-grade and a definite movement of labor into the city, especially from the rural districts of neighboring states and Missouri. Philadelphia notes a falling off in arrivals and steady employment in construction work for many Negroes already there. Many Negroes have been employed in repairing streets in Des Moines, Denver and Hot Springs, Ark., and in Omaha the resumption of street railway and building construction has improved employment possibilities. The unemployment situation is reported as acute in Richmond, Virginia, with Negroes leaving the city in search of work.

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MORE than two years ago this newspaper predicted that with the increase of industrialization of the South, the colored man's labor problem would become more complicated instead of easier unless wise foresight was exercised by community leaders to make a place for him along with the white laborer in the mills and factories. According to our prediction, reports coming from various communities in the South which have suddenly changed from agricultural to industrial state that in many instances there is a decided aversion to giving employment to colored factory workers.

It is not far to look for an an explanation for this reported aversion. In the first place, New England mill operatives, who control the textile mills locating in the South, in spite of the boasted New England fairness never have shown any sympathy toward Negro labor. In fact that section of the country never has been hospitable ground for the colored worker, though it has been one of the greatest industrial centers in the world. The foreign white element has been labor king in New England for centuries. The bosses know absolutely nothing about colored labor, and of course, the New England textile baron comes South with his coldness and speedup methods, and will not naturally take to Negro labor on an appreciable scale unless strong sentiment is brought to bear. With traditional prejudice of the majority of white workers against the colored in similar occupations, and with the economic problem a pressing one, it is easily seen how the New England aversion can not only be maintained, but actually bulwarked.

Nevertheless, to us the problem does not appear to be an insurmountable one. There is enough natural warmth and understanding between the native white and colored people of the South to be utilized toward a fair proportioning of the industrial employment. The Negro constitutes approximately one-third of the South's population. This section cannot possibly elevate itself economically unless its economic status is also taken care of. If one-third of the population should be shunted to economic serfdom its impoverishment will practically bankrupt business. Given ample employment, fair wages, its consumption and purchasing power will work to help business and commerce to a healthy growth. Certainly, the South could flirt with no more dangerous program than an attempt to deny a third of its population the means of decent livelihood.

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Unemployment and the Negro

To the Editor of The Post-Standard:

At this time there are many people unable to secure employment due to the following causes:

(a) Lack of enough export trade, (b) home market demand, (c) over-production during summer months, (d) facilities offered by automatic machines which replace thousands of men, (e) employment of children of school age instead of men and women (unmarried) who would demand higher pay, (f) depression psychology of investors in securities necessary for promotion of manufacturing facilities inter-connected with factor (d) above; also because of (c).

Another apparent cause may be: Desire on the part of bankers and manufacturers to [illegible] the paying scale of unions in order that we may co-operate with export associations promoting trade in competition with European producers whose employes are securable at a very low rate as compared with our own. However, there may be some question on this score since the earnings of large business u[illegible] ever in the history of [illegible].

Of course the writer would not infer that large business units are trying to rob the working man of a fair chance to save, but the investor psychology of "Getting rich quick" often forces the business operator to reduce his paying scale or not secure financial aid. The banker is also forced to demand higher rates in order to keep above the competitor; therefore, the public will have to consider this phase of the cause of depression.

Now, in this great group of unemployed, the Negro is the greatest sufferer, due to the following apparent causes (without reason):

1. The unfortunate slave minded attitude of employers and white workers, who fail to realize that we are human and that disrespect for us only promotes general disrespect for other human beings, pits brother against brother, race against race, and in the end leads to wars of aggression.

2. The inferiority complexed minds of Negroes in failing to keep abreast with modernizing methods of civilization to the end that they will be able to force respect for humanity in general. Of course, our school books, geographies, for instance, are shot through with inferiority creating items, our histories are deleted of creditable references to the Negro more so those used in the public school system.

Suggestions: If America would increase its export trade in Latin America, the following things might be done: Withdraw troops from Haiti, China and other countries in order that the whole of the Latin countries will not continue to distrust our nation and hate our merchants, citizens and products.

Salesmen, representatives of Latin type should be employed in this country to the end that they can give us better representation.

And the great civil need is to stop color discrimination, lynching and strong arm methods within the United States for every accident is either telegraphed, or broadcasted otherwise to the outside world to our trade and civic disadvantage.

SOLOMON HARPER.

New York city.

INDUSTRIAL SHOE UNION GROWTH RAPID IN PHILA.

Many Woman Workers Awakened

(By a Worker Correspondent)

PHILADELPHIA, (By Mail).—In common with the shoe and leather workers thruout the country the workers in the industry in the Philadelphia and Northern Delaware region are organizing their forces for the fight against the intensive speed-up and price slashing program of the bosses.

Membership Doubles.

During the past two weeks the union has doubled its membership, thru the constant calling of shop and department meetings, and has succeeded in drawing into active participation many of the woman workers whom the bosses have been using in the factories to divide the ranks of the workers.

At the last meeting of the executive a program of educational meetings with speakers from the T. U. E. L. was arranged and the program opened with a talk on organization of women in industry by Clara Yampolsky of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union whose militant struggles have inspired the shoe workers to organization.

The Philadelphia and Northern Delaware section is one of the most important centers for the industry in the country, with large shops running into hundreds and in some cases thousands of workers. A healthy sign for the new union is that it is based upon the large factories.

Negro Leather Slaves.

The new union is now turning its attention to Wilmington where there are twenty-six large leather mills employing thousands of poorly paid Negro workers who are looking for organization. To the Leather Workers' Union will fall the task of opening up the Dupont ruled state of Delaware and putting an end to the Jim Crow rules in industrial Wilmington.

In conjunction with their organizational campaign and as a step towards the building of a powerful National Union of Leather Workers, the new union is running a big mass meeting at which Chester W. Bixby and Maglicagno of New York have been invited to speak.

Already the Shoe Workers Protective Union has begun its disruptive work, and a national organizer has been sent in by the Nolan machine in order to arrest the new movement that has developed. The workers of Philadelphia know the history of the labor fakers. The shoe workers understand the business of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union, as a bosses machine. We go forward to a powerful Shoe Workers' Industrial Union in conjunction with the workers of Lynn and Haverhill and New York.

—LAIRD SCHOEBER WORKER.

NEW YORK SUN

APR 30 1928

Negro Women Entering Garment Trades and Joining the Unions

Mary Anderson, Head of Washington Bureau, Finds Their Industrial Condition Improving.

THE negro woman is still an industrial pioneer, but she is making slow progress toward wider employment and better working conditions in spite of this fact, according to the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor. In 1919 the Women's Bureau made its first study of the negro woman's problems and found deplorable conditions. But a second study more than a year later, covering all the same plants and and some additional ones, showed that conditions under which the women were working had been materially improved and the sanitary conditions especially were noticeably better.

"It is very difficult to know the true situation as far as numbers of negro women employed are concerned," Miss Mary Anderson, head of the bureau, stated. "The census figures of 1920 show that they had decreased altogether 22 per cent. in gainful employment as compared with 1910. There is some reason to suppose that the negro man was better able to support his family than he was a decade before, but we must take into consideration also that the census figures give no data on the number of women engaged in part-time jobs in homes other than their own, and the number having boarders and lodgers. Present-day apartment-house life is undoubtedly increasing the total of part-time workers.

"It is significant, too, that negro women have gone into many more industrial occupations than those in which they were found when the last census was taken. For example, while in the tobacco industry they have practically not advanced beyond working in the rehandling of tobacco, they have entered and advanced in the garment trades. They are members of the garment trades unions and as such receive the union scale of wages and have the hours of work prescribed by union contracts. In the constantly growing hotel, restaurant and tearoom business an expanding opportunity is found for them. Here in Washington we have an occupational school as part of the public school system, where colored girls can receive excellent training for the needle trades and for restaurant and cafeteria service. The best students are trained for supervisory positions and the graduates have fully measured up to their responsibilities.

"The transition of the negro woman from the traditional domestic service to industrial pursuits will go forward, I believe, slowly but steadily. It will be slow not only because of prejudice but because industry is not taking on large numbers of workers at present—its expansion now, with very few exceptions, being largely mechanical rather than in terms of human labor. The progress of employment of negro women will follow that of white women workers, and their working conditions will continue to improve in line with the general improvement of conditions for all workers."

THE PROBLEM OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Our notice of the mention of increased unemployment in large cities, particularly Chicago, raises again the question of how fierce the struggle for existence is becoming as the white man ceases to draw the line on any type of labor, and, particularly, many of those that were followed formerly only by the Negro. The scarcity of jobs for Negroes in large cities might come in the course of events. Normally happening, it might, as some think, be the result of one or another kind of propaganda intended to carry out some well-worked out design, or it may be intended either to conserve jobs to whites or to force Negroes to the extremity of abandoning city life.

The particularly significant feature of the movement, according to the Chicago Bee, is that domestic service such as cooks, maids and butlers is being filled with whites, thus forcing the Negroes to make jobs for themselves or plan and follow some productive industry where raw material is turned into a finished product. Perhaps, in principle, it is not a bad thing, since the Negro must learn some of the lessons that other peoples have learned and mostly through bitter experiences.

Since, from all indications, it must come, it may as well come now as at any other time. It is certain that, in order to get the best results from race activities, there must be a means of driving them together in order that the necessity for co-operation may be actually felt. It is the lesson of co-operation that must be learned, and, until such lesson is learned, the doubt that overshadows all certainty in regard to Negro co-operation will be paramount and remain so.

The advent of the machine is decreasing the amount of hand work and with a machine age in sight both the ability to co-operate for economic purposes and to acquire skill for mechanical purposes will be the imperative need.

We venture the expression that the significance of it is deeper than local politics might make it and the cause for it must be sought in the realms of things happening to modify the struggle for existence in modern life.

This carries the problem of unemployment beyond the stage of industrial to that of social economy and at once increases its difficulties but in the meantime makes for permanence in its adjustments.

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General

WORLD

MAR 31 1929

Rec

Pullman Porters in Quandary Over Raise

American Federation of Labor Advises Against Taking Part in Election

By Lester A. Walton

"WHAT method of procedure should be adopted by 12,000 Pullman porters and 200 maids to get an adequate wage increase and better working conditions?" is being debated by Pooh-Bahs of the sleeping car from Maine to the Gulf of Mexico, and from New York to San Francisco.

At the annual meeting of the Pullman Porters' Benefit Association of America, held in Chicago last November, Pullman officials gave assurance that a wage conference would be called in the spring. Making good its promise, the Pullman Company, through its company union, is holding a primary and election of representatives, who, early in May, are to go to Chicago and confer in the interest of porters and maids.

But the American Federation of Labor, throwing the weight of its influence behind the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, has advised all Pullman porters and maids not to participate in the primary and election, maintaining that the proposed wage conference will be an empty gesture.

Urged to Stay Out of Election

"I urged the Pullman porters to refrain from participating in the election for representatives of the so-called company union called for by the Pullman Company," counsels William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor. "Collective bargaining can only be carried on between the representatives of two groups where there is perfect freedom of selection and action. Collective bargaining becomes a farce when so-called wage conferences are held between the Pullman Company and the representatives of the company union, which it dominates."

Desirous of improving their economic conditions and fearful of making a false step, hundreds of porters find themselves in a dilemma. In the sixty-six districts and three agencies throughout the country a primary is taking place to make nominations from which delegates will be elected about April 26.

The number of porters voting in the primary is not publicly known. Officials of the Pullman Company say the majority of men in all districts are balloting. Roy Lancaster, Secretary-Treasurer of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, has a telegram from President A. Philip Randolph, who is in California, stating that the number participating in the West is negligible.

The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, which has been fighting for the unionizing of porters and maids since 1925, was admitted into the Federation of Labor at Miami Feb. 19. Students of economics profess to see in President Green's statement to Pullman porters a direct slap at the company union to which organized labor is unalterably opposed.

This is the first time in country's history that capital and labor have clashed with the Negro workman as the dominant issue.

The Federal Council of Churches, through its department of research and education, has issued a pamphlet on "The Pullman Porters' Attempt to Organize," in which it says in part:

"The status of the Pullman porters is of especial interest to all students of industrial relations and has an exceptional claim on public attention for the following reasons:

"1. The Pullman porters represent an entire occupational group, employed by a single company.

"2. They are a racial group, furnishing an impressive illustration of the way in which racial questions affect industry.

"3. They constitute one of the most conspicuous examples of the large groups of workers employed in personal service whose compensation is paid in considerable part by gratuities instead of entirely by wages.

"4. The brotherhood movement represents a more or less typical conflict between a labor union and an employee representation plan.

"Added to these considerations is the fact that the leaders of the union movement have staked its success on an appeal to public opinion rather than on strike. . . .

Bargained Individually Since Civil War

"From the Civil War period until the close of the World War the Negroes employed by the Pullman Company bargained individually with the company. Industrial opportunities for Negroes were greatly restricted, and they became satisfied, so to speak, in a position of economic inferiority, receiving lower wages than those necessary to secure white employees for similar work.

"The Pullman Company has been employing Negro porters and maids since 1867. The difficulties faced by liberated Negroes in their search for employment other than agriculture and the nature of the service required of Pullman porters made it natural that large numbers of them should enter the employ of the Pullman Company, which is now one of the largest employers of Negroes in the United States. Until recently they have remained, like most other Negro workers, untouched by the labor movement.

"Changing economic conditions, however, and the emergence of new ideals gradually modified the attitude of the Negro employees of the Pullman Company. In their effort to organize the sleeping car porters had the example of other railway workers who long ago won collective bargaining and who, through railroad legislation, have secured public attention to their claims. Why, the leaders of the porters asked, if other workers can deal collectively with their employers through organizations and representatives of their own choosing, should they not do the same?

"Not until the Federal Railroad Administration took cognizance of their case during the World War did the claims of the porters receive much attention. At that time they obtained a moderate advance in their wages, and their status made comparable to that of other workers.

"The Transportation Act of 1920 returned the railroads to their owners and obligated the managements to deal collectively with representatives of their employees. In order to meet the situation through a plan of its own the Pullman Company established an employee representation plan on Oct. 1, 1920.

"As far as the porters were concerned this plan was utilized mainly to adjust disputes. No conference for the consideration of wages and working conditions was held until April 1, 1924. During this delay a movement developed among the porters to establish an organization of their own—the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

"On April 26, 1926, a resolution was introduced in Congress calling for an investigation of the wages, working conditions and grievances of the porters. Nothing came from this effort to gain a public hearing, and the porters turned, Oct. 15, 1926, to the United States Mediation Board. The board sought to bring about a conference for the negotiations of an agreement on wages and working conditions, and later informed the Pullman Company that the porters were willing to arbitrate.

"The company, however, maintained that the union did not represent the majority of porters and maids, that it already had an agreement, under its own employee representation plan, with its employees of this class, and therefore a dispute within the meaning of the Railway Labor Act did not exist.

In setting forth the situation as it has found it, the Federal Council of Churches does not undertake to sit as judge or jury, but as an observer stating facts and issues without bias.

Harlem in Campaign Against Diphtheria

Practically every city-wide health agency is represented by a local centre in Harlem health work among Negroes. The Harlem Committee of the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association has an Executive Secretary, Mrs. Mabel D. Keaton, a specially trained Negro public health nurse. The Visiting Nurse Service in the Henry Street Settlement has as local executive Miss Marion Pettiford, a Negro registered nurse. The public health stations of the Department of Health likewise are staffed by Negro workers.

Utopia Children's House, a recreation and nutrition centre administered by the Children's Aid Society, with an Advisory Committee representing the Welfare Council, has as executive a young Negro woman, Miss Leonora Pritchett.

Harlem is participating in the city-wide campaign against diphtheria. The Harlem Photo News, a tabloid newspaper, has been issued under date of March 30. It is the joint enterprise of the Diphtheria Commission of the Department of Health and the Harlem Committee of the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association. Twenty thousand copies are being distributed in homes and through churches in which Harlem parents are importuned to have their children immunized against diphtheria.

BOMBINGS, BURNINGS, and evictions continue to bring the Southern textile strikes into the headlines. At Elizabethton, Tennessee, the strike of 5,000 rayon workers against the German-owned Bemberg and Glanzstoff corporations has settled down to a fight between the owners and the American Federation of Labor. The issue is the right to belong to a labor union without discrimination or discharge. Both sides are in an ugly mood, and several buildings belonging to strikers and strike-breakers have been bombed or burned. Five companies of militia surround the rayon plants and train their machine-guns upon the gates, but relatively few strike-breakers are at work and the strikers have a reasonable chance of victory if aid is supplied. At Gastonia, North Carolina, the Communist-led strike of cotton-mill workers is dragging along with only a remnant of determined fighters still out. At least thirty families of strikers have been evicted from the company houses of the Manville-Jenckes Company and fifty more have been ordered to move. The efforts of the National Textile Workers Union to enlist Negro members brought forth this typical statement from a mill employee in the Gastonia *Daily Gazette* of May 7:

> Here we have the two organizers for the Communist Party, one a white man and the other a Negro, walking into a restaurant and demanding that they be served breakfast together, the Negro on equal terms with the white. Can any true Southerner stand for a thing like that? . . . My answer is No, a thousand times No.

Meanwhile in Greenville, South Carolina, the leaderless strikers of the Brandon Corporation are fighting all alone against the "stretch-out" system, and are keeping their ranks intact. In Washington the Southern strikes have led Senator Wheeler to propose a thorough investigation of the basic grievances behind the present unrest. Such an investigation would have great educational value, and we urge our readers to do all in their power to bring it about.

PORTERS STILL LOSING THEIR JOBS

A few days ago, the writer was in New York, and perchance met and conversed with quite a number of present as well as ex-pullman porters. As we listened to their present plight into which A. Philip Randolph, with his so-called Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, has got them, to say the least, it was pitiable.

The men, for the most part, can see no relief by following the leadership of A. Philip Randolph. But, on the other hand, declare that the agitation which is being carried on by Randolph and his followers isn't doing them any good, but it is hurting them, not only individually but collectively. It's really pitiable to hear some of them tell instance after instance where the porters have lost their jobs, some of whom have been in the service for ten, twenty, and thirty years. "And we are still losing out" is the sad, sad comment of many.

Judging from the above comments and other factors that are playing a part in this game, it appears to us that these men are in a worse condition today than at any other time since the effort was made to organize. The so-called charter from the A. F. L. gave Randolph a new lease on life, but the men are beginning to realize that the benefits, the power, and the influence of the A. F. L. are equal, so far as they are concerned, to another of Randolph's phantoms which have been held up before them in the past, only to disappear when they thought they were ready to be realized.

We would have it known that the Argus is not fighting, nor is it opposed to the men and the maids in the Pullman service making an effort to help themselves through higher wages and better working conditions, for that is as human as it is for man to err. But when we see that they are being buncoed out of their money, and instead of being helped, they are being cajoled out of their jobs by deceptive and high-handed schemes of exploitation which are fattening the few, but making them poor indeed, surely, we feel obligated to warn them.

As to membership in the American Federation of Labor, somebody, no doubt, will be benefited thereby, but we doubt, very seriously, as to whether the porters and maids will be helped at all by this move. We will cite only a few facts that the men and the women directly interested may think, think for themselves. Take notice that the only way the A. F. L. might help your cause would be in case of a strike. This will always be advised against by the officials of that organization. And if you strike over this advice, it's just "too bad" for you. Then you must remember that even those who are members of the A. F. L. do not always win, but lose out most of the time. And don't forget that membership in the A. F. L. does not change your status as workers. Your work remains that of porters and maids, and that the Pullman Company is ready at any time to fill your places any day you become tired and want to quit. Then, finally, don't let A. Philip Randolph or anybody else make you "get fired" by promising you that the A. F. L. or any other agency is going to make the Pullman Company put you back to work—that's more bunk, pure and simple.

With these facts before you, THINK FOR YOURSELVES.

Prepare Big Negro Week Campaign

The District 2 Negro Committee of the Communist Party has made full preparations for an intensive organization drive, intended to draw Negro workers into the Party and left-wing labor organizations during the period between May 10 and 19 set aside as National Negro Week, according to Harold Williams, head of the Negro Committee of this district.

The full membership of the Party is being mobilized to carry out the tasks of intensifying organizational work among the Negro workers, he said.

Members for Party.

The primary task of the campaign, which is to be especially intensive during Negro week, is to draw the Negro workers into the Communist Party and into the new left-wing unions. In conjunction with this a strong fight will be carried on against the artificial racial barriers erected by the exploiters and which the bureaucracy of the American Feredation of Labor helps to maintain by discrimination against Negro workers in most unions.

Well in the forefront is the task of recruiting the unorganized Negro workers, the formation of shop committees, together with the white workers, and the assurance of a good representation at the Metropolitan Trade Union Educational League Conference, May 18 and 19, in preparation for the Trade Union Unity Conference to be held in Cleveland June 1 and 2.

Building of A. N. L. C.

The Communist Party, well aware of the importance of building a strong American Negro Labor Congress, will participate actively in the building of the congress, together with its organ, the Negro Champion.

Accordingly, Negro Week will be opened with a dinner, at the Workers Center, 26 Union Square, tomorrow at 7 p. m., the proceeds of which will go toward the building of the A. N. L. C. and the Negro Champion.

Restaurant Picketing.

During the week there will be demonstrations before restaurants and theatres who discriminate against Negroes. The first of these is to take place tonight, in Newark, at the Ideal and Hellman Restaurants, both of which refused to serve Harold Williams, Negro organizer.

Meetings will be held throughout New York City, as well as in other cities in District 2, to commemorate the life and work of Toussaint L'Ouverture, the leader of the Haitian slaves who revolted against the oppression of Napoleon's general, Rochambeau, and carried on the revolution from 1791 to its successful conclusion in 1804, when the first independent Negro republic was declared.

Unit Discussion.

Throughout the entire week the discussion of the task of organizing the Negro workers, winning them to the Communist Party and the new revolutionary unions, will be the chief subject of discussion in the units of the Party.

The fight against discrimination, Jim-crowism, peonage, lynching and other results of the artificial divisions set up by the employers, will be especially intensified.

It is intended to assure a constant reserve fund for the Negro Champion to make certain its regular appearance and its growth, to which end special quotas have been designated for the various districts to be raised during Negro Week.

BUILD NEGRO CHAMPION

2,000 Subscribers by May 30, Is Aim

"Two thousand new subscriptions for the Negro Champion by May 30 and the building of a powerful Negro labor paper are the leading slogans in the campaign to increase the influence of our paper among the Negro workers during National Negro Week," said Cyril Briggs, editor of the Champion, in an interview with the Daily Worker yesterday.

The Negro Champion, official organ of the American Negro Labor Congress, will be distributed in many industrial centers where many Negro workers are employed to acquaint them with the Congress and what it stands for.

Quotas Assigned.

Quotas have been designated for the locals of the A. N. L. C. throughout the country, and special committees, of white and Negro workers, are at work on the drive.

Ten reasons for reading the Negro Champion have been printed and distributed. The reasons are as follows:

Leads Negro Workers.

1. Because it strives for the organization of Negro workers for their protection against economic exploitation and for the breaking down of all barriers against Negro workers in the trade unions.

2. Because it participates in and leads the every-day struggles of the Negro workers against high rents, long hours, low pay, discrimination wherever met with and against all pussy-footing on race and labor issues.

Wars Militantly.

3. Because its analyzis of the Negro's problems and the means we must take for their solution are by far the clearest and most able given by any paper in the United States.

4. Because it wages war militantly, uncompromisingly and unceasingly upon all enemies of the Negro workers, in and out of the Negro race.

5. Because it keeps you informed of the progress of the world-wide struggle for emancipation of oppressed races and classes.

6. Because it is the Negro workers' champion against all oppression, economic, racial.

7. Because it seeks to educate of the oppressors and of their tools the Negro worker in trade union within the race.

principles and the need for organ- 9. Because it leads with live ization. news and news-pictures.

8. Because it is ever on the alert 10. Because it prints news other to expose the camouflage schemes Negro papers are afraid to touch.

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WANTED: AVIATORS AND MECHANICS

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Negro Women In Industry

By GRACE LAMB.

PRIOR to the World War, Negro women were employed but little as factory workers and their field of occupation was that of domestic and personal service and home and laundry work.

In the agricultural districts of the South, they were largely engaged in cotton picking, and many assisted their husbands in independent farming, share cropping and tenant farming. But as factory workers they were almost entirely limited to the tobacco industry, with the exception of women working in canneries in Southern states and in West Virginia.

Women Drafted in Industry.

With the coming of the World War and the virtual secession of European immigration and at the same time with the increased demands being made for goods and war munitions for use in Europe, the then existing factories were enlarged and new plants sprung up, especially in the South. During this period, young men, both Negro and white, were being drafted into the service of the army and navy by the thousands. The shortage of man power soon became acute and also the need for a greater number of skilled workers arose, hence, the necessity for women workers and literally thousands were called to fill places made vacant by the men.

Semi-skilled white women workers were promoted to the positions made vacant by skilled white men workers and Negro women were sought to replace them. Ere long, however, Negro women were employed in every branch of the textile industry, and worked peacefully besides white women workers. Many were being drawn into quilt factories, hosiery and knitting factories, in shirt factories, in paper box factories, in leather goods, as toy makers, flower and novelty workers.

Unemployment.

With the close of the war and the return of the soldiers to civil life, many manufacturers closed down their plants while others curtailed their output, thus throwing out of employment thousands of women workers. The Negro women naturally suffered most. When they did not lose employment entirely they were frequently offered less desirable work and at lower wages with longer hours. Yet factory bosses did not entirely dispose of their labor. They preferred to use the Negro woman worker to crush all woman workers. They were even retained in the south.

In 1922 the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor, reported that 33 1-3 per cent of Negro women included in their survey were working for 10 or more hours a day; 27.4 per cent worked 9 hours a day and only 20 per cent worked 8 hours a day. Three states in the union had legal working hours for women of 10 hours a day, one state had working hours of 11 hours a day and 2 had unlimited legal working hours. In the southern states all women in the peanut industry work 10 hours or more per day. Women in the tobacco industry work 10 hours or more a day.

Works 21 Hours.

One colored woman, a tobacco worker, is quoted as saying, "If I have something to buy this week, I start at 6:30 in the morning and work and work until late at night." In order to make enough to live, this survey continues, women were found working all through the lunch period.

The worse conditions were found in the glass factories in a state which has no laws to protect its working women. Here these women frequently work in two shifts of 8 hours each or 16 hours a day. One woman said that she on one occasion worked 21 hours continuously. In some factories, in order to prevent secession of working during work hours, water was passed to the women by a water carrier in a bucket with a common drinking cup.

Besides the long hours of factory work the working day of the majority of Negro women workers is lengthened by home duties. For example, a woman having five small children, stated that she rises at five o'clock in the morning, dresses and feeds her children, and is on the job by seven, returns from work at six, does laundry, cleaning and cooking at night and retires past midnight, frequently too weary to sleep.

Unsanitary Factories.

The standard of working conditions in the factories employing Negro women is low. Toilet facilities are usually inadequate and unsanitary. Of fifty-nine southern factories which in all employed 5,447 Negro women, there were inadequate toilet accommodations. Three plants had only one toilet for 125, 109 and 100 persons respectively. The sanitary conditions were intolerable. In three plants employing close to five thousands women, the toilets had no outside windows. In tobacco factories, on account of the heavy dust and the strong fumes, the workers suffered from nausea and loss of appetite. In cement bag mending factories the dust is suffocating.

The Boss Talks.

A southern factory boss speaking to a federal investigator said: "We keep our Negro labor as bound and subservient as possible, because it does not pay to do otherwise. There is no need of giving them decent wages because they do not know what to do with them. Whenever they give us trouble we give them rough treatment, and that quells them for awhile. Rough treatment is the only thing that they can understand."

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To such brutality and exploitation there is but one answer. The Negro women workers, together with the Negro and white men and white women workers, employed in an industry where a militant left wing union already exists, must join it. Or they must all together form shop committees and organize their shops. They must form new locals of the American Negro Labor Congress, the leader of the Negro workers. They must see to it that they are represented at the epoch-making Trade Union Unity Convention to be held in Cleveland June 1.

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$60,000 A YEAR RAISE FOR COOKS AND WAITERS

Lines East of Pittsburgh Only Are Affected By New Wage Schedule

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Total amount of increases will aggregate $60,000 per year, $5,000 a month. Increases, however, do not include increased pay which will accrue by virtue of a rule change governing pay for special service away from home terminals on duty but out of service awaiting the pleasure of the special party served was not counted and rarely exceeded a maximum of four hours' pay per day.

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The nevertheless appreciated increases became effective as of March 15, and is result of the policy of the Brotherhood of Dining Car Employes in steadily pressing forward successfully for readjustments in the wages and rules structure of cooks and waiters within its jurisdiction. The railroad manager was represented by C. E. Milliron, Supt. of Dining Car Service and the union-employes by their committee headed up by Justin A. Bell, Chairman. Pennsylvania employes A. N. Burris, is president of Brother local No. 1, and Clarence R. Harper, Vice Grand President of the cooks-waiters union, of which Rienzi B. Lemus, of Washington, is Grand President.

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BILL TO REGULATE PRACTICE, TEACHING OF BEAUTY CULTURE INTRODUCED IN CONGRESS

Representative Walsh Introduces Bill Which Would License Hairdressers and Beauty Culturists and Make Sanitary Rules.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14.—Regulation of the practice and teaching of hairdressing and beauty culture is proposed in a bill introduced in the House by Representative George A. Welsh, Republican, of Pennsylvania, last Wednesday.

The bill would create a board of cosmetologists in the District of Columbia, which would license hairdressers and beauty culturists and make sanitary rules with respect to the operation of beauty and hairdressing parlors.

The board of cosmetology would consist of three members, two of whom shall be hairdressers or a cosmetologist, and the third shall be a physician. The members of the board would be appointed by the commissioners of the District of Columbia. They must have at least three years' practical experience in their work, and shall be residents of the District of Columbia. No two members of the board, it is provided, shall be members of or connected with any beauty culture or hairdressing school, nor shall any two members of the board be graduates of the same beauty culture or hairdressing schools.

Each board member shall serve a term of three years. The secretary of the board would receive a salary of $3,000 a year and expenses. The other board members shall receive $10 for each day employed in the actual discharge of his or her duties and expenses.

The bill provides that before anyone may practice or teach beauty culture or hairdressing such person shall file with the secretary of the board a written application for registration, accompanied by a health certificate and proof of the required qualifications as to age, education and good moral character, and shall deposit with the secretary of the board the required fee and pass an examination as to fitness to practice or teach cosmetology. Reciprocity with states is provided for in the bill.

The board, under the provisions of the bill, shall prescribe the rules for the qualifications as to age and education and for the registration and examination of applicants to practice or teach cosmetology and for the registration and instruction of apprentices and students and the conduct of schools, persons, firms, or corporations that would be affected by the passage of this act. It would also prescribe the fees to be charged for registration and examination and for the annual renewal of licenses.

If an applicant for registration or examination has submitted the required credentials and has paid the required fee, the bill provides that the board shall register or admit such applicant to examination and shall issue a license to those entitled to it or who have successfully passed the examination.

Examinations shall be held at least three times a year. They shall be conducted by persons appointed by the board upon the recommendation of recognized associations of cosmetology, if any exists. Examiners shall have had at least five years' practical experience and be of established reputation and know ability in the practice of cosmetology and shall not be connected with any school of cosmetology. They shall be paid $10 a day and expenses for their services. Examinations may include both practical demonstrations and written or oral tests in the practices of cosmetology and related subjects.

The board shall have the power to refuse, revoke, or suspend licenses or certificates upon due hearing and proof of violation of the rules and regulations established by it. The board shall appoint inspectors for the purpose of investigation and inspection of persons, firms and corporations affected by the passage of this bill.

It would be unlawful for the owner or manager of any cosmetological shop or school to permit any person to sleep in or use for residential purposes any room used wholly or partly as a cosmetological shop or school.

Appeals from the decisions of the board would be to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

Nothing in the act would prohibit service in case of emergency or domestic administration without compensation, nor services by persons authorized to practice medicine, surgery, dentistry, chiropody, osteopathy or chiropractic, nor services by barbers upon men.

Any person practicing or teaching beauty culture or hairdressing without complying with the terms of this bill would be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not more than $100, or imprisoned for not more than 90 days, or both. Each day of violation would be construed a separate offense.

After the passage of this bill no person shall practice cosmetology and no place shall be used or maintained for its practice or its teaching except under a license issued in compliance with the requirements of the act.

The bill defines the practice and teaching of cosmetology to be and include "any or all work generally and usually included in the terms 'hairdressing' and 'beauty culture' and performed in so-called hairdressing and beauty shops, ordinarily patronized by women, which work is done for the embellishment, cleanliness and beautification of the woman's hair, scalp, face, arms or hands, or the upper part of her body."

"NEGROES CAN'T STAND MACHINERY", C. BLEASE

Southern Senator Says Engineers Always Fall Asleep on the Job

Senator William C. Bruce, Democrat, of Maryland, asked Senator Coleman L. Blease, Democrat, of South Carolina, in the course of the latter's remarks in the Senate last Wednesday, "whether any Negro in South Carolina has ever been given the opportunity to show whether or not he would fall asleep as a locomotive engineer."

Senator Blease answered that colored men had been put on engines as engineers and in cotton mills, and the roar of the machinery had put them asleep.

Cannot Work in Mills

The question of Senator Bruce was evoked by the remarks of Senator Blease that there was no fear of the establishment of cotton mills in South Carolina on account of Negro labor. "The Negro can not work in the cotton mills," he said. "The hum of the machinery puts him to sleep. Therefore, he does not come into competition with our white people in that line of work.

"Some of you may think that is curious," said Senator Blease, "but it is an actual fact. It has been tested. They have been tried in the cotton mills of the south, and they can not stand the swish-swash of the big machinery.

Will Fall Asleep

"As proof of it," he said, "take an engineer. If you put a colored man on an engine and let him fire it, he will stay awake all day and a good part of the night, if his duty calls him; but if you put him up on the engineer's seat and tell him to put his eyes on the rail, and that big, old engine begins to swag, in 30 minutes you will have a very quietly sleeping engineer. That is why the Negro is never promoted to be an engineer on a railroad."

At the time Senator Blease was speaking on his pet subject, the Federal Farm Loan Board, and on the Caraway bill to prevent the sale of cotton and grain in future markets, which was defeated in the Senate last Thursday.

TO HIM WHO HATH

Most of us colored people, as a rule, believe in the Bible. But there is one Biblical passage that for some reason or another we fail to appreciate. And yet that passage is obviously and patiently brought to our attention every day in every way. My memory fails me just now as to the exact words, but they run somewhat like this: "To him who hath more shall be added."

I ran across a porter recently, who is somewhere in neighborhood of 50 years old. I asked him what did he think of this pension association that was being started among the porters?

"I don't approve of it," he answered.

"Why", I asked.

"Well, because I don't Let the company pay us a sufficient pension."

This was a specific case of how one porter feels about the matter, but he is not alone in his reasoning. He, like others, has been in Pullman employment long enough to know that no railroad nor corporation employing as many workers as the Pullman Company is ever likely to get so generous as give each pensioned worker an old-age allowance that will be amply sufficient for his needs, unless that worker contributes something himself.

Even the railroad conductors, who are the best paid and best pensioned employees in the railway services, have a side pension fund which they maintained in their Brotherhood organization. The trainmen have the same.

This is highly speculative, but says for instance, that the Pullman Company made the pension to the retired porter thirty dollars per month, instead of the present amount of $18.50—would that sum be adequate for the porter's need when his working days were over? Not hardly.

Then, again, doesn't it appear more likely that for the porters to get more pension, even with raise of wages from time to time, they would have to show some inclination to helpthemselves? As a matter of fact, corporations are like individuals in some things, the man who doesn't try to help himself is left to himself. On the other hand, the man who has, usually succeeds in having more added to that which he already has.

But why take up time and space. If the brother will not take it from the Bible, Heavens only knows what he will take it from.

Georgia.
6

Labor-1929
Occupation, Wages, etc.,

TIMES

Valdosta Ga

JAN 28 1929

A delegation of Atlanta men and women protested to the Public Service commission that the Pullman company has replaced white conductors with negro porters, who perform all of the functions of the conductors and are in absolute charge of the cars.

Labor-1929

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Illinois.

"A NOBLE EXPERIMENT."

The Chicago Whip is waging a fight to force all the stores in Chicago that get their support from Colored patrons, to employ Colored help such as stenographers, clerks, etc.

Many stores in Chicago had already done this as a matter of good business, but a great number refused to do it, either as good business or as plai ncreiprocity of appreciation.

So the Whip set out to force these reluctant ones to employ Colored help because the labor situation is as acute in Chicago as it is in Louisville. The Whip has for its slogan in this fight: "Don't Spend Your Money Where You Can't Work," and it is appealing to its readers not to patronize stores that refuse or fail to employ Colored help in other capacities than janitor and porters.

To the honor of Colored Chicagoans it must be said they are enlisting in that fight and living up to that slogan. And they are giving the Chicago Whip credit for opening up places hitherto closed to members of the race.

The Louisville News has earnestly watched this effort on the part of the Whip and we fain would try it out in Louisville. Is there anything unfair in the demand that those stores that live almost wholly off Negro patronage employ Negroes? No. There are few Negro business that can employ our boys and girls, before or after they come out of school. What is to become of them? Through the insidious and undercover work of the K.K.K. and the labor unions, jobs heretofore given to Negroes are being filled by whites. Colored me nwho have held certai njobs for years are being dropped at the least provocation, and they are being replaced by white men. Unless we make new places for ourselves, in the language of the street, "we are burnt up." When a white man or company opens a store in a solid Negro district and that store prospers and grows off Negro patronage, it is only fair that Colored people be given work in that store. We believe taht most of the stores in the Colored sections would do this willingly if their attention was called to the matter. We **know** they would do it; if the Colored people who patronize them would adopt as their slogan: "Don't Spend Your Money Where You Can't Work." Here's an opportunity for the Church, Negro Business Men's Association, the N. A. A. C. P. and other uplift organizations, to do something constructive and worthwhile. Our boys and girls have got to work. Many avenues of labor are being closed to them. Here is one we can open to a few. Will we do it?

Don't Spend Your Money Where You Can't Work.

It is a noble experiment.

Gen. Market Gives Jobs To Five Butchers

As a result of the relentless battle of THE CHICAGO WHIP and the Commercial Service Bureau to open up new positions for the employment of colored help in southside stores thriving largely on colored patronage, The General Meat Market has engaged five colored butchers, one to work in each of the company's south side stores.

The butchers were engaged through the colored local of the Butchers' Union, and went to work Wednesday morning at the following General Market Stores: 304 E. 58th street, 247 E. 55th street, 3514 State street, 253 E. 43rd street, and 443 E. 43rd street.

South side patrons are urged to support these stores which are employing colored help in proportion to the amount of colored trade. Mr. Andrews, manager of the General Market butcher shops informed the officials of the Butchers' Union and Commercial Service Bureau that employment would be given to more colored butchers as places can be found for them.

Seek More Places

Representatives of the Commercial Service Bureau are preparing to consult union officials in the dairy, laundry and ice cream companies, to engage their assistance in opening up new positions for colored people as delivery men and collectors in those communities largely populated by colored people. The far reaching effects of this employment campaign have only begun, and colored citizens can aid the bureau to accomplish its aim more quickly by steadfastly patronizing only those stores and companies where high grade colored help can be employed.

Vote of Thanks

At a meeting of the colored local of the Butchers' Union, held Tuesday night at Unity Hall, 3140 Indiana avenue, a vote of thanks and a resolution of support were unionimously voted to the Commercial Service Bureau and THE CHICAGO WHIP, for their valuable service to the community in carrying on the employment campaign. "Big Bili" Tate, president of the union, urged all of the members to become boosters for THE CHICAGO WHIP, and to spend their money only in stores where colored people can find employment.

189 People Get Jobs Thru The Chicago Whip

Since THE CHICAGO WHIP began its campaign to secure more and better jobs on the southside in stores and shops which were patronized largely by colored people, 189 persons have been secured jobs. These placements have been made either directly on indirectly through the office of THE WHIP. From the change in the general attitude on 47th and other streets, hundreds of others have received jobs indirectly. Beginning next week a house to house campaign will start against these merchants who still refuse to give employment in proportion to the amount of colored trade which they receive.

HOTEL WAITERS TAKE FOREIGN LANGUAGE STUDY

Will Learn To Read Menus In Italian, German, And French

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 8—ANP—In order to meet the competition of foreign language speaking waiters, Negro waiters, through the National Association of Hotel Employees, will study German, French and Italian.

"Our boys," says Secretary Dunlap, who is in charge of the local branch of the association, "are often handicapped by menus in foreign languages. We are going to wipe out this stumbling block by teaching them to read French, German and Italian. Instructors have already been engaged and the boys are putting in spare time learning to read these languages."

For ten days beginning October 14, the local branch, according to Secretary Dunlap, will conduct a service school in which waiters will be taught "how to serve meals properly" by precept and example. This service school is a part of the general program adopted at the annual convention at the suggestion of the newly elected president, Ralph Rowland, of Cleveland. These schools will be held in various sections of the country during the fall months and the importance of real service, correct dress, and everything else that goes for the making and holding of jobs for the Negro waiter will be taught.

RELATIVES

One of the most absurd excuses offered by some southside merchants for not hiring colored help is that the business is being run by members of the family. In certain cases it has been discovered that as many as five persons of the same family or relatives of the proprietor are serving a trade which is one hundred per cent colored. When such a merchant is asked to employ colored help he has the brazen audacity to tell us that he cannot do it because he has to take care of his relations or his wife's relation. He will admit that he should hire colored people in proportion to the amount of his trade but he cannot conceive if you are to believe him why he should replace his relatives with people who give him all of his business.

Such a man cannot be sincere when offering such an excuse because he knows that his relations can secure jobs in any part of the city. He is well aware of the fact that our girls and boys cannot get jobs in places in other parts of the town where his relatives can. He is certainly alive to the fact that if we follow out the slogan of "Not spending our money where we cannot work" that his relatives will soon be out of a job and because he will no longer have any trade. Without any trade his relatives will have to find work elsewhere.

This subterfuge for refusing to hire us is born of a selfish desire to take all and give nothing in return. Such a dealer expects us to give him all of our trade, make him rich and provide a place for his relatives to work while we are circumscribed and must hunt for jobs. These jobs held by the relatives of storekeepers are rightfully ours by virtue of the money we spend. Any merchant who offers this excuse for his refusal to hire us immediately brands himself as one who intends to take everything from the district and give nothing in return. The sooner he is made to realize that we are not going to permit this flimsy excuse to bar us from we have hundreds of jobs which are now these places of employment just so soon will closed to us by pure selfishness

Some South Side Shoe Stores Still Refuse To Hire Colored Clerks; Give Same Old Excuse

When an investigator from THE CHICAGO WHIP interviewed the manager of the Walk-over shoe store located at 4715 South Park[illegible] week to inquire why the store does not have in its employ one colored clerk, although the patronage of the shop is almost 100 per cent colored, the thin and threadbare excuse that colored patrons do not like to be waited upon by colored clerks was once again dragged out to becloud the issue.

The manager, who received the representative courteously, stated that when the store had first opened the experiment of using a colored clerk had been tried, and it was not successful, the clerk proving a detriment to the store, not because of inefficiency or discourtesy, but because colored women patrons refused to permit the colored clerk to wait upon them. The thinness and utter silliness of this excuse was pointed out to the manager of the Walk-over shop, by calling to his attention other shops which have found colored clerks entirely satisfactory.

Shoe Store Clerks

It was cited that the Florsheim store at 349 E. 47th St., has a perfectly satisfactory colored salesman, and that Paul Fine at 302 E. 43rd St. has a capable salesman also. On this same block the Crown Store at 4709 South Parkway has a shoe store for ladies and at 4731 a store for men both employing colored clerks. Adjoining this objectionable store Joseph's shoe store at 4717 South Parkway has a Negro salesman. But the Walk-over manager takes the same position as David Simon at 308 E. 47th St., whose ancestors made all of their money of Negroes selling either second-hand clothing or whiskey.

A similar condition applies to [illegible]gro labor, yet 98 per cent of their trade is of our group.

Other Lines In Forty-Seventh St

Lublow's branch store of cheap clothing mainly priced at $12.75 per suit, 330 E. 47th St., with 100 per cent of the patrons Negroes has all of the salesmen of the other group. These salesman wash the windows, scrub the floors and do not give a member of our group an opportunity to earn a single dollar. When questioned as to the hiring of a salesman, the reply was that the general office was at 826 Broadway, New York City.

No. 328 E. 47th Street is a Greek grocery and meat market combinel. The proprietors are insolent and contemptible to the last point. Reputable and respectable women of our group have had to give them tongue lashings on many occasions; they keep open on Sunday, charge what they please, and yet give unnecessary back talk. At Warner & Ottman, gents furnishing store known as No. 3, when the investigators called and discussed the question of help, they were given cold-blodedly to understand that they had not even considered the question of colored help.

Lowis Bros. in the face of the fact that Walgreen has given us an assistant manager in his store at 47th and South Parkway still takes the position that we as a colored help. cPU-oihmOu-of-group have to support three Lowis families and they cannot afford to hire colored help.

Chick Foote at 216 E. 47th St., who made the cold blooded statement that the Negro salesmen whom he had employed were thieves.

Gilbert's shoe store at 549 E. 47th St., takes the position that the family can take care of the store.

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By Lester A. Walton

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Even the messenger boys working for telegraph companies who are seen riding on a bicycle up and down South Parkway, Michigan Avenue, State, 35th and 47th Streets are in many instances colored.

Some Comply, Others Hold Back

While some of the store managements readily complied with requests that Negroes be given employment as clerks, there were others who at first did not take kindly to the suggestion. Usually the excuse given was that no experienced young men and women of the race could be found.

As the last resort the economic pressure was put on stores willing to make money off Negroes but reluctant to give the group consideration in terms of clerkships. "No jobs, no patronage" was the edict. In nine out of ten cases the white retail merchant has eventually capitulated to the neighborhood's insistent demands.

The argument advanced by local Negro newspapers and organizations actively engaged in the employment drive is that as the race spends daily many thousands of dollars with storekeepers it is no more than fair that some of this money be left in the community in the form of jobs.

As the result of unrelenting agitation, from 50 to 100 per cent. of the clerks employed by the white retail merchant in the district are colored.

An unusual spectacle, one which has no counterpart in America, is presented at the South Centre Department Store, 47th Street and South Parkway, where 130 white and colored employees, equally divided, are seen behind the counters. Some of the cashiers are colored girls.

The members of both races work side by side without friction. One-third of the white help is said to have come from the South. The management relates that no objection has been raised by white customers to being waited on by colored salesmen and salesgirls.

A white man is general manager. Richard L. Jones, a popular and well known young Negro, is store manager. He does the employing and discharging of all help and has supervision of delivery service, maintenance, display, marking and pricing of merchandise. There are sixteen other Negro executives.

When the store, which utilizes 90,000 square feet of floor space, opened in May, 1928, only fourteen Negroes were on the payroll. None had had previous experience.

The experiment of using both white and colored clerks was put into effect months before the present employment campaign was launched.

"We have demonstrated beyond a doubt that colored and white help can work harmoniously together, and that the public is more concerned about service than the color of one's skin," said "Dick" Jones in referring to the absence of unpleasantness among employees. "The management is not concerned about the individual views of those working for us on racial and religious subjects. We are not engaged in solving race problems. We are in business to make money.

Help Are Known by Numbers

"The management does not know its help behind the counter by name but by number. And the girl who attracts favorable attention is the one whose sales total the most at the end of the day. Much depends on the policy of the heads of a business as to what the attitude of their employees will be toward one another."

For two years 47th and South Parkway has been the hub of Negro activity on the south side, although the race financial institutions and other large business projects are still on South State Street. Modern theatres, dance halls and other enterprises operated by white promoters for Negroes have made this a busy intersection. The city's Second National Bank, owned and controlled by Negroes, is soon to open.

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A few blocks away the Sears-Roebuck Company has opened a new store dealing in radio supplies and automobile accessories. F. A. Anglin, manager, and his three assistants are Negroes.

The appearance of the Negro behind the counter is not confined to these specific instances cited. The movement has been productive of many ramifications, which one discerns upon walking block after block and observing in store after store clerks of white and dark complexions serving customers.

The Chicago Whip, a Negro weekly has led in the agitation. Organizations have been formed and regular monthly meetings held. One of the first was the Lincoln Community Men's Club of West Woodlawn, which has 500 members. The monthly dues are 25 cents. B. Carruthus is President, and Jesse W. Johnson, Secretary.

This organization was instrumental in inducing chain stores in its community to hire Negro clerks.

The race throughout the country is watching with no little interest this important forward step in economics which has no precedent.

Woolworth and Consumers Won't Employ Colored, But Wax Fat On Our Dollars

By EDMUND SHEELY

The direct insult by the Woolworth Stores and Consumers Stores in refusing to hire colored help in stores in our district has reached a point where its audacity has aroused the people of the entire southside. The stores of these two corporations have steadfastly refused to employ colored clerks. One of the spokesmen of the Woolworth stores is reported to have said, "Woolworth has been doing business for over twenty-five years and has not used colored clerks and does not need them now." The October sales of Woolworth's 1900 stores was almost $28,000,000.00. Colored people at the most conservative estimate spent during October at least $1,000,000.00 during the month with this concern. For our million dollars the best that we have received is a job to sling a mop. The New York office and the Chicago district office are convinced that we HAVE TO go to their stores as we are as a whole a poor people and we have not the spirit to fight for our rights as other races of people would do when insulted.

Other Stores Hire Us

There can be no other inference made from the contemptible remarks made or the insolent silence to all requests for employment in the stores in our district. The spirit of this corporation seems to be that we get your trade without hiring you—why should we hire you then? We have a way to show this billion dollar concern that we do have pride and principal and courage and that we can be insulted. Stores who do hire colored help should receive our full support. Neisner Bros., on 47th street, Silver Dollar Store, South Center Department Store and others hire our girls and boys. Our duty is clear—we should patronize those stores who hire us.

It is more than a duty—it is a necessity. Woolworth must learn that colored people can stand together and do stand together in Chicago when the necessity arises. Woolworth and Consumers stores must be taught their lesson so that the merchant who stands by now waiting to see if we can convince Woolworth before they change their attitude.

Place for Hundreds

If Woolworth and Consumers stores change their policy there would be places for almost five hundred girls and boys to work. They MUST change their attitude. The A. & P. Stores, National Tea and Piggly Wiggly and Loblow hire us—let us spend our money at these stores who give us employment. Always remember the slogan—DO NOT SPEND YOUR MONEY WHERE YOU CANNOT WORK. When we follow this slogan daily we are opening places for more and more people for decent honest employment in our neighborhoods. Make it part of your religion and tell others to do the same.

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This organization was instrumental n inducing chain stores in its community to hire Negro clerks.

The race throughout the country is watching with no little interest this important forward step in economics which has no precedent.

It is more than a duty—it is a necessity. Woolworth must learn that colored people can stand together and do stand together in Chicago when the necessity arises. Woolworth and Consumers stores must be taught their lesson so that the merchant who stands by now waiting to see if we can convince Woolworth before they change their attitude.

Place for Hundreds

If Woolworth and Consumers stores change their policy there would be places for almost five hundred girls and boys to work. They MUST change their attitude. The A. & P. Stores, National Tea and Piggly Wiggly and Loblow hire us—let us spend our money at these stores who give us employment. Always remember the slogan—DO NOT SPEND YOUR MONEY WHERE YOU CANNOT WORK. When we follow this slogan daily we are opening places for more and more people for decent honest employment in our neighborhoods. Make it part of your religion and tell others to do the same.

Woolworth and Consumers Won't Employ Colored, But Wax Fat On Our Dollars

By EDMUND SHEELY

The direct insult by the Woolworth Stores and Consumers Stores in refusing to hire colored help in stores in our district has reached a point where its audacity has aroused the people of the entire southside. The stores of these two corporations have steadfastly refused to employ colored clerks. One of the spokesmen of the Woolworth stores is reported to have said: "Woolworth has been doing business for over twenty-five years and has not used colored clerks and does not need them now." The October sales of Woolworth's 1900 stores was almost $28,000,000.00. Colored people at the most conservative estimate spent during October at least $1,000,000.00 during the month with this concern. For our million dollars the best that we have received is a job to sling a mop. The New York office and the Chicago district office are convinced that we HAVE TO go to their stores as we are as a whole a poor people and we have not the spirit to fight for our rights as other races of people would do when insulted.

Other Stores Hire Us

There can be no other inference made from the contemptible remarks made or the insolent silence to all requests for employment in the stores in our district. The spirit of this corporation seems to be that we get your trade without hiring you—why should we hire you then? We have a way to show this billion dollar concern that we do have pride and principal and courage and that we can be insulted. Stores who do hire colored help should receive our full support. Neisner Bros., on 47th street, Silver Dollar Store, South Center Department Store and others hire our girls and boys. Our duty is clear—we should patronize those stores who hire us.

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ARGUS
ROCK ISLAND, ILL.

APR 17 1929

Negro Women at Work.

Mary Anderson, director of the federal women's bureau, declares that the employment of negro women in various industrial fields has increased noticeably within recent years.

The negro woman is still an industrial pioneer, but is making a slow progress toward wider employment and better working conditions. In was in 1919 that the women's bureau made its first study of her problems and very deplorable conditions were found. A second study, made a year later, resulted in the discovery that some conditions had been materially improved. Sanitary conditions were very much better.

It is not easy to ascertain the true situation, says the report, in regard to the number of negro women employes. The census figures of 1920 show that they had decreased altogether 22 per cent in gainful employment as compared with 1910. There is some reason to suppose that the negro man was better able to support his family than he was the decade before.

Present-day apartment house life is undoubtedly increasing the number of part-time workers. Negro women are entering more occupations. They are members of the garment trades unions and as such receive the union scale of wages. In the constantly growing hotel, restaurant and tea room business an expanding opportunity is found for them. In Washington there is an occupational school where they receive training for the needle trades and for restaurant and cafeteria service. The best students are prepared for supervisory positions.

The transition of the negro woman from the traditional domestic service to industrial pursuits may be slow, but it is going forward steadily.

EMPLOYMENT PROBLEMS TO BE DISCUSSED

To Hold All-Day Conf. at "Y. W."

The DeSaible Club of the Chicago Urban League held a complimentary luncheon with the pastors of the churches and prominent business and professional men as guests at the Appomattox Club Thursday afternoon, March 21st at which time the unemployment situation among Negroes was discussed. Charles A. Barnett chairman of the Industrial Committee of the Urban League, A L. Foster, executive secretary, H. N. Robinson, industrial secretary E. Franklin Frazier, research director, W. M. Farmer of the De Saible Club and Dr. Chas. M Thompson, president. The meeting was atteneded by over a hundred persons, thirty of whom were ministers.

As a direct result of this conference speakers from the Urban League addressed a large congregation of Greater Bethel A. M. E. Church, Sunday night. Other pastors are urged to arrange similar meetings. The Industrial department will furnish speakers who will present facts and there will be no solicitation of funds or any appeal for support. The League is anxious to cooperate with the churches in the solution of the unemployment situation.

Gains

Neiser Brothers 5 Cent to a Dollar Store has just opened on East 47th Street, near South Parkway with 60 per cent force of colored clerks. The management of this store reports very satisfactory services and is enthusiastic ove the opening. The League feels justified in urging colored citizens to support those business concerns which give employment to their daughters and sons. The Oriental Dress Company has employed colored power machine operators for the first time.

Losses

No special losses have been reported during the period covered in this bulelting. The League wishes to urge ministers and members of the various congregations to report any rumors of the dismissal of colored workers so that a thorough investigation may be made and the facts presented to those concerned.

A pamphlet has just been issued by the Department of Industrial Relations which explains the Free Employment Service which the League offers. In it are a few "Suggestions for the Young and Reminders for the Old," the rules which govern the waiting room, a word to employers and five chief purposes of the Industrial department.

An all-day conference on problems of household employment will be held April 23rd at the Central Branch Y. W. C. A., 59 E. Monroe St. This is under the auspices of the Urban League.

Women to Confer on Employment

The monthly meeting of the Women's Committee of the Chicago Urban League which is usually held on the second Tuesday afternoon of each month, will be held on the third Tuesday, April 16th in order that delegates to the annual meeting of the National Urban League may have an opportunity of rendering a report. The meeting will be promptly at 3 p. m., and the entire time will be devoted to the reports and discussions concerning them.

A large number of Chicagoans are planning to attend the conference which will be held in Louisville, Ky., April 9-12. Among the members of the board of directors who are going are: Dr. and Ms. Chas. M. Thompson, Elbridge B. Pierce, and Rev. Gilbert S. Cox. Three of the Urban League secretarial staff are attending and will appea on the program. A. L. Foster will discuss "Breafing Through the Deadlines of Industry." H. N. Robinson wil lspeak on "The Special Problems of Negro Workers in Chicago," and Mrs. Martha Edwards will lead the discussion on "Poblems in Domestic and Personal Service" and "Women in Industry." Mr. Pierce is scheduled to preside at one of the sessions.

The theme of the conference is "Present Trends in the Employment of Negro Labor." Because of the keen interest which Chicagoans are manifesting in the employment situation in Chicago it is anticipated that a large number of members and friends of the Woman's Committee will want to attend this special meeting.

Firms Patronized By Negroes Urged To Furnish Jobs

Independent

The movement to press the buying power of Negroes as an argument for jobs in stores with which they trade is spreading to many parts of the country. Chicago, which is well in the lead, last month increased clerks in recently opened stores in the Negro area. The campaign which a local newspaper and the Urban League of that city have waged for two years was especially active during August and netted results. Los Angeles, whose Central Avenue colored district resembles some of the more progressive mercantile centers of the East, is considering the buying power argument with fare chance that chain stores and taxicab companies will be the first to answer with colored employees. In New York City, a department store whose president admits that admits that Negroes constitute 7[illegible] per cent of its patronage, is being pressed by a local newspaper and the New York Urban League to employ colored women as sellers.

The month of August was profitable in other ways as well. A new brick factory opened near Des Moines, with a Negro foreman in charge and some 30 men of both races under him. In the same city a Negro contractor who was awarded a job of repairing a building for the city at a cost of $50,000, is employing more Negroes than usual in this sort of work. Springfield, Ill., reports that two mines reopened and that a goodly number of the 800 miners employed in them are Negroes. Los Angeles calls attention to three more garment factories employing pressers and operators and also notes that the well known director of work in South Africa, who has just arrived from Africa; Former Governor William E Sweet, of Colorado; Mr. Julius Rosenwald, noted philanthropist; Fletcher Brockman the good performance at a packing house has led to the appointment of a foreman, and that a Negro co-operative grocery store has suc-

Merchants Employ Trickery To Avoid Giving Positions To South Side Colored Folks

Colored Folk Of South Side Get Little Work In Bank For $700,000 In Cash Deposits

By Harry Hull

Investigators who have been interviewing merchants on the south side asking for employment for colored people in proportion to the amount of colored money spent with these merchants have encountered some tricky individuals. Since the people have taken up the fight of THE WHIP the merchants have been trying to either offer excuses or make some attempt to employ a few of us. Others have used the tricks that they have been using for years.

Kreeger Chief Offender

A typical case of the trickiness of these merchants is best shown in the case of Kreeger Drug Company which has stores at 35th street and South Park way and 35th street and Giles avenue. On Saturday, July 29, Mr. Kreeger told a representative of THE WHIP to send him a colored registered pharmacist. This was done and the man called on Mr. Kreeger on Monday of the following week and he was told to leave his references and he would be communicated with later. Then THE WHIP investigator discovered that Mr. Kreeger was advertising for a white registered pharmacist downtown in the employment department of The Retail Druggists association. Mr. Kreeger was called on the phone and his attention called to the fact that he asw advertising for a white pharmacist and he replied that he had given orders for that advertisement to be cancelled. The investigator then called the Retail Druggists association and posed as a druggist and was informed that Mr. Kreeger had given no instructions to cancel that advertisement. This seemed to prove that Mr. Kreeger did not intend to hire any more colored help even though his patronage is more than 90 per cent colored, and thought that he could fool everybody to boot. Since that incident Mr. Kreeger has placed a clerk to work and this clerk is also white. In short, Mr. Kreeger must think very little of our trade and his alleged remark that he was only after our money must be true. It might be mentioned in passing the Mr. Kreeger insist on a colored registered pharmacist doing porter work and other duties which the white pharmacists apparently are not asked to do.

Offers $20 a Week

Mr. Levy at the Midway pharmacy presents another case in point. He called the Commercial Service Employment bureau and said that he wanted a first class colored pharmacist, who was steady, married and a willing worker. A man was sent who filled the bill in every particular. Then Mr. Levy told this man that he could only pay him $20 per week! Mr. Levy knows that he would not offer a first class married white registered pharmacist any such salary. Why then ask one of us to work for such an amount? Either he wanted to be able to say that he tried to get a man and failed or he especially wanted to insult us or fool us.

Lincoln Cemetery as Bad

Lincoln cemetery, through its paid front man, Mr. Thomas Allen, makes a statement equally as ridiculous as some others. He blandly explains that he wanted to replace his foreign white laborers who dig graves at Lincoln cemetery but these men had to be trained carefully. The question is naturally asked what special training does a man have to have to dig a hole in the ground. Mr. Allen must be reflecting the attitude of the white owners of this cemetery which has buried over 25,000 of our people. Of the twelve laborers there, only two are colored, and yet Mr. Allen would like the people to believe that these laborers would have to have special training. He promised to replace some of his foreign help by the end of July but has failed to do it and here is another slap in our face, which comes at the saddest time of our lives and that is when some loved one has passed away.

That this tricky method of putting us off continues is due to the fact that we, as a solid group, continue to take these insults to our intelligence and what is wrose we continue to spend our money where we are not permitted to work.

Some weeks ago the Commercial Service Employment bureau started on its investigation tour of the banks in an endeavor to convince the bankers in the vicinity between 31st and 55th streets that according to the deposits of colored people in their institutions, they were entitled to better representation than that of the broom and the mop.

One of the first bankers in the district to be interviewed on the matter of employment was Alexander Flower, president of the Roosevelt State bank, 35th street and South Park way, which bank shows a liability of $783,730.19, demand deposits of $196,405.77, and time deposits of $410,173.75. In this bank were found a colored porter and a watchman and one colored man in the savings department. Over 90 per cent of the depositors of this bank are colored.

At Bankers State

For some time efforts have been made to secure an interview with Frank Flower, president of the Bankers State bank at 47th street and South Park way. The total liabilities of this bank are $1,218,613.95, according to a statement made to the state auditor June 29, 1929. Demand deposits were $344,501.32, and time deposits $746,983.10. It is estimated that the deposits of colored people in this bank are over $700,000.

In the first interview with the vice president of the bank, Norman B. Schreiber, the only reason he was able to give for not employing colored people was that the employees at the bank had all been with them since the bank opened and there was no particular reason for letting them go simply for the purpose of giving employment to colored men and women. He was even bold enough to say that a colored banker had said it might be dangerous to employ white and black behind the same counter.

Banker Denies Statement

At the conclusion of the conference, the colored banker referred to was called upon by the investigator. When questioned, he vehemently denied the statement attributed to him.

After waiting a reasonable time, it was decided to confer with Alexander Flower of the Roosevelt State bank to see if it would be possible to arrange a joint conference with his brother, Frank Flower, president of the Bankers State bank. Finally, Alexander Flower agreed to meet for such a conference at the Bankers State bank on Tuesday, July 30, at 11 o'clock in the morning. The investigator waited until 12:15 p. m., on the appointed day and then Frank Flower announced that his brother would not be there until the next day.

Put Off Again

The next day, July 31, the investigator called at the bank at 9:15 a. m. and after waiting for some time, was informed by Frank Flower that he could not see him until the next morning at 10 o'clock.

Exactly at three minutes past ten Aug. 1, the investigator arrived at the bank and after a long wait, was approached by Mr. Flower who very abruptly asked, "What did you want to see me about?"

The investigator explained that the bank president had seen his card on three different occasions and knew well the subject matter.

"Tell me again the story," Flowers said.

Another card was handed to him, whereupon he said, "We have had your matter up, and we are planning a merger of the two banks. Then your matter will be adjusted."

Cite Binga Bank

It was plainly shown to Mr. Flowers that his bank and his brother's combined carried over a million and a half dollars worth of deposits while the Binga State bank at 35th and State streets had a little more than too hundred thousand dollars worth of deposits more than the total of the two banks combined, and that the Binga bank was giving employment to 21 members of our race while all that we received from the Bankers State bank was the knight of the mop and the broom.

Mr. Wlower seemed to take extraordinary pleasure in reminding the investigator of the favors he had done for certain colored churches and hospitals. It was shown, however, that all his favors were done for one denomination and all the special favors for this one denomination did not compensate for the lack of representation in the institution where the money of colored people brought riches to the Flower family.

Rent Offices

In the same building with the bank at 4651 South Park way, was formerly located the Liberty Bond & Mortgage company, controlled by the Flower brothers. The name has since been changed to the Empire Bond & Mortgage company. They are the lessors of the 33 offices in the adjacent building on South Park way occupied by Harvey A. Watkins, prominent south side realty dealer. These 33 offices with the exception of one suite, are occupied by colored renters at an approximate total rental of $3,500 a month. The leases run to Samuel Flower, another one of the brothers, who is said by the financial statement of the bank to own over 100 shares and is a representative of the Empire Bond and Mortgage company. For all this input, the best we receive is one janitor in the Bankers State Bank.

Every dollar not deposited by colored people in the Flower banks is deposited there by merchants along the street where we spend the money. If citizens will adopt the slogan "Don't spend your money where you can't work," and "Walk a block or two and make your dollar count," these banks which take large quantities and give practically nothing in return would be forced to change policy or close.

POSTSCRIPT:

On July 30 from 11 o'clock a. m. to 12:15 p. m., 167 persons transacted business inthe Bankers State bank. Of this number only 2 were white. On July 31, out of 57 persons, who transacted business with Bankers State bank, only 6 were white.

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Where Your Patronage Gets Jobs

The Ideal Wet Wash Laundry is doing its bit toward solving the unemployment situation. Several colored drivers and a score of solicitors are shown about to start on their daily routes. This is the Ideal's response to the WHIP'S plea for employment.

DOUGLAS SHOE STORE PUTS ON COLORED CLERK

F. L. Young, District Manager of the Chicago District for the W. L. Douglas Shoe Company, announces that he has placed a young colored man to work at the Douglas Shoe Store, 422 East 47th street. This young man, William Cowan, who lives at 4755 Indiana avenue, has now been at work for the past ten days and is making good. The Douglas store at this location is now entitled to receive our patronage as they have been willing to do what Simon's Shoe store as yet has not done. As this Douglas Shoe Store and other shoe stores on the southside have practically one hundred per cent colored patronage it is only fair that we have one hundred per cent colored personnel. The public is urged to give these colored shoe salesmen every possible support and go only in shoe stores which have them employed.

Powers Not Disposed To Hire Colored Help, But Regal Restaurant Does

One more case of the brazen audacity of people who take our money on the southside is the case of Powers Restaurants. Powers has a restaurant at 320 East 47th street where there are NO colored counter men. This is the same Powers Restaurant System which does not want colored trade AT ALL at its 31st Street and Indiana avenue restaurant. They enjoy a good colored trade because the people who go there are not thinking that their trade is heaping coals of fire upon their head.

Regal Has Colored Help

Powers has enjoyed this trade because it is just east of the elevated station. Now the Regal restaurant has opened a self-service restaurant just west of the elevated where the feed is as good and employs colored counter men as well as colored men in the kitchen. The colored people who would prefer to eat in Powers on 47th street when the same system does not want them at all on 31st street surely need a little more than a mental examination. Why not let the owners of the Regal know that the policy there of employing colored men and women is appreciated?

WORKERS ARE WARNED NOT TO COME TO CHICAGO

Chicago, Ill.—(By The Associated Negro Press)—"Men and women who are out of work and who are living in other cities should not come to Chicago at this time seeking jobs," was the warning issued by H. N. Robinson, director of the Department of Industrial Relations of the Chicago Urban League today. "At this season of the year there is always a slack in employment. Chicago's social service agencies and employment organizations are prepared and able to take care of the usual annual slump, but when people from other parts of the country crowd into the city, matters are complicated," continues Mr. Robinson's statement. "There is no work for the outsider and he will be better off where he is. Relief agencies are already taxed to their capacity and cannot possibly extend aid to those persons who come to Chicago at this tmie. There will be less suffering among all classes if people out of this city use good judgment and remain away."

Mr. Robinson wants it made clear that the warning applies to men and women alike. Women who are seeking domestic jobs are finding it difficult to secure them because so many persons who formerly maintained private homes are now living in hotels or have taken smaller apartments. It is practically impossible for a woman from out of town, especially if she has no city references, to find any sort of household work. The same thing applies to stenographers, clerks, bookkeepers, office girls, factor workers, etc. The few openings which are made are quickly taken by persons living in the city.

"Many people think that the coming World's Fair means an increased demand for labor," the statement continues. "There will be no building activities in connection with the Fair until next year and then, although there will be an increased demand, there will be sufficient labor in Chicago to take care of the situation. Chicago contractors have agreed to give first opportunities to workers already in the Chicago area."

Feilchenfield Bros. Are Not Hiring Enough Negro Help

One of the chief offenders among butcher shops on the south side in the matter of failing to employ colored help in proportion to the amount of colored trade is the Feilchenfield Bros. meat markets. This chain of stores has five places on the southside which are patronized almost exclusively by colored. There are only two colored apprentice butchers in all of these stores when there are places for eleven fullfledged colored butchers. The store at 357 E. 51st street has a colored apprentice and two white butchers and the trade is all colored. The store at 222 E. 47th street has one union apprentice and two white butchers and the trade is all colored. At 340 E. 47th street has three white butchers and does a big business all of which is colored. At 109 E. 55th street and 5507 Prairie avenue there are four white butchers and no colored at all.

This total disregard for their large colored patronage is just another example of the attitude this company has for the thousands of dollars colored people give them every week. A willingness to take all that we give and return nothing in the way of employment. The public is again asked to remember the slogan — DO NOT SPEND YOUR MONEY WHERE YOU CANNOT WORK. If Feilchenfield wants our business let him show it by giving us employment. Let the public show appreciation to the butcher shops which have put in colored butchers by going to these shops and buying their meat there. General Meat Market now has nine butchers working in their shops and more will be placed.

Ray Goins Another

Ray Goins, 304 East 47th street is another butcher shop that seems to think we are not entitled to work although it has a full colored trade. List all of these butchershops and before you buy anything see that there is a colored man there. He is your protection and it is due you. "DO NOT SPEND YOUR MONEY WHERE YOU CANNOT WORK."

The Lincoln Food Stores with a number of meat and grocery stores on the immediate southside have been very slow to get in line and employ a full crew of colored clerks and butchers in spite of the fact that their stores have the sign of honest Abe Lincoln on their front windows. Let these stores know that you want to be served by colored clerks and butchers. Take time and walk a block or two if you do not see enough colored help. The clerks and butchers are available and waiting so let the merchants know that you will buy only where you can be served by your own.

JOINS IN THE WHIP'S CAMPAIGN AND WINS PROMISE OF MORE JOBS

Joining in with THE CHICAGO WHIP'S campaign to convert white store keepers and business men to the fair and just policy of making openings for colored employees, Dr. H. J. Watson, with offices at 5553 Indiana avenue, together with two of his friends, constituted themselves a committee of three and called upon Walter Maxwell, proprietor of a dry goods store at 223 E. 51st street, to talk with him upon the subject of engaging colored clerks in his store.

Mr. Maxwell courteously heard the committee, and when they had finished was so impressed with the fairness of their plea that he promised Dr. Watson and his associates at least one colored clerk within the week.

Dr Watson and his associates are to be congratulated upon their independent effort, and upon its success. A few more willing workers who will speak to the store keepers in their districts can do a world of good for opening new opportunities on the South Side.

That the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company believes in fair play is evidenced by a letter sent to THE CHICAGO WHIP on November 29 in answer to one sent this organization relative to hiring colored people in one of their stores located at 61st and Prairie avenue.

The WHIP had been advised through the Commercial Service Bureau that the Sixty-first street A. and P. store did not have its quota of colored help in proportion to the patronage it enjoyed from this source. A letter was sent to the general superintendent, Mr. H. E. Moberg, calling his attention to this fact, and his reply under date of November 29 is as follows:

Mr. A. C. MacNeal,
c. o. THE CHICAGO WHIP,
3737 State Street,
Chicago, Ill.

Nov. 29, 1929.

Dear Sir:

With reference to your letter of November 22nd regarding our not having colored help at 61st and Prairie.

I am having our local Superintendent investigate and he will advise me very promptly. We are endeavoring to employ colored clerks in every neighborhood which is one hundred per cent colored.

For your information, we are members of the Chicago Urban League and have employed quite a number of clerks whom they have sent to us.

Thanking you for calling this to our attention, we remain

Very truly yours,

THE GREAT ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TEA COMPANY,
(Signed) H. E. Moberg,
General Superintendent.

The A. & P. stores have been eminently fair in giving employment to colored people whenever the trade warranted this consideration, and the CHICAGO WHIP advises its readers to give these stores one hundred per cent patronage. This organization is unlike the Consumers stores and Woolworth Five and Ten Cent stores that so far have refused to hire colored people, yet they thrive on the patronage given them by our people and are firm in their stand that it is not necessary to hire colored help to get colored trade. Remember the slogan: "Don't spend your money where you cannot work."

WALGREEN KEEPS WORD, BUT OTHER DRUGGISTS HOLD OUT

In keeping with promises made by Mr. McWhite and other Walgreen officials to representatives of THE CHICAGO WHIP, three more colored persons went to work at Walgreen stores within the last ten days. Three girl cashiers were given jobs at Walgreen stores, two of which were formerly held by white girls. Miss Ollie Mahone and Miss Margerie Berry went to the 43rd and Indiana ave. stores as cashiers and Miss Helen Howard started at 47th and South Parkway. A registered pharmacist is scheduled for one of the other southside stores.

Other Druggists Hang Back

While Walgreen is meeting with the demand of the colored people and Fox Drug Company is showing that an all colored personnel is both right and profitable other southside druggists are still "holding out." Woolf Drug Store at 55th and Michigan is almost completely ignoring his ninety-eight per cent colored trade, smugly believing that he will get the trade without colored clerks, even hiring a white girl to wait on the fountain trade. Levy Drug Store at 67th and St. Lawrence and Regal Drug at 67th and Rhodes still feel that they prefer to have a white registered man and no full fledged colored clerks for their almost one hundred per cent colored trade. Lowis Bros. at 47th and South Parkway have not YET seen their way clear to give colored girls a chance behind the soda fountain like Walgreen has just across the corner, yet the smell from his lunch counter cooking smells up all of the offices of colored professional men upstairs over him. Painter at 55th and State Street, Tech Drug Company 3000 State Street, Shamee Drug at 47th and Forestville, Kreeger Drug stores at 35th and Giles and 35th and Southparkway all have failed to give any dignified employment in proportion to their colored trade. The public is urged to remember that any merchant who is unwilling to give full representation to colored people in the matter of employment has NO RESPECT FOR ITS COLORED TRADE. If Fox Drug Company can do it and Walgreen stores have full colored crews ANY drug stores on the southside can do it if THEY REALLY WANT TO. There can be NO excuse that will stand. Let us walk a few blocks to go to the drug stores that are giving us employment and thereby enlarge the business of these concerns who are fair so that we can get more jobs on account of their increased volume.

Goldberg Wants Help

Sidney Goldberg, of Goldberg Drug Co., 35th and State Streets, on Tuesday night said he was willing to put on a registered colored pharmacist and a colored clerk as well as first class soda fountain man and a colored girl cashier. All of these he said must be first class and none others need apply. The public is asked to send to Mr. Goldberg between the hours of four and seven any such people as they KNOW are the best in their line. Let us make Goldberg KEEP his promise and if he is bluffing CALL his bluff.

Places For Three Colored People at Prairie Theater

If the owner of the Prairie Theatre, 58th and Prairie avenue would do the fair and just thing he would employ colored people as a greater extent than he does. While he has a colored girl as a ticket seller, Mr. Siegel, the owner, still employs two white ushers and a white ticket taker. At no theatre on the southside where the trade is one hundred per cent colored is this practice in vogue.

The Michigan theatre at 55th and Michigan has a full colored staff with the exception of the manager. Mr. Siegel has had the matter "under advisement" but has not yet recognized that his patronage is practically one hundred per cent colord. The people are again asked to remember the slogan—"DO NOT SPEND YOUR MONEY WHERE YOU CANNOT WORK."

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12-9-26

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Dr Watson and his associates are to be congratulated upon their independent effort, and upon its success. A few more willing workers who will speak to the store keepers in their districts can do a world of good for opening new opportunities on the South Side.

That the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company believes in fair play is evidenced by a letter sent to THE CHICAGO WHIP on November 29 in answer to one sent this organization relative to hiring colored people in one of their stores located at 61st and Prairie avenue.

The WHIP had been advised through the Commercial Service Bureau that the Sixty-first street A. and P. store did not have its quota of colored help in proportion to the patronage it received from this source. A letter was sent to the general superintendent, Mr. H. E. Moberg, calling his attention to this fact, and his reply under date of November 29 is as follows:

Mr. A. C. MacNeal,
c. o. THE CHICAGO WHIP,
3737 State Street,
Chicago, Ill.

Nov. 29, 1929.

Dear Sir:

With reference to your letter of November 22nd regarding our not having colored help at 61st and Prairie.

I am having our local Superintendent investigate and he will advise me very promptly. We are endeavoring to employ colored clerks in every neighborhood which is one hundred per cent colored.

For your information, we are members of the Chicago Urban League and have employed quite a number of clerks whom they have sent to us.

Thanking you for calling this to our attention, we remain

Very truly yours,

THE GREAT ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TEA COMPANY,
(Signed) H. E. Moberg,
General Superintendent.

The A. & P. stores have been eminently fair in giving employment to colored people whenever the trade warranted this consideration, and the CHICAGO WHIP advises its readers to give these stores one hundred per cent patronage. This organization is unlike the Consumers stores and Woolworth Five and Ten Cent stores that so far have refused to hire colored people, yet they thrive on the patronage given them by our people and are firm in their stand that it is not necessary to hire colored help to get colored trade. Remember the slogan: "Don't spend your money where you cannot work."

WALGREEN KEEPS WORD, BUT OTHER DRUGGISTS HOLD OUT

In keeping with promises made by Mr. McWhite and other Walgreen officials to representatives of THE CHICAGO WHIP, three more colored persons went to work at Walgreen stores within the last few days. Three girl cashiers were given jobs at Walgreen stores, two of which were formerly held by white girls. Miss Ollie Mahone and Miss Margerie Berry went to the 43rd and Indiana ave. store as cashiers and Miss Helen Howard started at 47th and South Parkway. A registered pharmacist is scheduled for one of the other southside stores.

Other Druggists Hang Back

While Walgreen is meeting with the demand of the colored people and Fox Drug Company is showing that an all colored personnel is both right and profitable other southside druggists are still "holding out." Woolf Drug Store at 55th and Michigan is almost completely ignoring his ninety-eight per cent colored trade, smugly believing that he will get the trade without colored clerks, even hiring a white girl to wait on the fountain trade. Levy Drug Store at 67th and St. Lawrence and Regal Drug at 67th and Rhodes still feel that they prefer to have a white registered man and no full fledged colored clerks for their almost one hundred per cent colored trade. Lowis Bros. at 47th and South Parkway have not YET seen their way clear to give colored girls a chance behind the soda fountain like Walgreen has just across the corner, yet the smell from his lunch counter cooking smells up all of the offices of colored professional men upstairs over him. Painter at 55th and State Street, Tech Drug Company 3000 State Street, Shamee Drug at 47th and Forestville, Kreeger Drug stores at 35th and Giles and 35th and Southparkway all have failed to give any dignified employment in proportion to their colored trade. The public is urged to remember that any merchant who is unwilling to give full representation to colored people in the matter of employment has NO RESPECT FOR ITS COLORED TRADE. If Fox Drug Company can do it and Walgreen stores have full colored crews can do it if THEY REALLY WANT TO. There can be NO excuse that will stand. Let us walk a few blocks to go to the drug stores that are giving us employment and thereby enlarge the business of these concerns who are fair so that we can get more jobs on account of their increased volume.

Goldberg Wants Help

Sidney Goldberg, of Goldberg Drug Co., 35th and State Streets, on Tuesday night said he was willing to put on a registered colored pharmacist and a colored clerk as well as first class soda fountain man and a colored girl cashier. All of these he said must be first class and none others need apply. The public is asked to send to Mr. Goldberg between the hours of four and seven any such people as they KNOW are the best in their line. Let us make Goldberg KEEP his promise and if he is bluffing CALL his bluff.

Places For Three Colored People at Prairie Theater

If the owner of the Prairie theatre, 58th and Prairie avenue would do the fair and just thing he would employ colored people to a greater extent than he does. While he has a colored girl as a ticket seller, Mr. Siegel, the owner, still employs two white ushers and a white ticket taker. At no theatre on the southside where the trade is one hundred per cent colored is this practice in vogue.

The Michigan theatre at 55th and Michigan has a full colored staff with the exception of the manager. Mr. Siegel has had the matter "under advisement" but has not yet recognized that his patronage is practically one hundred per cent colord. The people are again asked to remember the slogan—"DO NOT SPEND YOUR MONEY WHERE YOU CANNOT WORK"

Labor-1929

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THE law of compensation is always stern and exacting of those who are prodigal with whatever good fortunes the fates toss in their lap. Just now, Chicago Negroes are paying bitterly, dearly for the profligate waste of economic and industrial opportunities hitherto enjoyed in this formerly El Dorado of opportunity.

There is a greater dearth of employment for Negroes in Chicago today than ever before in its history, and the situation is growing worse. Several months ago Loop restaurants and lunch rooms replaced all of its colored employees. Since that time many of the big furniture houses, grocery stores, tailor shops, hotels and many other mercantile establishments have followed suit. There are very few colored men or women being placed or retained in domestic service as cooks, maids, butlers, gardners, chauffeurs, etc. The public garages and oil stations are not employing colored help. Thousands upon thousands of colored people are out of employment. Hundreds upon hundreds of vacant houses and apartments tell a mute story of unemployment and the disintegration of many homes. A serious situation confronts the race in Chicago.

Many conjectures and reasons have been advanced as to why this condition exists. Some claim that the American Legion is at the bottom of it, seeking positions for thousands of white ex-soldiers out of work. Others claim they see in it the hand of the Ku Klux Klan trying to drive the Negroes back south so they can make of it as much of a southern city as they have New York City. Still others claim it is the hand-work of the white south side property owners' organizations seeking to drive Negroes from the boulevards and to prevent further invasion of their so-called white districts.

Any one of the reasons advanced may be directely or indirectly responsible for these trying, desperate conditions or all of them, doubtless. Yet, there is another and more vital reason and the main one that has been overlooked by those seeking to place the blame where it properly belongs. The political situation in Chicago has as much or more to do with this situation than any other agency enumerated.

Chicago is preparing for a great World's Fair that bids fair to add to its past glories at home and abroad and bring happiness and prosperity to all of its citizens. The World's Fair spirit has induced the leading citizens to seek to clean up the city and state and prepare a wholesome atmosphere for the reception of its anticipated exhibitors and visitors. Both the former state administration and the present city administration have brought ill repute to the state of Illinois and the city of Chicago. The state has redeemed itself or at least made quite a gesture in that direction by cleaning house, electing a new governor and state officers and things are looking forward to the restoration of the state's good name and principles. Chicago, led by a handful of peerless leaders, is striving to drive out its gangsters and undesirables, restore law and order and establish good government in every sense of the word. Only a few Negro leaders have joined in this movement. The rank and file of Negroes have persisted in following false gods to a perdition they themselves have prepared. We have some of the most honest, industrious, constructive political leaders of our race in Chicago to be found in any party anywhere; we also have some of the most despicable, rubber stamp political leaders in Chicago to be found on the globe. They continue to sell the people to a discredited administration that is alleged to permit policy, gambling, prostitution and other vices to flourish in the so-called black belt to the detriment of the community and the real progress of the colored people. The whites, angered because of the lawlessness, looseness and depravity of some of the citizens of our areas and because that condition is reflected more or less in many of their employees, many of whom only work long enough to get a stake for the sports of the gods, have combined to put economic presssure to bear upon the situation. We feel its effects. Most of our difficulties of employment come to us as a result of slapping our best friends, the employing classes, in the face by lending our aid to perpetuate a discredited city administration. Perhaps we will lock the door of the stable after the horse has been stolen, but that will be too late. Some of our political leaders have sold us cheaply and the people are paying—yes, dearly. There is little comfort or satisfaction for the colored leaders of real government to say, "We told you so."

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Relief Conference Will Be Held Sunday

Illinois

Dewey Martin, one of the four Gastonia, N. C., textile strikers who came East to participate in the Workers International Relief campaign for textile strikers relief, will speak at the Chicago conference of the W.I.R. to be held this Sunday, Alfred Wagenknecht, national secretary of the W.I.R., 1 Union Square, New York City, announced last night. Other speakers at the conference will be Bishop William Montgomery Brown, national chairman of the WIR, and Pat Toohey, secretary-treasurer, National Miners' Union. The conference will discuss ways and means of immediately raising funds for the striking textile workers of the South and the destitute miners of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois.

The other three strikers, Violet Jones, Iva Fulbright and Cecil Burger, are leaving for a tour of New Jersey and New England where they will speak at mass meetings arranged by the local branches of the WIR.

The Negro Workers' Relief Committee of Harlem is very active in the drive for the relief of the striking workers, Wagenknecht added. Many Negro workers are on strike in the Carolinas and are fighting side by side with their white fellow workers.

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Pittsburgh Pa

The organizational committee issued the following appeal to all working men and working women employed in the stockyards:

Bosses Arouse Prejudice

"The working conditions in the stockyards are terrible. We are compelled to work long hours at a terrific speed that is grinding out the very lives of our bodies. Out of the blood and sweat of the overworked and underpaid men and women, the greedy bosses are piling up millions upon millions of bloody money in the form of profits.

"The bosses are able to exploit us in this way because we are not organized. They are trying to divide us along national and racial lines—Negroes against whites, Mexicans against foreign-born, native-born against foreign-born, Poles, Negroes against Poles, native-born and foreign-born, Negro and white.

"Come to the mass meetings. Let us lay the foundation for the building up of a militant union that will fight for our interest.

"Build militant shop committees! Against wage cuts and speed-up system! Against the bosses fake insurance policies! For an increase in wages and a seven-hour day! Insurance of all kinds!

Negro and White Workers in Chicago Hold Joint Affairs

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, Ill., May 10.—The nation-wide Negro Organization Week is being observed by Chicago workers in mass meetings at factory gates, where many Negroes are employed, and in more restricted workers' shop committee meetings, representing the same plants, in preparation to sending delegates to Cleveland.

The organization week has its more social side in the arrangement of inter-racial dances. These dances follow the lead of a recent south side affair which drew columns of vituperation from the capitalist press and praise on the front pages of Negro papers.

Negro Paper Laudatory.

Thus, for example, the "Whip," a Negro paper, wrote about the latest inter-racial dance as follows:

"The bug bear of the Nordic and the terror of the southern employers came to a full realization at an inter-racial dance under the apspices of the American Negro Labor Congress. A feature of the affair was the singing of the Communist hymn and several excellent musical numbers by singing choruses composed of both white and Negro workers. A fine free spirit of comraderie prevailed, and the Communists certainly showed by their actions that their policy was not only on paper. Such affairs go far toward eliminating misunderstanding and prejudices between workers of different races."

This, of course, proves that the agents of the employers realize that as soon as the white and colored workers join hands, the overthrow

Employers' Frenzied Attacks.

On the other hand, journalistic prostitutes wrote in capitalist and so-called "labor" papers that this was the beginning of the end of

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"The bosses are able to exploit bloody money in the form of profits. us in this way because we are not organized. They are trying to divide us along national and racial lines—Negroes against whites, Mexicans against foreign-born, Poles, native-born against foreign-born.

"We must oppose the schemes of the bosses to exploit us more by organizing a powerful industrial union embracing all workers, men and women and youth, native-born and foreign-born, Negro and white.

"Come to the mass meetings. Let us lay the foundation for the building up of a militant union that will fight for our interest.

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of the capitalist system and the establishment of a Soviet government representing workers of all races is much closer at hand.

Plan Another Dance.

The next inter-racial dance here will be held in Mecca Hall, 2335 W. Lake St., on Saturday, May 11. An exceptionally good band, "Billy King's Night Hawks," will again supply the music that was so popular with those who attended the last affair.

Chicago workers of all races will do well to attend this big event and further the unification of black and white workers in their struggle against the capitalist system.

IMPROVEMENT IN EMPLOYMENT REPORT SHOWS

Negroes Return to Old Occupations

The National Urban League through its department of Industrial Relations report that the month of May showed improvement in employment. With the return of favorable conditions in industry, there appears to he a return to the use of Negroes in traditional occupations. This was noticeable in Boston, Lansing, and St. Louis where Negroes replaced whites as janitors, bell hops and waiters; and in Pine Bluff, Ark., Negro waiters are replacing white stewards on the dining cars of a railroad company.

Paradoxically white men and women from several cities in Arkansas are chopping cotton, and a Mississippi river boat landing in Helena carried an all white crew —not even a Negro fireman, roustabout or a deckhand.

In St. Louis the following radio message was said to have been broadcast over two stations for several weeks: "Do not permit colored or white unskilled operators to work on your hair—go to a clean sanitary shop operated by clean white operators only." Such an advertising message was directed against a concern employing Negro labor in its asembly plant and beauty shop in the city. The matter was taken up by the Urban League.

Employment Gains

Building construction is giving employment to Negroes in Newark, Canton, Spartanburg, Birmingham, Chicago, Des Moines, Harrisburg, Fort Wayne, Kansas City, Mo.; Jefferson City, and Milwaukee, Wis. A hose repair company in Baltimore, opened a branch in the colored section and is employing colored girls. Their plans call for an entire colored force in the branch and they are training a colored girl for the position of manager. In Newark, two seamstresses were placed in a dress shop and two young men in a suit factory. In Omaha a young man was appointed assistant surveyor in the Department of Public Improvement, and a gasoline station opened with a Negro in charge on one shift. The packing houses have also offered opportunities, one having employed 54 men and 21 women.

As a result of the Household Employers' Conference held in Chicago recently, several women and girls have been placed by the Chicago Urban League. Harrisburg reported a general upward trend of employment in steel and iron mills for Negroes. Denver and Minneapolis reported a seasonal increase in railroad employment due to the placing of extra trains for the summer. A foundry in Toledo opened its doors to Negro workers; and in Canton a garage employed twenty car washers and one foreman and two Negro police have been added to the force. By a revival of lake trade on docks and passenger boats, many jobs have been opened in Buffalo, and road and street building offer employment to several workers. Des Moines reported a demand for cafe workers and janitors.

Losses Sustained

Birmingham experienced two losses when two plants closed there recently. An auto laundry replaced its Negro workers with whites in Boston; in St. Louis a large number of Negroes were laid off in the stone, clay and glass industries because of the building trades strike; the introduction of machinery processes threw 20 wire drawers out of work in Buffalo; a Negro who was in charge of the parts department of one of the largest autombile agencies in Des Moines was discharged when the company changed hands.

Organized Labor

In Omaha, a local labor union is renewing a fight against a down town theatre in protest of the dismissal of several colored janitors who were members of the building service local. Several weeks ago approximately 4300 building trades workers, 900 of whom were Negroes, went on a strike in St. Louis. Their reason for erntering such a strike was to "demand equal pay for building trades craftsmen in St. Louis that other similar workers were receiving in other large cities." It was also stated by these leaders of organized labor that Negroes were not admitted on equal footing with whites as skilled craftsmen, but only as laborers and helpers, and that the locals with enrolled Negro membership were not fully recognized by the American Federation of Labor.

POSTAL CLERKS RESENT RISE OF VETERAN

Takes Charge Over 51 Workers

(Picture on Page 4)

The railroad mail division of the federal postoffice service on Feb. 20 appointed Burres B. Cooper, 3165 S. 53d St. clerk in charge of the Chicago railroad terminal postoffice. Mr. Cooper's appointment was earned by 19 years of efficient service and his seniority automatically promoted him when the vacancy arose. The veteran worker entered the service in California, but has spent the past 11 years in the local terminal.

Resentment by white fellow postal clerks against Mr. Cooper's promotion came to light this week when copies of the official organ of the Railway Mail association reached Chicago. Records in the organ of the Illinois branch, sixth division, revealed that the greater part of the business meeting of the local held in the Sherman hotel following the appointment of Burres was spent in discussing resolutions regarding the selection of clerks in charge in terminals and Mr. Cooper's promotion.

Write Protests

A protest resolution was drawn up, copies of which were forwarded to Illinois members of congress, national officials of the association, each clerk in charge of every railroad mail terminal in the country, and each association branch.

The resolution read as follows: "Whereas a Colored clerk in charge has been appointed in the Chicago, Ill., terminal R. P. O., where he has direct supervision over 51 clerks of Caucasian birth, and, whereas, this does not create harmonious relations between clerks and clerks in charge, nor would it in any other case similar in character, nor can the best interests of the service be attained under such conditions.

"We believe that no Colored clerk in charge can supervise the work of clerks of Caucasian birth to the best advantages. We vigorously protest against this assignment or any future assignments of a clerk in charge, who will have direct supervision over a crew any of whom are of the Caucasian race."

When the postal employees were enlisting the aid of the public to their support in their recent successful campaign to secure salary increases they failed to use racial discrimination methods. We cannot tolerate them using such color line barriers now that they are content. The most loyal workers in the various branches of the postal system are our citizens. Although there is supposed to be no racial differentiation in the postal service, such resolutions as the above show the efforts made by Caucasian workers to retard the progress and promotions of our men and women.

POSTAL CLERKS PROTEST RAISE OF COLORED

Chicago, Ill., April 10—The latest evidence that much educational work remains yet to be done if the best interest of workers generally is to be served occurred here a week or so ago, when Burrus B. Cooper, Negro railway postal clerk was appointed "in charge" at the Chicago terminal.

Cooper had served for 19 years in the capacity of clerk and was considered a model worker. He was efficient, responsible and reliable; and is said to have enjoyed the confidence, esteem and respect of his fellow workers. However, upon his appointment to "clerk in charge" white clerks circulated a petition protesting against his apointment on the grounds that a Negro clerk cannot supervise efficiently the work of white clerks. The protesting clerks also sought to have the appointment revoked in order to prevent any future appointments of Negroes over whites. Whether or not the responsible authorities will bow to the whims of the prejudiced white clerks remains to be seen. In the meantime, Cooper is going about his new duties with dispatch and displaying his usual amount of tact and efficiency.

CLAIM RAILWAY BILL INIMICAL TO RACE WORKERS

Springfield, Ill., April 10—Under the guise of providing a "full crew on passenger trains operating in the state of Illinois," a bill supposedly sponsored by the Brotherhood of Railway Workers, (White) was recently introduced in the Illinois house of representatives by Assemblyman [illegible]. Among other things, the bill states that a mini full train crew shall consist of an engineer, a fireman, a conductor, a brakeman and a flagman.

Local Negro railroad workers claim that in the event the bill becomes a law it would affect adversely hundreds of Negro railroad porters who at present run in charge. They claim also that the bill represents another attempt on the part of the Brotherhood of Railroad Workers to deny race men running "incharge" a chance to earn their bread, since Negroes are not permitted to join the Brotherhood.

TWO COLORED MEN GO ON WAGONS OF IDEAL WET WASH AS DRIVERS

On Monday morning Mr. Norris of the Ideal Wet Wash advised official of THE WHIP that in compliance with the request made some time ago that he has started two colored men to work as drivers on the Ideal Wet Wash wagons on the southside. This company has shown that it appreciates our business in proportion to our trade.

The colored people are urged to take notice of this step by Ideal Wet Wash and insist every laundry which is doing business on the south side to do likewise. Until the other laundries see the wisdom it is but fair that the Ideal Laundry be given full support that other men may be put on on account of the increased business. DO NOT SPEND YOUR MONEY WHERE YOU CAN'T WORK. The names of the men who started to work at Ideal Wet Wash on Monday morning were Sidney Samuel and A. J. Wilson.

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Indiana.

Occupation. Wages, etc.

INTOLERANCE OF NEGRO WORKERS LOWERS WAGES

So Says Welfare Head; He Advises Workers To Be Apprentices In Mill

Blame for the average low wage scale of the mill worker is placed squarely on the shoulders of the black laborer by Frank R. Beckwith, head of the Negro welfare division of the industrial board of Indiana, who is now in Gary engaged in holding safety meetings at the local mills. He says that if the colored workers would be willing to sacrifice a dollar today for ten dollars tomorrow, they could hold much more remunerative positions as skilled laborers.

"The Negro worker will not serve for a year as an apprentice in one of the trades, because he knows that as a common laborer he can make during the same period several times as much for his work. Yet after he has been on the job for several years he complains about not getting a chance along skilled mechanical lines because of his color. But he has only himself to blame. He forgets that he has thrown away his opportunity by not sacrificing present financial returns for future remuneration."

Mr. Beckwith states also that many of the mills are no more averse to hiring Negro skilled laborers than they are to employing them as common workers, but they find the man of color seeking a technical job is untrained and consequently not fitted for the job.

Visits Plants

During his visit here, which is his second trip to Gary and the Calumet district since his department was organized on April 1, Mr. Beckwith has inspected and talked at most of the local mills. He spoke at three safety meetings held last Friday at the Inland Steel Co. plant and at a meeting of the same type held Monday noon at the American Steel foundries. Both of these places are in Indiana Harbor.

The Wanner Malleable Castings Co. at Hammond, as well as several other plants, have been inspected and lectured in by Mr. Beckwith. It was after talking with officials of these mills that he learned they had no objection to hiring men of color as skilled laborers if they were trained.

In these safety meetings, Mr. Beckwith advises the workers to follow the rules laid down by those in authority as an accident eliminator. He stated that the employe often doesn't see any immediate value in certain precautions, but if they are followed out it may at some time mean the saving of a life.

NEGRO CITIZENS EARNING $40,000 HERE EACH DAY

Spend 90 Per Cent With Local Merchants But Get Few Returns

BY RAYMOND HARPER

Although approximately $40,000 daily is earned by the 8,500 employed members of Gary's 20,000 residents of our race, and all but 10 per cent of that is spent parctically as fast as it comes in, the stores and places of business that share in this wealth make few returns to the race or show their appreciation by the hiring of our unemployed boys and girls.

For example an average of:

$12,000 daily is spent in the local grocery stores.

$4,000 daily is spent on clothing.

$2,000 daily is spent on amusement.

$2,000 daily is spent on insurance.

$4,000 daily is invested.

The remaining $16,000 daily is spent on rent, medicine, incidentals, benevolence and gambling.

Not Half Employed

There are approximately 11,500 m[illegible] here and 5,800 women. Less than half that number is employed, and all but just a very few of them work in the mills. It is apparent, then, that there is considerable unemployment due to not enough jobs to go around and an over-supply of applicants for steel mill positions.

One of the worst aspects of the whole situation is the fact that workers of our race are not employed where they should be.

When $12,000 a day is spent mainly with the white grocers and butchers located on the south side (there being but few people of color in such enterprises), it is only fair for us to demand employment for our boys and girls as clerks in these stores. Many of the meat and grocery stores that employ no colored depend almost entirely on our race for their continued existence.

Only One Clerk

The clothing stores that extract $4,000 daily from our pockets—often for shoddy and inferior merchandise—should show appreciation for this trade by giving employment to members of our race. But **The Venus Shoppe,** located at 1732 Broadway, is the only store of this type in town that has a Negro clerk. **Gollin's department store,** located at 1638 Broadway, the biggest institution of its kind on the south side, has six clerks to sell to you when you go in there and none is a Negro.

The Metropolitan Insurance company collects most of the $2,000 spent daily on insurance. It has $900,000,000 worth of insurance on members of our race in the United States and it does not employ a single Negro agent in Gary or anywhere else.

Banks Get Much

Most of the $4,000 invested daily is placed in either savings or checking accounts in local banks. Yet there is not a Negro teller working in Gary. The American State bank, located at 1710 Broadway, has promised to give such employment as soon as Negro deposits warrant it.

You see from the facts given above where your money goes and what kind of returns you get on it. You see also why your boys and girls must, if they stay in Gary, work in the steel mills or wash clothes in the laundries when they are prepared to do better things.

Froebel high school graduated 52 of our boys and girls this year. Where can they find employment that fits in with their training? What will your boy or girl do when he or she finishes school? If our young folk cannot get good jobs in the stores in our district, then it is our business to stop patronizing that store and to demand rightful returns and jobs for the dollars we spend.

(Next week there will be another article in this series along similar lines. Statistics for the present article were obtained by Dr. S. R. Williams of the Negro Advancement association.)

BUSINESS MAN CLAIMS NEGRO HELP EFFICIENT

Advocates Their Hire In Stores Drawing Large Amount Of Our Trade

There is no difference in the efficiency of a trained white clerk and a trained Negro clerk, says Henry Young, owner of the Venus Shop, located at 1732 Broadway. And Mr. Young is in a position to know, as he has operated stores in Caucasian communities where all white help was employed, before coming to Gary and establishing a woman's fashion shop on the south side.

Working at the local business place is Ella Taylor, a Gary girl of color who has been in Mr. Young's employ since he came here a year ago.

"I believe that a business man should hire as workers people of the race from whom he reaps his biggest share of profits," stated Mr. Young Wednesday. "No merchant who wants to be fair and square will do otherwise."

It has been to his benefit to employ Miss Taylor, admits Mr. Young. He believed that her presence would cause people of color to trade at his store and her familiarity with the style trends in Gary would aid him in keeping a stock that would sell quickly and well. He was not wrong.

"All it takes to make efficient saleswomen out of intelligent girls of any race is a little training," he continued. "Miss Taylor had never sold before working here, but now I would be willing to pit her against any white girl of even more experience."

Although admitting that there are few places where colored girls can get employment as clerks, Mr. Young said that few of them were prepared for the job should such positions become opened up over night. He advised that the young girls of color prepare herself for those positions so that when they are opened up there will be no excuse for not hiring them.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND
TIMES

DEC 17 1929

NEGROES GIVEN PROMOTIONS BY INSURANCE FIRM

Agents Sent From Here to Chicago for Berths as Superintendents.

Recent promotions of Negro representatives of the United Insurance Company, with local headquarters at 305 Holliday building, have attracted wide and favorable comment among Negroes of this city.

The United Insurance Company with home office at 2721 Michigan avenue, Chicago, employs a large group of Negro officials and agents.

The United Insurance Company and the United States Mutual Insurance Company operate under separate titles, but the same officers manage both companies, and it is expected that they will be merged in the near future.

Agents here appointed to positions of superintendent in the Chicago district include Emmett L. Hendon and Leroy V. Carson.

Hendon, who maintains his residence at 1309 Cornell avenue, joined the United company in 1928. He received his promotion as superintendent in April of this year and further was promoted recently to assistant manager with headquarters in Cleveland.

Following his Chicago appointment, Hendon was succeeded here by the late Edward W. Grice, who was killed in the July 4 auto races at the State Fair grounds.

Leroy V. Carson, whose residence is at 1511 East Tabor street, recently was appointed to the Chicago post left vacant by Hendon's Cleveland promotion.

Carson is a Hoosier and product of the local schools, while Hendon is a native Texan. Carson formerly

was connected with the Purity Milk Company here.

J. F. Johnson, who has had wide experience in commercial fields, has been selected to fill the position left vacant by death of Mr. Grice.

The local manager for the United Company, commenting on the recent promotions, said: "The policy of the company is equal rights to all with no discrimination."

Labor - 1929

Occupation - Wages, etc.

Kentucky.

Why Not A Colored Foreman In The Local Post Office?

THERE ARE about 150 Colored employees in the various departments of the Louisville Post Office, many of them having been there for a great many years, thereby attesting their fitness and qualifications. Scores of men, younger in years and experience, have been raised to higher positions than mere mail carriers or postal clerks, and yet not one Colored man has been rewarded nor his group recognized by appointment to any place one bit higher than the one he was given when first appointed.

We dislike to continually prate about unfairness and injustice to us because of race and color, but what other conclusion can we draw when hundreds of Colored men are ignored time after time in the filling of vacancies and the making of promotions and white men with less experience, and often less ability, are raised to higher positions?

That Colored men can fill any position in the post office cannot be doubted, but if any proof is needed here is certain proof: New York City has 8 foremen, 2 assistant superintendents and 2 station superintendents—and it must be admitted the New York post office does more business than our own; Boston has a foremen and postal cashier; Baltimore has a foreman; Detroit has a foreman and roundsman; Indianapolis has a postal examiner and Chief Weigher of Mails; Chicago has 8 foremen and one Station Superintendent and our own James Raymond Harris is prominently placed in the money-order division; even old Cincinnati has a foreman.

Now the question is what is the matter with Louisville?

Col. Ludlow F. Petty, Postmaster, is highly regarded by Colored people as one of their "friends." It seems that if the proper appeals to his fairness were made he would change this condition. We understand, Congressman M. H. Thatcher feels Colored men should get some such recognition.

If these two gentlemen wanted it, the Colored employees of the post office would get a foreman at least.

Labor – 1929

Occupation, Wages, etc.,

Maryland.

NEGRO DYERS ARE MOST EXPLOITED

Baltimore Worker Tells of Conditions

By F. BOULDIN.

BALTIMORE, M. D. (By Mail).—Out of the many new industries in which Negro labor plays an important part in Baltimore the cleaning and dyeing business employs entirely Negro workers.

There is no other industry in Baltimore in which Negro labor so completely predominates. This is especially true of pressing. The wages here are very low and the speed-up great. They are often cheated by their employers, who often only yesterday were workers themselves. Negro pressers must always draw money from day to day to subsist, for their wages are too small to tide them over the week.

Negro workers in general need organization, and a Pressers Union in the Cleaners and Dyers Union in particular would help them.

Our employers are constantly employing new help for lower pay, due to our competition for the jobs. We are constantly getting less and less money. We must unite and fight rotten conditions in the shops. It is true that the A. F. of L. never gave us a chance to organize in their union. They practiced Jim Crowism against us. There is only one movement where we are received with open arms in great numbers as equal members of the working class, the movement built and developed by the Communist Party.

KNOCKING POSTMASTER GENERAL BROWN

A lengthy article under a Washington date line is being carried in some of the so-called "leading" Negro newspapers trying to prove that under Postmaster General Walter F. Brown Negro employees will be discriminated against and barred from advancement because it is alleged, Mr. Brown is prejudiced and unfair in his dealing with members of the group.

The following extract from the article is a sample of the stuff they are using in the endeavor to create dissension among Negroes:

> "In the recent campaign Mr. Brown, who supervised the work of the separate voters' division of the Republican national committee, developed the reputation of not being very liberal in his views regarding our people. Robert R. Church, political leader of Memphis, Tenn., refused to have anything to do with Mr. Brown or the separate voters' division.
>
> "Two ugly reports showing Mr. Brown's attitude were circulated. One concerned the threatened strike of employees in the Chicago headquarters of the Republican national committee. Mr. Brown is said to have gone to Chicago to settle the dispute. When he got there he was presented a proposed wage scale which included salaries of $100 and $125 a week and expenses of $10 a day. Mr. Brown is said to have told the group of men who presented the salary demands that he did not consider any of them worth over $35 a week."

It is difficult to fathom the motive or purpose which inspire the writing or publication of articles of the kind from which the above extract is taken.

So far as Mr. Brown's attitude towards the race is concerned if it is to be judged by his handling of the Colored Voters Division of which he was in charge during the campaign it was one of complete friendliness and cordial co-operation.

Not a single employee in that division was paid a salary as low as $35.00 per week for full time work, and we do not believe that Mr. Brown made the statement that he did not consider any of them worth more than $35.00 per week.

We do not know what Negro writers and publishers hope to gain at this time by endeavoring to arouse animosities and create antagonisms instead of building friendship.

If the Negro employees in the Postal Service are given the consideration and treated with the same degree of fairness by Mr. Brown as the men and women who worked under his charge in the Colored Voters Division they will be given a square deal and rated according to merit and ability.

NEGRO PRESSERS IN BIG ROLE NOW

Out of the many new industries in which Negro labor plays an important role in Baltimore, the cleaning and dyeing business may be ascribed entirely to Negro Workers. There is no other industry in this city where Negro labor so completely predominates. Especially is this true in the pressing business, where we are worked at an alarming speed for wages that are extremely low and not infrequently cheated out in various ways by the employers, either by selling us some worthless suits at an exorbitant price, or by saying that we drew during the week more money then we actually did draw. Negro pressers must always draw money from day to day to subsist on, for their salaries are too small to carry them over from one week to another.

Negro workers need unions, and expecially in the cleaning and dye industry here. Our employers are constantly engaging new help for lower pay due to our competition for the job. We are constantly getting less and less money, while our landlords and storekeepers are extorting more from us all the time. We must unite. We must get together and defend ourselves against lower conditions in our shops. We must also fight against other abuses, as Jim-Crowism, segregation and official extortion when we buy our means of livelihood.

It is true that our experience in organization is little. The A. F. of L. has never given us a chance to organize ourselves into their unions. They practice labor Jim-Crowism against us. To them we are industrially, politically and socially "personsa non grata."

There is only one movement where we are received with open arms, as equal members of the workingclass—the movement built and developed by the Communist Party. We must look to its leadership. The Negro masses must get close around the Party and must ask it to guide us and lead us into the victorious struggle.

The pressers in the cleaning and dyeing industry of Baltimore must get ready for organization into a union. We must also affiliate ourselves with the Communist Party to fight against the bosses, against Jim-Crowism and white supremacy, for full economic, social and political equality.

Race Workers Holding Own in Baltimore Hotels

Number of Employees in Leading Hostelries Here Increased During Last Five Years.

That race help in five of the six leading hotels of the city are standing high in the favor of their various managments, is evident from the results of a recent canvass.

Contrary to the trend in many eastern cities, there has been an increase rather than a loss in employment in this field in Baltimore during the last five years.

A total of approximately 450 men and women make their living at the Howard, the Southern, the Belvedere, the Rennert and the Emerson hotels.

Lord Baltimore

Only one of the big houses—the Lord Baltimore, the newest of the city hostelries—is at present without race help. Two bootblacks are stationed in one of the basement shops; but, according to the timekeeper, they are employed by an outside firm. These two and one other youth, who is said to be a personal employee of the manager, Mr. Busick, are the only race men in the building.

120 at Hotel Rennert

The hotel Rennert, oldest in the city, employs the largest number, according to the manager, Mr. Lake; two-thirds of the help are race members.

These 120 employees include the chef and all cooks and kitchen help; head waiter and all assistants, all bellboys, elevator operators, and most of the maids. Race help has been used here during the entire history of the hotel.

The Howard and the Southern rank next in the number of different departments in which race members are employed. Waiters, bellmen and doormen comprise the largest group at the latter house.

Southern Changed Policy

The Southern is one of the hotels which began with all white help. But about seven years ago, a change was made in bellmen and waiters.

"They are all right," says the treasurer, Mr. Fink. "If they were not, we would not employ them."

"Neither white nor colored waiters of today are as satisfactory as were the old type of men," observed Mr. Schwimmer, manager of the Howard. "They are not as respectful, as courteous, nor as responsible as those of a few years ago."

About 100 at the Peak of Business

The number employed here, said the manager, remains about the same from year to year.
from year to year. There are about one hundred at the peak of business.

When the grill room at this house was changed last April to a coffee room, and the waiters were replaced by white girls from the lunch counter, the colored waiters were tranferred upstairs.

Two new men were dropped, it is said, but the number employed remains about normal.

Colored girls are not employed at the lunch counter, nor in the coffee room, said Mr. Schwimmer, because skilled ones are very hard to find.

The seeming drift toward white hotel help need not be taken seriously, thinks Mr. Schwimmer. Those now employing whites will soon swing the other way, because hotel patrons prefer the service of colored help.

White Chefs

On the other hand, he thought, that white chefs are preferable, because the so-called colored chef is most often just an ordinary cook and knows nothing of kitchen economy.

About sixty waiters are employed in the dining rooms of the Emerson, and many extra men work every day during the banquet season. Race cooks were replaced here several years ago by whites.

Manager Quinn, of the Belvedere is emphatic in his praise of his sixty waiters and one captain.

"We have employed them for about twelve years, and they are very satisfactory. There are also two kitchen helpers employed here.

"The chief objection to headwaiter is that they cannot speak the different languages which a headwaiter here often comes in contact with," concluded Mr. Quinn.

Race Man Gets Good Job In Big Business

Appointed Head of Commissary Department of Securities Petroleum Corporation

Santa Paula, Cal.—Mr. John W. Fawler, prominent real estate broker, politician and welfare worker, has been appointed head of the commissary department of the Securities Petroleum Corporation, with headquarters in Santa Paula, 75 miles north of Los Angeles.

The Securities Petroleum Corporation is headed by E. L. Doheny, mutli-millionarie oil magnet of Los Angeles.

Labor - 1929

Occupation, Wages, etc,

Massachusetts.

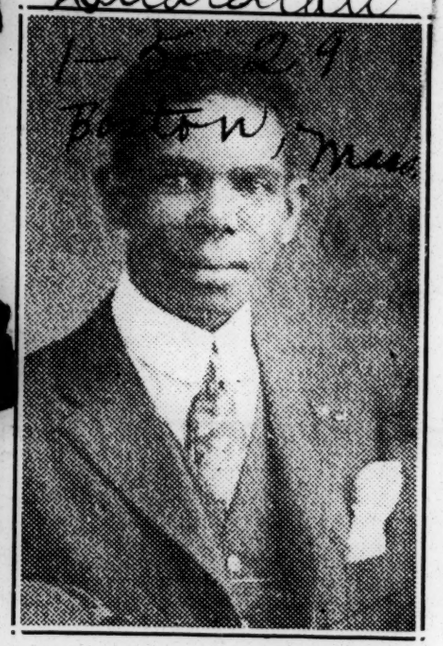
GIVEN 2000 DOLLARS

Daniel Christopher, head bellman of the Hotel Brunswick, was honored by a manquet given by Mr. L. C. Prior, President and owner of Lenox

Guardian

1-5-29

Boston, Mass.



MR. DANIEL CHRISTOPHER

Head Bellman at Hotel Brunswick presented with $2,000 insurance policy by owner of hotel at a complementary banquet

NON-UNION MEN BEING EMPLOYED TO MOVE CARGO

No Disorder, But Feeling Runs High Against Recruited Strike-Breakers

Boston, Mass., Aug. 14—(ANP)—Non-union longshoremen are being put to work on the Commonwealth Pier here to take the place of the union workers. One hundred and twenty-five colored non-union men went to work unloading the steamship Ohioan Tuesday, the day when 200 union men were called out.

No disorder has as yet been displayed against the strike-breakers, but feeling is running high against them.

Union is Mixed

The union is composed of white and colored workers. The strike which has lasted several days has spread to the Mystic Docks, where hundreds of other union men walked out.

Twelve policemen are on the job at the pier to preserve order. The strike-breakers were served their dinners on the Ohioan in order to avoid any chance of an outbreak.

The trouble arose over the reported refusal of the longshoremen at Commonwealth Pier to use hide cars to haul three-hundred pound bales of wool from the slings to the pier, instead of the usual method of using a truck to haul one bale of that weight.

Appeals are being made by the union men to the strike-breakers to cease aiding the steamship companies in further crushing their fellow workers. The scarcity of work here at this time, especially for Negro laborers, will cause the appeals to fall on deaf ears, it is believed.

GIRL WORKS WAY UP

Cambridge, Mass., Aug. (By A.N.P.) —Miss Vera Davis, a graduate of the Cambridge Latin High School class of 1929, accepted a job as waitress in the Middlesex Hospital. She was so efficient and apt that after a few months service she was appointed assistant bookkeeper and switch board operator, the first colored girl to fill such a position in that institution.

Labor-1929
Occupation, Wages, etc.,

Michigan

DETROIT DEPT. STORE HAS RACE PERSONNEL

Second Of Kind, Neisner Bros. Have Similar One In Chicago

Detroit, Mich.—Another milestone n the history of the Detroit Negro will be reached when the Neisner Brothers 5 cents to a dollar store opens in two weeks at the southwest corner of Brewster and Hastings streets manned by more than 100 salesladies.

This mammoth five and ten cents store, the floor space of which is 108 feet by 108 feet, is one of a chain of ten such stores operated in Detroit by Neisner Brothers.

Neisner Brothers are the first and only of any of the chain stores in the country to employ a 100 per cent colored personnel.

The company has done this sort of thing with much sucess in the city of Chicago. Last Easter they opened at store at 411 3 47th street, with colored salesladies and floor walkers, and this venture has met with much success.

Mr. Garfunkle, general manager of the Detroit stores made a special trip to Chicago to appoint executives from the Chicago sore to come to Detroit to organize the force for this store. Mrs. Florence Herndon, formerly of Detoit, and a saleslady in the store there, and Miss Bernice Billie Irving, floor walker in the Chicago store were appointed.

After all arrangements are completed here Miss Irving will return to Chicago and Mrs. Hrndon will probably remain with the Detroit store.

Detroit Store Opens With Negro Sales Girls

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 22.—(ANP)—The Neisner Bros., Inc., five cents to one dollar store, with its full staff of colored sales girls formally opened for business Saturday morning at the corner of Hastings and Brewster Sts., here with a tremendous crowd swarming in to make early purchases. It was quite a revelation to see this corps of sales-girls, splendidly trained, deftly going about their business; courteous and polite, serving the public.

Being situated in the heart of a colored community where 90 per cent of its trade will be from colored people, doing most of its advertising in colored newspapers, this well established business concern through its keen foresight bids fair to outstrip any business of the same nature in that immediate vicinity.

Labor - 1929

Occupation, Wages, etc

TRAIN PORTERS GET BACK PAY AS XMAS GIFT

Never Worry About Tips, They Say

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 4. — Train porters operating on western railroads received back pay checks last Friday amounting to $89.35. The wage increase of 6½ per cent, dating back to the month of May, places train porters on a minimum salary of $204 based on the 240 hour work month.

Train porters operating on the Santa Fe and Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific are paid at the rate of $3.34 for 100 miles of railroad. They make one trip a month. This is equivalent to $20 a round trip.

The figures were given by Ashley L. Totten, assistant general organizer of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, by the train porters' union officials at Kansas City, in order that a comparison might be made of the wages paid Pullman porters, who are paid $72.50 for 11,000 miles of railroad or 400 hours' work per month. Train porters declare that they never worry over tips. They are not dependant on the charity of the traveling public.

CHEVROLET MAKES A MISTAKE

—o—

A new motor assembly plant, that of the Chevrolet company, has come to Kansas City, creating hundreds of jobs. Negroes have been given ten of these, janitorships at less than $20 per week. Negro labor is employed in many capacities north and east, and is the backbone of production in the south, but this Chevrolet plant uses us in only one capacity and in that it gives us not the living wage of the automotive industry, but Kansas City's less-than-$20-a-week customary for Negroes.

White workers confronted with the bald facts about the Negro's working condition divide in attitude. One part is satisfied that he is not permitted to enter all the crafts, and share their earnings. The other part realizes that so long as a well-paid part of the workers are maintained by artificial repression exerted upon an ill-paid portion, there is ever present danger, and ultimately disaster. It is the old story of the nobility of France who attempted to keep high estate at the price of the poor's miseries.

Common sense, experience and a Christian conscience are against discrimination in labor. In these days of enlightened commercialism the master minds of business realize that profitable markets depend upon well-paid consumers. Negroes as one-tenth of the nation's population have the making of a good market here at home. But they cannot buy if they cannot earn. Business is foolish to join the part of white labor which would keep fat at the price of our miseries. A wiser plan would be to agree with Gompers who sought to have Negroes lifted to the scale of white workers, as the one sure way to keep white workers from being forced down. "All men up' is the only secure foundation of business, as well as of morals and religion.

DISCHARGED CHEVROLET EMPLOYE SPEAKS

To the Editor of The Call:

In reply to an article in this week's issue of your paper concerning the discharge of seven Negroes employed at the Chevrolet plant at Leeds, Mo., I happen to be one of the five instead of seven as was stated; I can honestly state the other four as well as myself are men with families. That means responsibility. We put forth every effort we possibly could to make good, not only the five discharged but all who had employment there. On several occasions at our lunch hour that was the topic to make good, probably would be a chance for advancement. In regards to taking eleven hours to do nine hours work sounds rather unreasonable in fact of the matter is you never finish, regardless what you are detailed to do. Just like the hands on a clock you do the same thing over and over again. I will admit we worked twelve and one-half hours. Why did we do so? Because the company required it. Owing to the scale of wages, had we not worked two days in one, our check would not have been much. I hope this will be published as the Urban League feels someone has not made an effort to appreciate one good turn for another.

Wm. HENDERSON
1534 Forest A

Census Jobs May Come From Dyer

Race Citizens Are in Line For Work For U. S. Here in 1930

Supervisors will receive from $1500 to $2500 for two months work, and enumerators are expected to earn from $5 to $8 a day for two weeks' work in the city district in the 1930 census taking in Missouri, according to tentative plans outlined by Wm. Steuart, director of the Commerce Department Census.

Colored citizens are already looking forward for their share in the work. St. Louis' two district supervisors are expected to be selected by Reps. L. C. Dye and H. F. Niedringhause. There will be 313 enumerators used in the ninth, Dyer's district. Selection of census workers is a political perequisite of the administration. Rep. Dyer may be allowed to select the workers in his district if Senator Patterson's promise holds.

TIMES
ST. LOUIS, MO.

AUG 7 1929

HEAD OF NEGRO WAITERS URGES TRADE SCHOOL

Association of Colored Hotel Employes Opens Convention Here.

Maurice A. Cowan of Harrisburg, Pa., president of the National Association of Colored Waiters and Hotel Employes, is attending the convention of that association now being held in St. Louis and is fostering a plan for the organization of a school for negro hotel employes.

Cowan is head waiter of the Penn-Harris Hotel at Harrisburg, Pa. He is the only negro executive of the United Hotels Company, owners and operators of the Penn-Harris, and is promoting the school idea at the behest of Frank A. Dudley, president of the United Hotels Company.

Largest Hotel Firm.

The United Hotels Company is the largest firm operating hotels in America and it has authorized Cowan to present the plan for the establishment of a school in the Middle West for the training of hotel employes with a view to perfecting service and standardizing personnel.

Cowan said today the negro waiter is faced with competition of white waitresses and hence the negro waiters must be educated to a higher degree of perfection.

Negro help saves hotels nearly 40 per cent in wages, according to Cowan, and the negro waiter has only the white waitress to surpass to have the field alone as the old-time white waiter has passed out of the picture since prohibition.

Service Demonstration.

"The hotels are anxious to establish this school," Cowan said, "and if we can get the co-operation of this association the school will be established and hotel service will be brought to a plane never before obtained in America."

A feature of the convention will be a service demonstration with a view of familiarizing the waiters with standard service so that travelers may obtain the same service wherever they may be.

Tonight's program will include an address by Oscar De Priest, negro Congressman from Chicago.

Labor – 1929

New Jersey.

Occupation, Wages, etc.,

A PACKING HOUSE HELL

Negro Workers Slave for $18-20 Week

(By a Worker Correspondent)

JERSEY CITY, N. J. (By Mail). —There are over 20,000 packing house workers in Hudson County, of which Jersey City is the chief city, and they are absolutely unorganized into any kind of union at all. The slaves in these packing houses are forced to work over 12 hours a day for wages ranging from $18 to $20. A great proportion of the slaves in the New Jersey packing houses are Negroes.

Among the largest of the packing plants in this city are Swifts, Armours, Nagles and other large concerns. Take the Nagle, Swift and Armour plants, for instance, located along the Hudson River waterfront, bordering on Hoboken.

The conditions there are terrible. There are no safety precautions, no protection at all for the workers in these packing plants. Every worker slaves a 12-hour day. Splitters there are only getting $12 a week.

Splitters' work consists in cutting the carcasses of the pigs and cows. Butchers make only $22 a week. Experienced Negro butchers are geting $18 to $20 a week, away below the union scale. No vacations are ever given the slaves in the packing houses.

In the Finkenstein packing plant bologna makers are being paid $6 a day, providing they work 10 hours. This is on a basis of 60 cents an hour. The union scale for bologna makers is $44 a week. If these slaves in Finkenstein's work there for several years, maybe they will get a raise to 65 or 70 cents an hour.

The general conditions in these packing plants demands the organization of these workers. The Amalgamated Food Workers, whose Local 6 is located here, is planning to organize these workers.

PACKING SLAVE.

Labor - 1929

Occupation, Wages, etc.

A. & P. GROCERY ASKED TO GIVE NEGRO A CHANCE

Official In Conference With Citizens To Get Justice For Clerk

As a result of the treatment accorded Arthur N. Jones, Negro clerk in the Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company's grocery store at 473 Lenox avenue, a citizen's committee was organized Tuesday to work for the opening up of opportunities for Negroes in this city.

Mr. Jones, who has been a faithful and efficient employee of this company for almost three years, was informed two weeks ago that the company had decided to retain only those men eligible for promotion and that he should seek work elsewhere. This Mr. Jones did, but in the meantime he communicated with his pastor, the Rev. William Lloyd Imes, pastor of St. James Presbyterian Church. He also informed customers of the store of the edict, and they unknowing to him got up a petition urging his retention.

Rev. Imes wrote A. A. Beiber, general manager of this district for a conference on the matter. Mr. Beiber was unable to see Rev. Imes at his office, but agreed to send J. W. Stafford, superintendent of the district, to see the minister at his home, 206 West 137th street.

Confer With Official.

A group of people living in the vicinity of the Lenox avenue store were asked to meet with Rev. Imes and the superintendent Tuesday afternoon and several responded. Mrs. Irena Morman Blackstone, well known in civic and political circles, with Mrs. Florence E. Browne, undertaker, and Mrs. B. Mitchell of 511 Lenox avenue, were present, along with William E. Clark of The New York Age.

With Dr. Imes as spokesman, the grievance of the committee against the chain store grocery was explained and he, Mr. Stafford, was urged to point out to his company the wisdom of giving larger opportunity to Negroes in districts where their stores are supported by colored people.

Mr. Stafford admitted that Mr. Jones' record had been good and promised to take up the subject of his promotion to the position of manager of this store with higher officials of the company. He also said he would arrange an interview for the committee with Mr. Beiber on the matter.

A temporary organization was formed with Rev. Imes as chairman and William E. Clark as secretary.

PENN RAILROAD PROMOTES MEN ON DINING CARS

Headwaiters Named On DeLuxe Trains From Ranks of Waiters

The general management of the of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in keeping with its late policy of promoting cooks and waiters in dining car service, has superseded assistant dining-car conductors on de luxe and heavy trains with headwaiters, promoted from among the most competent waiters.

This latest innovation was inaugurated on April 15 out of Pennsylvania Station, New York City. Salary of the headwaiters is approximately 100 per cent more than wages of higher paid waiters.

Hugh Heard of 245 West 136th street was first to receive this recognition, and was assigned to the important "two-hour" New York-Philadelphia express service. Mr. Heard, though still a young man, is a veteran of 22 years as waiter on the Pennsylvania. He is married, a past president of the Pennsylvania Local of the Brotherhood of Dining Car Employees and member of its grievance committee, which recently negotiated the cook-waiters $60,000 annual pay increases on Pennsylvania—east of Erie, Pittsburgh and Buafflo.

Additional headwaiters are being selected as rapidly as possible from the more than 100 of such employees fully competent to perform the duties.

New York

NEGRO ENGINEERS ENGAGED ON NEW YORK SUBWAY JOB

Do Estimating, Layout In Electrical Division of Sub-station Construction

Washington, D. C.—The Department of Engineering at Howard University had as visitors during the week, four of its graduates, who are now engaged in engineering in New York City. In the group were Chester P. Alston, B. S., in Civil Engineering, '21, Assistant Topographical Engineer, Office of Borough President, Long Island, N. Y.,; Franklin B. Logwood, B. S., in Electrical Engineering, '26, Junior Electrical Engineer; Randolph R. Ragsdale, B. S. in Electrical Engineering, '21; Clyde R. Brannon, B. S. in Civil Engineering, '21, Junior Civil Engineer of the Board of Transportation, N. Y. C. These men are actively engaged in Engineering in New York City.

A unique program was arranged in the projection room of the Applied Science Building. Dean George W. Cook, Alumni Secretary welcomed the men home, after which Acting Dean Lewis K. Downing introduced each engineer to the student body. The men discussed many opportunities now offered in the field of Engineering and Architecture.

These men who are primarily engaged in estimation, new electrical layout, substantion design, and field construction in New York's $500,000,00 subway project, discussed these and many interesting problems of underpinning, service lines, trackwork, and tunneling methods now used in modern subway construction.

The surprise feature of the program was a motion picture entitled, "New York's Newest Subway." This film which was obtained through the courtesy of E. I. DuPont de Memours and Company of Wilmington, Delaware, especially for this occasion was a veritable trip along the line of construction of the new Eight Avenue system in New York City.

It emphasized the greatest of the engineering problems—to build this subway without disturbing the life of the Metropolis—by showing the safeguarding of pipes and windows; the shoring up of buildings; the propping of the elevated railway structures as well as monuments and buildings, and the planking of streets.

Much of the tunnel work was thru rock formations and the operations amounted to real quarrying directedly under the city streets. Scenes showed how the correct and careful use of explosives facilitated the boring of the right-of-way. Other pictures gave graphic descriptions of the various tools used in the construction;—the mammoth telphers, steam hoists, trucks, etc., all getting special attention.

This film aroused much interest as it features one of the foremost engineering jobs in the country, one that is still in process of construction as the system will not be completed til 1931, and one on which Howard Engineers are actively engaged.

LICENSED ENGINEER

RAMON M. E. RODRIGUEZ
First Colored Civil Enginer to be licensed a professional Engineer in New York State.

Ramon Rodriquez Is First Colored Man To Get C. E. License In New York State

Ramon M. Edreira Rodriquez, who for 27 years was continuously employed as a civil engineer by the Cuban government, recently won the distinction of being the first man of color to receive a license as a professional engineer in New York State. After an examination, the University of the State of New York granted his license and he has since opened an office as a consulting engineer at 129 East 27th street.

Mr. Rodriguez is a graduate of the University of Havana, Cuba, with the degree of civil engineer. He served in various positions in the Department of Public Works in Cuba, constructing several miles of highway, and buiding a number of steel and concrete bridges. Later he was appointed chief engineer in the Division of Contracts, Properties and Supplies, on the recommendation of the Civil Service Commission. From this position he was promoted to chief engineer, first class, and head of the Division of Bridges and Highways.

He is considered an authority on design and supervision of highways, bridges, town planning and steel construction.

NEGRO WORKERS COLLAPSE ON JOB IN HARLEM

Heat and Storm Hits Connecticut Towns

Daily Worker

New York workers sweated in the stretch of sultry weather that has gripped the city since Tuesday, taking three lives in the Metropolitan area. It may end tonight, according to the Weather Bureau.

Yesterday's weak shower failed to reduce appreciably the temperature, which, at 4:30 p. m. was recorded as 83. The casualties from the heat are: Teague Boyle, 33, of Avenue A, Bayonne, N. J., Frank Guliano, 53, of 102 Kingsland Avenue and Mrs. Anna Phelps, 54, who distracted by the heat, jumped to her death from her third floor room in the congested district at 70 West 68th St.

Especially on the city's East Side, tenement dwellers sweltered in the heat in disease-breeding houses which aggravated the suffering. Many Negro workers were among those reported as collapsed on the job and in "homes" in segregated Negro districts.

Two persons were dead and four prostrated from heat at Albany.

With the mercury climbing to 88 degrees yesterday, one of the hottest days of the summer was experienced.

New York N.Y.

BOSTON, May 30.—With three deaths and a score of prostrations already reported, Boston today entered the third day of a Spring heat wave almost without parallel in the city's history.

Indications were that the temperature would approach yesterday's record-breaking maximum of 94. A maximum of 91 had been reached on Tuesday, when the hot wave first hit the city.

Those whose deaths were attributed either directly or indirectly to the extreme heat were Myer Bornstein, 53, Arthur Wilson, 55; and Arthur C. Goodwin, 60.

* * *

HARTFORD, Conn., May 30.—Heat and storm took four lives and caused thousands of dollars damage in Connecticut during the night.

Workers in Suffield were working feverishly today to connect the town's water supply system with Springfield, Mass. pipe lines. The power house of the Northern Connecticut Power Company was struck by lightning and destroyed by fire, leaving Suffield without light and only one days water supply in the standpipe.

CONFERENCE OF DINING CAR COOKS AND WAITERS

NEW YORK, May 1. —"Each group of Negroes within its own sphere solving its own problems regardless of what another group does or fails to do, affords the ultimate solution of the so-called race problem," declared Rienzi B. Lemus grand president of the Brotherhood of Dining Car Employes, at opening of three day conference of the Grand Council, governing body of the dining car cooks-waiters' union, at Urban League building here today.

"You cannot, nor may any person or persons bundle an entire race into a group in this country," Mr. Lemus maintained. "In proof whereof I submit," he continued, "we observe sentencing of a multi-millionaire white, of course, — to a common jail. Then among white and black misdemeanants he will acquire 'jailbird' commonality despite whiteness and many millions; while, on the other hand, we see thousands of healthy, happy colored men and women—many riding behind liveried chauffeurs—who move not on the same economic and therefore social plane as do most of us here assembled and who therefore have nothing in common with us except the human — philanthropic obligations of more or less successful persons."

"To contend", the dining car employes' chieftain continued, "that race and color make Negroes equal—as most of the professional 'raceologist' do—is to deny the very thing for which the struggle has been intense since Emancipation, namely, recognition of a man according to merit and worth, despite race. Moreover it admits that a successful Negro is no beter than a Negro criminal." Lemus said "this trying to make a group of the race means nothing if it doesn't mean that however successful a man a Negro passenger may be he becomes the equal of one of us dining car waiters the moment he sits at our table to be served food by us; which would be absurb, if not pathetic!"

In further development of his argument Mr. Lemus cited the progress and achievements of the Brotherhood of Dining Car Employes—among them, bringing about promotion of waiters to cafe-car waiters-in charge and to headwaiters, in lieu of assistant dining car conductors on the Pennsylvania Railroad; the 8-hour day and overtime payment, previously unknown in dining car service, for members add others on big eastern railroads, much over 100 percent wage increases; improvements in working conditions that defy calculation by ratios to estimate—"all absolutely without least assistance of so called race leaders, or one penny of 'outside' money— and Congressman DePriest doesn't even know of our existence; nor has the race question ever cropped out in a single of our many conferences with rail officials, North or South!" Lemus emphasized. "Why brethren, "Lemus concluded, "your achievements on the Pennsylvania of themselves give ample reasons and occasion for self-congratulation." Said he, "compared to the Pullman company, for instance, Pennsylvania is five times greater, measured by any 'yardstick' of corporate volume, ou had but 1100 men on that property to break down early resistance there in comparison with 10 times your number that tho five times less powerful Pullman management now somewhat absurdly resists. Neither at this, nor at any, time has the General Management of the Pensylvania sought to impose the Pennsyvania Railroad's 'employee plan of representation' upon you; and I decline to think—have reason to believe—the general officers of Pennsylvania—and of all the great rail properties, whose dining car folk are in your jurisdiction—, now realize that they and we have common cause on behalf of clean, palatable, palliating, economical but adequate dining car service to the American public!'

The conference was called to order by vice grand president Clarence R. Harper, New York. Other active brotherhood officials in attendance include vice grand presidents—S. Nicholas, New York; J. R. L. Johnson, Boston; W. H. Estes, Atlanta; S. M. Scott, Cincinnatti; Grand trustees—R. Whiting, New York; Francis A. West, Jersey City; C. F. Shaw, Boston; J. P. Covington, Washington, and local presidents—J. R. Bitting and A. "Nick" Burriss, New York; John F. Thomas, Boston; Abe L. Queenan, Washington; Carter Watkins, Chattanooga; P. G. Harris, Jacksonville; W. Belcher, Atlanta. The conference meet to perfect plans which shall be made public only when and if they mature.

Wm. Norwood Retires After Forty Years In Postoffice Service

Harlem's oldest letter-carrier retired Saturday, December 7, after over forty years service. He is William Norwood, 62, who has been a familiar figure in Harlem for the past 29 years.

Mr. Norwood was the recipient of a beautiful $150 Elgin watch as a token of esteem from his fellow workers. The presentation being made by Superintendent Peter J. Odendorfer of Station J, 125th street, near 8th avenue. Mr. Odendorfer congratulated Mr. Norwood on behalf of Postmaster John J. Kiely, as well as himself and staff. He also commended Mr. Norwood's record as one worthy of emulation by other employees in the service.

Mr. Norwood entered the service in Wilmington, N. C., his native home, and served there for 11 years before transferring to New York. Twenty-eight of his twenty-nine years were spent at Station J.

He is an active churchman, having served on the vestry of St. Philip's P. E. Church for a number of years.

His perfect record in the posta service, he said, was due to his following the Golden Rule and giving an honest day's work for a day's pay.

Labor - 1929

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Grand Council, Brotherhood of Dining Car Employees, Opens Its Session At Urban League Building

Pres. Rienzi Lemus, In Opening Address, Emphasized Achievements of Brotherhood In Getting Better Wages, Working Hours

"Each group of Negroes within its own sphere solving its own problems—regardless of what another group does, or fails to do—affords ultimate solution of the so-called race problem," declared Rienzi B. Lemus, grand president of the Brotherhood of Dining Car Employes, in opening conference of the Grand Council, governing body of the dining car cooks-waiters' union, at Urban League building, 202-206 West 136th street, here today, Saturday, May 4.

"You cannot, nor may any person or persons, bundle an entire race into a group in this country," Mr. Lemus maintained. "In proof whereof, I submit, we observe the sentencing of a multi-millionaire—white, of course—to a common jail, where among white and black misdemeanants he will acquire 'jail-bird commonality, despite whiteness and many millions; while, on the other hand, we see thousands of healthy, happy colored men and women—many riding behind liveried chauffeurs—who move not on the same economic, and therefore social, plane as do most of us here assembled, and who therefore have nothing in common with us, except the human-philanthropic obligations of all more or less successful persons.

Recognition of Manhood.

"To contend," the dining car employes' chieftain continued, "that race and color make Negroes equal—as most of the professional 'race-ologists' do—is to deny the very thing for which the struggle has been intense since Emancipation, namely, recognition of a man according to worth and merit, despite race! Moreover, it admits that a successful Negro is no better than a Negro criminal."

Lemus argued that "this trying to make a group of the race means nothing if it does not mean that however successful a man a Negro passenger may be, he becomes the equal of one of us dining waiters the moment he sits at our table to be served food by us—which would be absurd, if not pathetic!"

Progress of Brotherhood.

In further development of his argument, Mr. Lemus cited the progress and achievements of the Brotherhood of Dining Car Employes—among them, bringing about promotion of waiters to waiters-in-charge of cafe cars and to head-waiters, in lieu of assistant dining car conductors, on the Pennsylvania Railroad; the 8-hour day and overtime payment, previously unknown in dining car service, for members and others on big eastern railroads; much over 100 per cent. increases in wages; improvements in working conditions that defy calculations by ratios to estimate—"all absolutely without the least assistance from socalled race leaders, or one penny of 'outside' money—and Congressman Depriest doesn't even know of our existence; nor has the race question ever cropped out in any of our many conferences with rail officials, North or South!" Lemus emphasized.

Achievements on Penn. R. R.

"Why, brethren," Lemus concluded, "your achievements on the Pennsylvania of themselves give ample reason and occasion for self-congratulation." He said: "Compared with the Pullman company, for instance, Pennsylvania is five times greater—measured by any 'yardstick' of corporate volume. You had but 1100 men to break down early resistance there in comparison with the ten times your number that the five times less powerful Pullman management now somewhat absurdly resists.

Neither at this, nor at any time, has the general management of the Pennsylvania sought to impose the Pennsylvania's Railroad's 'employee-representation-plan upon you; and I incline to think—have reason to believe—the general officers of Pennsylvania—and all of the great rail properties whose dining car car folk are in your jurisdiction—now realize that they and we have common cause on behalf of clean, palatable, palliating, economic but adequate dining service to the American public!"

The conference was called to order by Vice Grand President C. R. Harper, New York.

Other active brotherhood officials in attendance included Vice Grand Presidents S. Nicholas, New York; J. R. L. Johnson, Boston; W. H. Estes, Atlanta; S. M. Scott, Cincinnati; Grand Trustees R. Whiting, New York; F. A. West, Jersey City; C. F. Shaw, Boston; J. P. Covington, Washington; Local Presidents J. R. Bitting and A. "Nick" Burriss, New York; John F. Thomas, Boston; Abe L. Queenan, Washington; Carter Watkins Chattanooga; P. G. Harris, Jacksonville; W. Belcher, Atlanta.

The conference met to adopt plans that will be made public when and if they mature.

New York. Pittsburgh Courier 5/11/29

Negroes For First Time Were Part Of Demonstrations Held By Communists May First.

NEW YORK, May 9.—(By C. N. S.)—Negro workers and working farmers played a leading role in the May Day demonstrations, held by the Communist Party throughout the United States on May 1.

In New York City hundreds of Negroes were evident in the huge parade of 40,000 workers, under the leadership of the Communist Party, left wing unions and other workers organizations, took possession of the streets of this city. The gigantic mass parade was led by a Negro band, the John C. Smith Union Band. Negro leaders of the Communist Party marched in front side by side with the strike delegation from North Carolina who headed the parade.

Negroes were again conspicuous later in the day at the Communist mass meeting at the new Bronx Coliseum, which was attended by 20,000 workers, including many Japanese, Chinese and Filipinos. On the platform were six Negro leaders of the Communist Party. One of the main speakers of the day, Harold Williams, district Negro director, told the audience that the workers' revolution of Russia has inspired not only the working class in the capitalist countries, but the oppressed semi-colonial peoples of the world as well. The revolution of the Chinese people against foreign imperialism and feudalism, he said, was not an isolated case, but a general struggle against world - capitalist oppression. The Negro people of the world were also taking the lead, as for example in South America and in Buffalo, N. Y., where the majority of the Communist Party members are Negroes.

Negro workers also participated in the May Day demonstration in Chicago and other cities. A. L. Isbell was the main speaker at the Gary, Ind., demonstration. John Owens, California working farmer, was the principal speaker at the auditorium of the Broadway Arena, South Broad and Christian streets, Philadelphia.

At all of the Communist May Day demonstrations the workers were called upon to fight race prejudice and race hatred as means by which the employers divide the workers. Lynching, jim-crowism and other forms of white ruling class terrorism were bitterly denounced by Negro and white speakers.

COLORED GIRLS ARE DISPLACED IN FOX FILM HOUSES

New York, N. Y.—ANP—Coinciden with the celebration of the William Fox Jubilee, twenty colored girls find themselves out of jobs. These girls formerly usherettes in the Crotona Theatre and the Savoy Theater, the first named in the thickly settled Jewish section of the Bronx, the latter a new house in Brooklyn, have been replaced with young white boys at an increased salary and shorter working hours. The only remaining Fox House holding colored girls is the Jap Gardens on Broadway at 97th St.

The first big presentation by Fox "The Daughter of the Gods" featuring Annette Kellerman, marked the presentation of motion picture spectacles some fifteen years ago. The show was given in a Broadway Theater and for the first time in the history of the theater, colored girls were employed as usherettes. The practice grew until colored girls filled all of the important Fox houses, and when the peak was reached in the presentation of "What Price Glory" at the Sam Harris Theater in 42d Street, colored girls were recruited from all over the city to open his house. They were then transferred to the Times Square Theater, just across the street when the lease on the Sam Harris Theater expired.

First Break Comes

Then came the first break. Relinquishing the Times Square Theater, Fox moved upon Broadway taking the Gaiety, the Globe. Each of these theaters had white girls. Then followed the dismissal of girls at the Audubon Theater on Washington Heights and now comes the removal of the girls from the other houses. No reason is given for the dismissal of the girls, but it is believed that their places are being filled by young Jewish boys who are studying in local colleges. In many instances, the dismissed girls have been with the Fox Company for periods extending from five to eight years.

Negro Holds Highest Job Obtainable Among Compressed Air Workers

Luke Wyche Is Boss of Eight Gangs of Men of All Races for Foundation Company at $400 Per Month

The highest position obtainable among compressed air workers has been achieved by Luke Wyche, better known as White, 34, 2209 Seventh avenue, who is now employed by The Foundation Company, 120 Liberty street, in the capacity of pressure foreman, meaning general foreman, in charge of twenty-seven caissons in the foundation work upon the new athletic club house which is nearing completion at 35 Washington street, next to the Whitehall building.

Mr. Wyche is said to be the only Negro in New York territory holding such a position. An official of the Foundation Company, which employs quite a number of Negro compressed air workers and does not discriminate, told The Amsterdam News that at other times Negro foremen in their employment have held a similar position.

Mr. Wyche was recently awarded a certificate of superior craftsmanship by the New York Building Congress, 101 Park avenue, for "energy, service, intelligence and reliability." He is said to be the only Negro so honored.

Boss Foreman Wyche has worked for the Foundation Company since 1919, at which time he began as a "sand hog" at $4 a day. His present salary is $400 a month.

Eight gangs of white and colored men, with a foreman over each gang, are under the supervision of Mr. Wyche, who in a great measure is responsible for the safety and the lives of these men as well as the efficiency of the job. Mr. Wyche is foreman of one of the three eight-hour shifts. The general superintendent of the entire operation is Charles Schneider, white.

Years of experience are necessary to hold Mr. Wyche's position, and the work is extremely dangerous.

Mr. Wyche, who is a native of Emporia, Va., is a member of the Union of Compressed Air and Foundation Workers' Local 63, and is qualified to handle explosives. A single error can ruin the foundation of a structure costing many millions.

For a time Mr. Wyche worked with the Mason and Hangar Company Inc., 94 Furman street, Brooklyn, who are constructing the new Interborough tunnel beneath the East River at Cranberry street, Brooklyn. It was on this job that Mr. Wyche's brother, Howard, gave his life on April 15 and saved the lives of forty other workmen during a tunnel accident. Another brother, Haywood, employed on the same operation, escaped unhurt.

Mr. Wyche saw service in the late World War with the Twenty-fifth U. S. Infantry, and also served with the famous Tenth Cavalry in 1916 in Mexico, where he was wounded. He is a member of the Louis Hayden Lodge No. 69, Prince Hall Masons, and Monarch Lodge No. 45, I. B. P. O. Elks of the World.

Among the structures upon which Mr. Wyche has worked are the Holland Tunnel, Delaware River Bridge at Philadelphia, Bell Telephone Building and the Standard Oil Building.

— Luke Wyche —

Ross D. Pitts, Holding Resposible Job With Coca Cola Co., Receives Threats By Mail and By Telephone

Is Told He Is Holding a White Man's Job and That He Will Be Killed If He Does Not Get Out—Police Pay Slight Heed to Letters

Threats against his life by means of anonymous letters and by telephone calls to his wife have not caused Ross D. Pitts of 196 Bradhurst avenue to give up his job with the Coca Cola Co., 43 East 166th street, which job he has held successfully for the past seven years.

Mr. Pitts is in charge of one o the company's large trucks, deliv- ering cases of Coca Cola to the stores in Harlem which handle it. He has succeeded in building up a large patronage, so much so that practically three districts, with his territory has been divided into Mr. Pitts concentrating his efforts o Harlem proper.

Anonymous Threats.

It is due entirely to his success- ful achievements that he has be- come the target for jealous and despiteful activities on part of some individuals who would like to separate him from his job. Since last fall, Mr. Pitts has received about a half-dozen letters advising him to give up his job with the Coca Cola people, declaring that his failure to do so would mean death. These threats not having the desired effect, his adversaries have resorted to telephoning his wife, telling her that her husband's life will only be spared through changing his occupation.

An attempt was made last October by three men, two colored, one white, to hold up Mr. Pitts, as it was known that he collects several hundred dollars every day. The attempted holdup was not successful, however, as he had already deposited the money in the company's office, and besides he succeeded in fighting off the thugs The attack was made at 155th street and Eighth avenue after he had put up his truck for the night The first anonymous letter reached him shortly after this attack, telling him that if he was fool enough to fight to protect the company's money, which is insured the next attack would have mata results. Other letters followed, one of them declaring that the job he is holding is a white man's job and that he must get out or be killed.

Police Pay Little Heed.

Several of the letters were finally turned over to the police, but they paid little attention to them Two of the missives were handed Detective Mara Franz of the 161st street precinct, but they were thrown into the waste basket..

One of the letters was mailed May 2 at 4 p. m. through the College Station branch postoffice, and t reads as follows:

Ross D .Pitts. Dear sir: We have tried four different ways to et you know that your presence in New York is not wanted as long as you work for the Coca Cola Co. You seem to take all things we say as a joke. We will stop you from working at a great loss. Why be a fool and keep this job at a price so great as your life? This is not a threat but just trying to give you a break. I who write this am being well paid to see that you go west, but if you still insist on being stubborn I will earn my pay. At least you will die knowing I gave you a chance. As I hand you this think how easily it would have been to fulfill my mission. Don't look for the bearer of this note as by time you finish I will be out of town only to come back to finish the job. Hoping you will give this most undivided attention. I remain, respectively yours, LAST CHANCE.

Refuses To Share.

Mr. Pitts is still on the job and refuses to be intimidated. He has applied to the Police Department for a permit to carry a gun, and in the meantime he is pursuing the even tenor of his way. Efforts to entrap him have not availed. Telephone orders for cases of Coca Cola to be delivered to some new address have not been heeded, the company not catering to private homes.

On one occasion, a telephone call reached Mr. Pitts at home advising him that Mrs. Pitts was seriously injured by an automobile at an uptown corner, and wanted him to come at once. But Mrs. Pitts had just stepped out to a nearby store, and the trick did not work.

Indications are that whoever is responsible for the threats sent Mr. Pitts must have some inside knowledge as to his working schedule and methods especially as to his telephone connections, as his number is not listed in the telephone directory.

Labor—1929

Occupation, Wages, etc.

DON'T TAKE HIM SERIOUSLY

The Honorable Cole Blease, U. S. Senator representing the white people of South Carolina in the U. S. Senate took a fling at the Negro recently in the course of some of his edifying remarks in that body.

The Hon. Blease has been a member of the Senate long enough for the members of that body as also those who worry through his gems of Senate oratory to know that he is never to be taken seriously when discussing the Negro.

He belongs to that class of white men who still get enjoyment out of trying to ridicule and burlesque the Negro to northern audiences and at the same time make himself solid "down home" with his constituents.

It would be silly to enter into any sort of discussion as to whether Negr engineers sleep at the throttle or whether Negro cotton mill operatives would be lulled to sleep by the hum of the machinery, if allowed to work in the cotton mills. Senator Blease knows and the people of the country, North and South, know that Negro firemen are never promoted to engineers in those states where they are employed because the engineer's job is put down as a white man's job and no amount or degree of technical skill and ability or efficiency can ever enable a Negro to became an engineer. Mr. Blease also knows that if the railroads dared to promote a Negro fireman to the position of engineer every white engineer, every white brakeman and every conductor on the offending road would walk out, and a paralysis of business would ensue.

In the cotton mills Negroes are not employed because cotton mill jobs are open only to whites.

The poorer whites are drawn from the farms and given mill employment and Negroes are barred. No cotton or other textile mill would attempt to use Negro operatives unless it was prepared to use Negro operatives exclusively.

We are not sure but that the Negroes are better off in other empoyment than they would be as cotton mill operatives, and we have never heard of a single Negro who envied the cotton mill operative of his job or who clamored to get operative jobs. They work in factories of other kinds where the color line was not drawn in the beginning and where they enjoy better health than do mill operatives and get better pay.

Senator Blease is never content long at a time unless he is jabbing at the Negro but he should not be taken seriously.

When Governor of South Caroina and a candidate for U. S. Senator as his term of office was about to expire he revoked the comission of all Negro notaries public on the ground that a notary public was an officer and Negroes should not hold office in South Carolina. After the election and before he retired from office he appointed his Negro chauffeur a Notary Public.

That act is an exhibition of how seriously the Senator is to be taken when he is discussing the Negro in order to make himself solid with the voters.

JOURNAL
ELIZABETH, N. J.

APR 22 1929

The Mills That Moved South.

Labor troubles in North Carolina have caused the Paterson Press Guardian, which is published in a textile industry center, to declare that the Northern cities which may have felt the effects of the lure held out by the South, in enticing away their mills, "are apt to feel little sympathy for the industrial enterprises which heeded the call and are now finding themselves amid as great labor difficulties as ever they experienced while in the North."

The Press-Guardian says: "At the beginning—before the South began to expand industrially—that lure was based on some sort of fact. At least conditions enabled manufacturers, availing themselves of low-priced labor, to undersell their Northern competitors. Mills remaining firm in their allegiance to the North, although relations between capital and labor were on a fairly sound basis, perhaps looked southward with envy. Jubilation must have been in the eyes of Southern-migrated mills, were they cast northward. These mills are now paying the price of their move."

There was another lure, perhaps, especially to the cotton-goods manufacturing mills. It was more economical for them to be located near where raw cotton is produced. Mills were first located in the North, it is said, because of superior water power resources in the North; and because largely the white working classes of the North were available for carrying on the operations of mill industries.

A few years ago, we were confronted by the problem of the migration of colored workers of the South into the North, where wages were higher and employment easier to obtain. The problem was aggravated by the fact that most of the negroes were from rural districts, and knew little or nothing of life and work in cities.

This migration of laborers to the North undoubtedly started the migration of mills into the South. As the Press-Guardian says: "Expansion of industry must be accompanied by industrial problems." Migration is too easily accomplished in these days to make it possible for low wages to prevail long in any part of the country.

EVE. SUN
BALTIMORE, MD.

APR 9 1929

A [illegible] In Tarheelia

North C[illegible] years ago made a name for herself [illegible] the vigor, determination and success with which she put down mob violence directed against the Negro. Police, prosecuting attorneys and judges all made it clear that in North Carolina crime of this sort would meet with precisely the kind of treatment given to crime by individuals; and the members of three different mobs were sent to prison to prove it. Since then there has been no mob violence against the Negro in North Carolina.

But night before last a crime was committed by a North Carolina mob. The official headquarters and the relief store established by striking cotton mill operatives at Gastonia were destroyed by a mob. The cotton mill operatives are not Negroes; therefore this is somewhat different from the old-fashioned lynchings. Nevertheless, it is mob violence. It is to be hoped that the State which will not tolerate such outrages when they are perpetrated upon Negroes will be no less vigorous, determined and successful in punishing an outrage perpetrated upon its white, native-born Nordic men and women of the working class.

Pullman Faker Refuses Floor to Textile Striker

National Organizer A. Philip Randolph refused the floor to Dewey Martin, one of a delegation of Southern textile strikers, when Martin was introduced by Harold Williams and Hermie Huiswood of the Negro Workers Relief Committee, with the request that he be allowed to appeal for aid to the North Carolina textile strike, at a meeting of the Brotherhood of Pullman Porters at St. Luke's Hall, 125 W. 130th Street.

When Huiswood and Williams appealed for the floor for five minutes in which to stress the necessity of "co-operation between the Negro brothers of the North and South in the strike," they were politely informed that the arrangements of the meeting would not allow them to speak.

Commenting on the referendum issued by the Pullman company, calling upon the workers to vote for the organization of a company union, Randolph and Secretary Roy Lancaster asked the men not to be intimidated. "The Pullman company is out to break the union," they told the disinterested group of 50 workers present, forgetting to

mention their own part in betraying the workers. In a lengthy talk on his experiences in "the early days of the labor movement," Collins, a representative of the American Federation of Labor, referred to its reactionary president, William Green, as "one of the greatest union organizers in America."

EVE. SUN
BALTIMORE, MD.

APR 24 1929

Strange News From Tarheelia

It is reported from North Carolina that Governor Max Gardner has repeated his order that the recent attack on the strikers' headquarters at Gastonia be investigated. But can the Governor of North Carolina do no more than issue orders? Within recent years Tarheelia has acquired a reputation for doing a great deal more than merely investigating mob outrages. The country has gradually acquired the belief that North Carolina is a State which puts mobs in jail. If that reputation is to be sustained by his administration, the present Governor must do something besides issue orders.

What is to prevent the Governor from going to the scene himself and finding out the truth about a number of other occurrences which have been reported from Gastonia? For example, it has been said that a mob was urged by mill officials to lynch George Pershing, strike leader. It is said that deputies armed with bayonets have taken possession of the public roads and streets and have driven strikers off them. It is said that old men and old women have been beaten and manhandled.

These reports do not agree with the impression of North Carolina which the rest of the country had received. We have considered it a singularly enlightened state—not without a tough element, of course, but keeping the tough element rigidly under control. North Carolina has repeatedly demonstrated that it will not tolerate the lynching of Negroes. It is hard to believe that the State will adopt a more lenient attitude toward mob attacks on white people: and that it will permit its toughs to become police officers is still harder to believe.

SOUTHERN MILL STRIKES.

The strikes inaugurated in the cotton mills of North and South Carolina are based upon a revolt against a twelve-hour day and a twelve-hour week, according to an article written by Paul Blanshard for the Nation, the liberal weekly, edited by Oswald Garrison Villard. Communism has also entered into the leadership of the strike in North Carolina, which has provoked a state of civil war in Gaston county, where soldiers of the National Guard have been ordered out to hold the strikers in check. These organized strikes are led by the new National Textile Workers Union, which was formed by communists last summer to challenge the American Federation of Labor in this field.

The corespondent of the Nation, in describing the conditions at Gastonia, said that this is the South's first taste of communist leadership. Hitherto, the Federal Council of Churches, the Nation, the New Republic and the American Federation of Labor have constituted the local menace of radicalism. This radicalism is being fought by huge advertisements in the local papers and by distributing handbills denouncing the leaders of the revolt as preaching the doctrines of Bolshevism. The Communist party was further indicted as having no religion and no color line, a most significant lack—the latter.

For, as Mr. Blanshard tells us, behind the issue of communism in this strike is the issue of race. The National Textile Workers Union believes in admitting whites and Negroes upon the same basis, and in a few instances the latter have joined the union, but the correspondent had never seen one of the race at a meeting. When the manufacturers discovered this union policy in respect to Negro workers, they began to utilize it in an appeal to race prejudice, by issuing circulars reading: "You believe in White Supremacy. Would you belong to a union which opposes White Supremacy?" This was followed by editorials and advertisements in the Gastonia and Charlotte newspapers, denouncing the union for breaking the color line and quoting a story from the Daily Worker of New York, describing with approval a dance of whites and Negroes. The strikers themselves remain wholly unconverted to the ideal of race equality, as was to be expected of that class of poor whites, and their discussion of the race question was described as eloquent and emphatic, as shown by the following utterance: "The nigguhs can join the union if they want to, but they can't meet under the same roof with us. No suh! Not in the same room. Not in the same room at the mill neither. Anyways I ain't seen a nigguh's name on the books of this union yet. The Nothun folks cayn't tell us how to run the nigguhs; we know how to do that ourselves."

The determination to maintain white supremacy was described as equally strong on the employer's side of the strike, as voiced by a major of the National Guard. It was said that there are only a handful of Negro strikers, because so small a proportion of the mill workers are colored. The tradition of the South is held to be that no white man will work in the same factory room with a Negro, so the latter must be given only the rough work of cleaning, packing and transport. This tradition is pronounced to be so strong that any manufacturer who imported Negro strike-breakers would be overwhelmed by community opposition, and "incidentally, the Negro strike-breakers would be killed."

The killing of strike-breakers of any color would be an inevitable accompaniment of a strike like the one described, even without the addition of a race issue to intensify the feeling of animosity. But killing in strikes is a two-edged sword which is as likely to hit the strikers as the strike-breakers. At that, this cotton mill strike appears to be a good thing for the Negro to keep out of, unless he is forced to take part in it.

MOB SEARCH BALKED BY LACK OF CLUES

Feeling Among Strikers at Gastonia Runs High as Parade Is Called for Today.

UNION ORAGANIEZR IS SUED

Beal Sought In Civil Case—Prospects of Rayon Settlement Is Called Good.

Special to The New York Times.

GASTONIA, N. C., April 19.—Mystery continues to veil the identity of the members of the masked mob who yesterday wrecked one building and damaged another occupied by striking Loray Mill operatives. Being led by National Textile Workers' Union organizers.

Attempts by town, county and National Guard officials to start investigations were balked by lack of clues.

Resentment against the attack is intense among the members of the National Textile Workers' Union and their sympathizers.

Search was started today for Fred Erwin Beal, a union organizer, who has been named in a civil suit charging him with enticing Mrs. Troy Jones, a striker, from her home here.

Mrs. Jones was one of a group of strikers alleged to have been taken to New York to speak at a mass meeting designed to raise relief funds. Her husband has filed siut for $5,000 against Beal and obtained a warrant in arrest and bail proceedings used in this State to guarantee attendance of a defendant in damage suits.

Mimeographed sheets calling upon union members, strikers and sympathizers to join in a "big parade" tomorrow have been distributed in the mill villages of Bessemer City, Shelby, Kings Mountain, Dallas, Lincolnton, Lowell, Belmont, Charlotte, Pineville, Rockhill, High Shoals and Lexington.

Throughout the textile zone, where there are strikes in a dozen mills, conditions are reported quiet. Settlement negotiations are said to be under way except where the National Textile Workers' Union is operating strikes.

A telegram protesting against the alleged use of special deputies as strike breakers has been received from the New York headquarters of the International Labor Defense, represented in this territory by Carl Marx Reeve, a Communist. It was stated here that all deputies employed were recommended by the Gaston County oBard of Commissioners.

Labor — 1929

Occupation, Wages, etc..

North Carolina.

knocketh it shall
Matthew 7:7, 8.

Prayer: "O Gift of Gifts! O grace of faith!
My God how can it be
That Thou who has discerning love,
Shouldst give that gift to me."

COTTON MILLS, NEGROES AND WAGES.

Perhaps the most intelligent discussion of the troubles leading to labor disturbances in southern cotton mills, and the most accurate diagnosis of the many ills that are besetting the industry in this section, yet offered by any authority is that from a recent issue of The Charleston News and Courier.

This South Carolina paper accurately answers the questions asked by many northern writers and visitors, viz: where does the southern cotton mill labor come from? Why are wages so low in this industry? The Charleston paper says:

"Has it occurred to the friends of the poor in the north, now screaming about the hardships and poverty of the southern workers in the cotton mills, to inquire why these people are in the mills?

"The answer is simple. The labor of a man on the farm is worth a dollar a day, in addition to a cabin and a "garden spot." This cabin compared to a cottage in a mill village is about as the mill cottage is to a residence renting for $150 a month in suburban New York or Boston.

"Not many of the farm laborers are wage-earners, they are "share croppers," or renters, if they are exceptionally good managers and thrifty, they may do better for themselves, but the measure of the worth of their labor is a dollar a day. To the mill worker, even in this time of "depression," at least twice as much is paid. Besides, the mill furnishes employment for his daughters or wife, they are all living in a "white man's community," the churches and schools are close to his door, as the "movie," is, the charges for shelter, fuel, running water, electric lights, are so low as almost to be called nominal.

"Where is the poor man on a farm with running water and electric lights in his house?

"Again, to the mill worker's son or daughter the way of escape to better employment, to the driving of a taxi or public bus, to a clerkship in a store, to a job in a garage, is infinitely better than to the tenant farmer's son or daughter. The mills themselves are giving them better chances, for they are rapidly "diversifying," making finer goods, calling for skilled and better paid workers.

"More than capital, more than management, the fleeing of the white poor from the negro's competition and his "coolie" standard of living on the farm, account for the existence and operation of southern mills.

"More than all, it is the life in this segregated, this artificial, practically fortified, white village, that makes it, with all its faults, its handicaps, its hard limitations, dear to the southern textile worker. A poor thing, it is his own.

"What does the northern man know of the poor white man's life on the southern farm? The picture in his mind is of the kindly planter, of old "Jim," the butler, and "Aunt Jemima," the cook.

"The fathers of these mill workers had no butlers and cooks, they toiled by the side of the negro farm hands in the cotton field under the July sun. Yes, they have "race prejudice"—a hundred times more intense than the comfortable planter and the business man in town have.

"When the boll weevils arrived eight years ago they sent new droves of men and women white and black flying from the farms. Negro fugitives were out for the white men's jobs, but could not get them in the cotton mills. More barbed wire entanglements protect the plants, from Negro invasion.

"The condition is that, notwithstanding the coming of Northern men to the South and the building of new mills, the supply of white labor is abundant at this time. Unconsciously an angered striker and union man let the cat out of the bag at Ware Shoals when he classed as "scabs" farmers and bootleggers.

"Farmers are knocking loudly at the gates of mills, and some of them are driving nine miles to the mill for a night's work and a little cash.

"No objection is raised to the unionizing of the mills—but there can be no 'closed shop' without ending the farm relief that the mills have given to the poor Southern whites the last 50 years.

Labor - 1929

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Ohio

TRIBUNE
TORONTO, O.

APR 18 1926

6

PROGRESS OF NEGRO WOMEN IN INDUSTRY SEEN BY WOMEN'S BUREAU DIRECTOR

The negro woman is still an industrial pioneer but she is making slow progress toward wider employment and better working condition in spite of this fact, according to a statement made by Miss Mary Anderson, Director of the Women Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor in a speech before the National Conference of Colored Women in Washington last evening. "Pioneering days are always hard," Miss Anderson said, "but we find much to encourage us in the negro woman's present situation. In 1919 the Women's Bureau made its first study of her problems and we found deplorable conditions. But when we made a second study more than a year later, covering all the same plants and some additional ones, we found that the conditions under which the women were working had been materially improved and the sanitary conditions especially were noticeably better.

"It is very difficult to know the true situation as far as numbers of negro women employed are concerned," Miss Anderson continued. "The census figures of 1920 show that they had decreased altogether 22 per cent in gainful employment as compared with 1910. There is some reason to suppose that the negro man was better able to support his family than he was a decade before, but we must take into consideration also that the census figures give no data on the number of women engaged in part-time jobs in homes other than their own, and the number having boarders and lodgers. Present day apartmenthouse life is undoubtedly increasing the total of part-time workers.

"It is significant, too, that negro women have gone into many more industrial occupations than those in which they were found when the last census was taken. For example, while in the tobacco industry they have practically not advanced beyond working in the rehandling of tobacco, they have entered and advanced in the garment trades. They are members of the garment-trades unions and as such receive the union scale of wages and have the hours of work prescribed by union contracts. In the constantly growing hotel, restaurant, and tea-room business an expanding opportunity is found for them. Here in Washington we have an occupational school as part of the public school system, where colored girls can receive excellent training for the needle trades and for restaurant and cafeteria service. The best students are trained for supervisory positions and the graduates have fully measured up to their responsibilities.

"The transition of the negro woman from the traditional domestic service to industrial pursuits will go forward, I believe, slowly but steadily. It will be slow not only because of prejudice but because industry is not taking on large numbers of workers at present—its expansion now, with very few exceptions, being largely mechanical rather than in terms of human labor. The progress of employment of negro women will follow that of white women workers and their working conditions will continue to improve in line with the general improvement of conditions for all workers."

Oklahoma.

Labor — 1929

Occupation. Wages, etc.

Millionaire Uses Expert Colored Horticulturist

Houston Informer

Oklahoma City, Okla.—(ANP)—Under the care of Charley Cannady of this city, the magnificent country estate of W. R. Ramsey, multi-millionaire head of the Ramsey Petroleum Company, is rapidly nearing completion. Cannady, a young colored man, 28 years old, has absolute charge of landscaping the two million-dollar show place located some 6 miles from the city limits and which under his skilled artistry is developing into a paradise of terraced gardens, sylvan drives, and beautiful greens, dotted with a lake or two and luxuriant with rare flowers, evergreens and shrubbery. Every refinement that money can buy is being lavished upon the estate by its wealthy owner and Cannady is his representative in all that is done.

6-8-29

Twenty-eight men, most of them colored, are working under the direction of the youthful landscape gardener, who combed the surrounding territory to secure competent artisans. Damming a small stream he formed a lake eighteen feet deep and several acres in area. The edges are trimmed with stone and sand was transported for the beach which nestles a bath-house for the owner and his guests. Across the road lies another lake, the reservoir which supplies Oklahoma City with its water and on its broad expanse lies a houseboat constructed at a cost of $18,000 with a dancing deck, lounging rooms and every luxury that imagination could devise developing its own gas and electricity, purifying the water used, and designed for the amusement of those guests who may weary of the usual pleasures at this millionaire's playground.

Hundreds of graceful Chinese elms and fifteen hundred pecan trees line the main drive, all selected by young Cannady who was taught his art by one of the West's famous landscapers, J. H. Cravings, curator of the State Insane Asylum at Norman. Remarkable examples of scientific tree surgery and grafting have been performed by Cannady. "I love the work," said young Cannady, a virile youth full of life. "Mr. Ramsey has given me every opportunity to make good, and I am determined that he shall not regret his choice."

Ramsey, a former Kansan, is forty-three years old, and made his millions in Oklahoma's gushing black liquid gold. This estate, but one of several he owns, seems destined to be one of America's most beautiful.

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Oregon

OREGONIAN
PORTLAND, ORE.

MAY 31 1929

CHANGES FOR NEGRO BEING VIEWED HERE

Shift of Employment Called Far-Reaching Swing.

RACE CONFERENCE HELD

Colored People Discuss What to Them Seems Important for Welfare in Future.

"The negro has been awakened by the shifting of employment in the United States during the past few years more than by any other single event in the economic or social trend of the nation," Rev. J. L. Caston, pastor of the Mount Olivet Baptist church, told the opening session of the first annual Fact-Finding Race conference here yesterday at the First Methodist Episcopal church.

In his keynote address to the delegates and visitors, Rev. Mr. Caston pointed out that "many employments which have for years been allocated to the negro without particular thought have been taken away from him recently and this has caused many regrets, but the situation is not without its beneficial effects.

Self Reliance Taught.

"It is teaching the negro to rely upon himself," Rev. Mr. Caston said, "and causing him to go out and create his own employment. This cannot but help the morale of the negro people."

Rev. Mr. Caston's address at the morning session, and that of Rev. W. R. Lovell, pastor of the First A. M. E. Zion church, last night at the public library, where the rest of the conference is being held, were the two outstanding general meetings yesterday. The attention of today's program is being directed to the address to be given at 8 o'clock tonight at the library by T. Arnold Hill, secretary of industrial relations, National Urban league, New York city. Mr. Hill is recognized as a prominent figure in present day negro life in the United States and an authority upon the problems of the race.

Groups Hold Sessions.

The conference was called to order yesterday morning by C. E. Ivey, temporary chairman, and following Rev. Mr. Caston's election as permanent chairman he delivered his keynote address. Dr. E. L. Booker sang.

The general theme of the afternoon meeting was "A United Religious Program for Portland." The discussion groups and their topics for the afternoon were: "Comity of Relations," led by Miss Helena Harper, executive secretary, Williams avenue branch Y. W. C. A.; "United Religious Education," led by Rev. Mr. Lovell, and "United Evangelism," led by Rev. Mr. Caston. Rev. E. C. Farnham, executive secretary, Portland Council of Churches, spoke at the conclusion of the afternoon session.

The group discussion plan will continue throughout today's sessions, which will open at 9:30 this morning at the library.

Labor-1929 Occupation, Wages, etc Pennsylvania.

MANY TASKS FOR U. S. NEGRO WEEK, STARTING TODAY

Philadelphia Arranges Demonstration and Other Activities

Special "Daily" Edition

Tieup Week with Trade Union Unity Meet

National Negro Week, set aside by the Communist Party, as a period of intensifying the drive for drawing new Negro workers into the Party, into the American Negro Labor Congress and the new left wing unions, and mobilizing white and Negro workers in the fight against the exploiters' barriers of race prejudice, begins today. It is expected to reach an organizational climax by May 19, the end of the week.

The District Negro Committees of the Party thruout the country are mobilizing the entire Party membership to concentrate on the Negro workers, especially in proceeding with the various organization campaigns.

Important Tasks.

The most important tasks of the week are to intensify the Party-Building drive among the Negro workers, organize the Negro workers in the factories into shop committees together with the white workers, assure good representation based on shop committees at the local Trade Union Educational League conferences and at the Trade Union Unity Conference to be held in Cleveland, June 1. The most complete cooperation will be given in the creation of new locals of the American Negro Labor Congress and the building of the circu-

(Continued on Page Two)

MANY TASKS FOR U. S. NEGRO WEEK

Sections Report Much Activity

(Continued from Page One)

lation and influence of its organ, the Negro Champion.

Philadelphia Active.

The Philadelphia district, including such important industrial centers as Chester, Camden, the anthracite and the Kensington sector of Philadelphia, reports that it is ready to participate 100 per cent in the National Negro Week Campaign, starting in Philadelphia with an inter-racial concert and dance on May 11, at 1508 Catherine St.

That district is sending two delegates to the Negro Champion Dinner, to be held tonight in New York City, at 26 Union Square, which will start off the campaign in the New York district.

Shop Committees.

A mass demonstration of Negro and white working class tenants of Philadelphia before City Hall is being planned during the week as a protest against the rotten housing conditions of the workers, particularly the Negro workers.

A good local of the A. N. L. C. is being steadily built up and members of the Congress and of the Party are at work in shops of the most important industries in the district, forming shop committees. The plants, including the textile, chemical, automobile, electric, ship building, needle trades, steel and oil industries, employ a great number of Negro workers, in many of them 90 per cent of the workers being Negroes.

Work in Factories.

Work is going on in the navy yard, as well, where a shop nucleus of the Communist Party has been organized.

During the week new shop bulletins will be issued in a large shipyard in Chester and in the Victor Talking Machine Co. A shop bulletin has just been issued in the Ford plant in Chester. All these plants employ many Negro workers.

Reports from Buffalo, N. Y., indicate that full preparations have been made for an intensive campaign among the Negro workers during the week.

In Auto Industry.

In District 7, the center of the automobile industry, many street and indoor meetings will be held in Detroit, Flint and other industrial centers during this week. Speakers will be sent to all Communist Party units to speak on the problems and the struggles of the Negro workers. Each section will hold an inter-racial dance during the week, with Toussaint L'Ouverture meetings winding up the period.

In New York district, National Negro Week will be opened with the Negro Champion Dinner, and many of the sections have already held membership meetings to mobilize for the week. Street meetings, factory gate meetings, mass meetings will be held thruout the district, winding up with a Toussaint L'Ouverture Memorial Meeting at St. Luke's Hall, 125 W. 130th St., May 21.

Special "Daily" Edition.

District 1 (Boston) will hold many street and factory gate meetings and has already issued a mimeographed bulletin for distribution among the Negro workers.

A special "Negro Week" edition of the Daily Worker will appear Thursday, May 16, containing many articles on the various phases of the struggle of the Negro and white workers. Special distributions of this edition are being arranged in the various districts.

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Tennessee.

Pittsburgh Courier

Pittsburgh Pa

4/13/29

GOOD NEWS FROM MEMPHIS

FROM Memphis, the Gateway to the South, comes news that the superintendent of the Union Station there has decided to replace white "Red Caps" with Negroes. This is something that ought to be done in every city where there are white "Red Caps" at the railroad stations. The Negro traveler is at a decided disadvantage when alighting from a train in a city where only white porters carry baggage. Most of these servants turn their backs or hustle off elsewhere when they see a Negro traveler alighting with arms full of baggage. In the South and at border points they just ignore the black traveler, while in the North they avoid him.

Quite aside from this consideration, however, is the fact that employment for Negroes is not plentiful and any new openings are to be welcomed. It is generally agreed that the Negro "Red Caps" give better all-around service and are not so prone to insult travelers when the tip they have received is not as large as they anticipated. Most white travelers prefer Negro to white porters, both on and off trains, and their preference has been justified by the courteous service rendered.

Labor - 1929

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Texas.

NEGRO LEADERS URGED TO STUDY LABORERS' CASE

C. W. Rice of Houston, president and general manager of the Texas Negro Business and Laboring Men's Association, and a former employee of the U. S. Department and the Texas Department of Agriculture, has urged the business, professional and civic leaders to study the unemployment situation as it affects the Negroes in the various industrial centers of the state.

A great number of the factories, farms and other industries that have solely depended upon Negro labor are now changing to Mexican and other labor. Not only are the Mexicans competing with the Negroes on the farm, Mr. Rice continues, but are entering the domestic serviec. Several hotels throughout the state, who formerly used colored maids, cooks, dishwashers, etc., are now employing from 50 to 75 per cent Mexican and white labor.

3-30-29

The following is an extract from a letter from the commissioner of the state bureau of labor statistics answering an inquiry regarding the Mexican labor situation in Texas, Mar. 20, 1928. It reads: "I have but little statistics on the Mexican labor situation other than the fact that about 580,000 of them were placed through the state office in positions last year. In private employment agencies, they placed 166,000. This will give a total of 746,000 that were given work during 1925. This almost equals the Negro population for the state."

A recent survey made by the association in an effort to find out why the employers were changing from Negro labor to Mexican shows, first that the employers claimed that they would always prefer Negro help to that of Mexicans, but the Negroes were losing interest in jobs that they had been accustomed to doing to the extent that they could not be relied upon to show up on the jobs, and that there were too many unnecessary layoffs, which caused the plants to stop running sometimes for two or three days, while the employes were attending picnics, associations, etc. While on the other hand, the Mexican laborer can always be depended upon to show up on the job and is always endeavoring to learn all that he can about the task he is to perform."

Another fact revealed is that great numbers of the good colored people left the agricultural pursuits in Texas and migrated to other sections, seeking better living conditions and better stipend for labor performed; that the Negro laborer cannot compete with the Mexican laborer in wages because of the difference in the standard of living. Another reason is, employment agencies have been established in the industrial centers of the state through which the farmers could secure Mexican laborers very quickly, while the colored laborers are still holding to the aged old custom of going from plant to plant, farm to farm and standing on the street corners waiting for someone to come along and offer employment.

Mr. Rice points out that all of the race and civic enterprises are becoming greatly affected because of this unemployed situation. A great number of colored wage-earners, who, through thrift, have almost paid for their homes, are forced to give up and suffer foreclosure because they are not able to get a job that will pay enough to continue their payments. Fathers and mothers are coming to our employment agencies daily bringing their boys and girls, who are yet of school age, asking us to secure them employment in order that the family might have suport, while the head of the family goes seeking employment. Can you imagine anyting more tragic than an able-bodied man, too honest to steal, too proud to beg and has too much respect fr law and rder t layway and highjack, roaming the streets begging for the privilege of earning an honest living and remaining a taxpayer and upright citizen in this grand country of ours. Such conditions actually exist in most of the leading industrial centers of Texas.

Seven years ago Mr. Rice discovered what was about to befall the working people and believed the only remedy to the situation would be that the business and professional classes would have to cooperate with the common laborers, so to speak, in solving their problems, and with this idea in view the Colored Business and Laboring Men's Association was organized for the purpose of uniting the efforts of all classes for the general welfare of the race.

This association, now, has the endorsement of some of the most outstanding business men and institutions of the state, including the chambers of commerce, the merchants association and the State Department of Labor. During the operation of the organization, between 18,000 and 20,000 applicants have been given employment through the employment and reference bureaus conducted by the association at Houston, Galveston and San Antonio with ten full-time secretaries. The general office of the association is located at 807½ Prairie Avenue, Houston, Texas.

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Occupation, Wages, etc.,

Virginia.
6

FIGURES REPORTED ON 32,181 WORKERS

Many Employes Included in Department's Tabulation Hired Part Time.

BELIEVE RELATIVELY HIGH

The average weekly wage of all classes of labor in all classes of industrial activity in Richmond is now $15, according to figures reported to the state department of labor and industry.

The total wages in the companies reporting to the department amount to $25,262,005. These companies list 32,181 employes as wage earners. The employes include 14,902 white male workers, 7,815 white female, 6,541 Negro male and 2,923 Negro female.

Of course, many of the industrial plants are employing many workers on a part-time basis, and not a few of the wage earners listed are intermittent workers. This affects the average.

The $15 average among all classes of workers in every kind of industry is believed relatively high when compared with similar figures in communities dependent upon single industries. Richmond's industrial life is diversified more than the average city, it is stated.

The average wake when working is considerably higher than $15, according to the figures.

In the tobacco plants, which employed 10,821 off and on during 1928, white made employes average $28.40 per week when working, and colored male employes $15.75. White female tobacco workers earned an average of $14.94 when working and colored females $9.30, according to the labor department's statistics.

Salaried workers in the tobacco industry averaged $171 per month for male and $107 per month for female.

Colored Waiters For Chamberlin-Vanderbilt

THE announcement by Luke Glennon, manager of the Hotel Chamberlin-Vanderbil at Old Point, who returned to the Penisula last week to make ararngements for the reopening of the hotel early in February, that colored waiters will have charge of the dining room when the hotel resumes operations forms one of the most encouraging items in the current talk for colored hotel men in particular and our public in general. Heretofore the hotel has used white waitresses. The famous Hotel Chamberlin of which the Chamberlin-Vanderbilt is the successor carried throughout its illustrious history probably as highly trained staff of colored waiters as could be found anywhere in America. Many of these men were veritable fixtures at the famous hostlery, their excellent personal service being as famous as the cuisine and physical accommodations of the house itself. Mr. Glennon says the idea is to have as many of these old waiters of the Chamberlin as it is possible to get.

It is hoped the return of colored waiters to the dining room of the Chamberlin-Vanderbilt will enhance the service of the hotel and certainly it will prove of great benefit to this community.

Organizing In Virginia

Low Wages; Race War Always Imminent; Nuclei of Communist Party Can Be Built In Shops

By IRVING KEITH.

The rapid industrialization of Virginia calls for an expansion of Communist activity and a concentration of Communist forces in the state. In the Tidewater district of Virginia, which embraces Norfolk and that part of the state immediately surrounding it, are quite a number of large manufacturing plants. In these plants working conditions are miserable, wages are very small and the average working day is ten hours.

General Conditions.

As a direct result of the very low wage scale living conditions are almost unbearable. For the Negro workers particularly, is this true. They are forced to live in rambling shanties which have no means for either lighting or heating.

For the white workers conditions are slightly better, and since the general tendency is to compare their standard of living with that of the poorest class of workers, i. e., the masses of Negro workers, they do not consider themselves in as poor a condition as they really are.

No attempt has been made to establish nuclei in any of these mills. It is of the utmost importance that our Party take up immediately the task of organizing nuclei in these factories and mills.

The War Danger.

In the Tidewater district of Virginia are several bases for the manufacture and storage of war materials. In Norfolk and Portsmouth are the Navy Yards and Naval and marine bases, in Newport News and Hampton Roads, the ship yards and naval bases as well as warehouses for the storage of munitions. Virginia has several air ports and is now preparing for the building of several more. Throughout the state are scattered military academies of various sizes. The two largest are the Virginia Military Institute and the Virginia Polytechnic Institute.

Thus we see Virginia as a center of preparation for the coming imperialist war. At this time when we are bending every effort to fight militarism and the preparations for this next imperialist war these places become important centers and as a result Virginia becomes one of the most strategic points in the country.

In the Navy Yard at Portsmouth there is a strong group of militant workers. This militant element has not been developed, nor has there been any attempt made to develop it. This militant group in the Navy Yard is of the utmost importance and cannot be allowed to go its own way and result in its being lost to our Party. With the proper leadership it must be turned into an active shop nucleus, embracing the best elements among Negro and white workers. It is also of the utmost importance that nuclei be established immediately in all of these bases and military schools.

Negro Question.

The Negro question in Virginia is acute. Discrimination, segregation and Jim-Crowism are everywhere prevalent. The Negro, although exploited even more than the white worker, is not outwardly revolutionary. The Negro masses now working in the mills are the same masses who a few years ago were engaged solely in agricultural pursuits.

Now employed in factories and mills, and getting a slight bit more, in the way of wages, than when he was agrarian, the Negro has become, outwardly at least, quite passive. The attitude of the masses of white workers toward the Negro is, generally, that hatred which has been instilled in them by bourgeois propaganda and teaching. There are several groups of militant Negro workers in both Norfolk and Richmond. These, like the Navy Yard group, have not been touched.

These groups are now ready for development. They must not be allowed to go on in their own way or they too will be lost to the Party. It is of the utmost importance that the members of these militant groups be drawn into the revolutionary struggle. The masses of Negro workers in Virginia are readers of the reactionary "Negro World" and the "Norfolk Journal and Guide." It is urgent that the "Negro Champion" conduct a campaign and secure as readers the masses of Negro workers in Virginia. It is also important that a special publication, dealing with the vital problems of the southern industrial workers, agrarian laborers and tenant farmers, be issued and distributed.

Composition of Norfolk Unit.

There has been practically no work done in Norfolk. The Navy Yard, the Naval and Marine bases and the various factories and mills have not been touched. The problem of the organization of the masses of Negro workers has gone by almost unnoticed in Norfolk.

The social composition of the Norfolk unit of the Party is extremely bad. There is not a real proletarian element in the unit. It is for this reason, primarily, that the Norfolk unit of our Party is utterly unable to cope with the problems of organization or to do necessary work.

The Norfolk unit of the Party is a Jewish-speaking one. This, as we can readily see, may be responsible for the loss of American working class elements, especially the Negro workers, who are entirely English-speaking. To cite an example; the one worker whom the unit could claim as a member was non-Jewish and had to stop coming to meetings because he could not understand what was going on about him at the few meetings which he attended.

The Party unit in Norfolk has adopted a white chauvinist attitude towards the race question and has fought all moves toward the organization of Negro workers into nuclei and units. It follows the course of least resistance and makes no effort to give the Party's stand on the Negro question to the masses of workers. This can be attributed to the following reason: since taking leadership in a movement to organize the Negroes and advocating equality of the races would bring notoriety to most of the members of the unit, and since all of these are

in business and notoriety is bad for business, they are fearful of the outcome of an open policy on the Negro question.

It is my contention that the unit members cannot go about the task of organizing the Negro, conscientiously, because of the fact that they are now, in their businesses expoiting the Negro workers. For illustration: most of the business done in Norfolk is installment-plan selling. The Negro masses are the primary source of business for the installment houses. The Negro, with no knowledge of values or prices, knows only that he must pay so much each week or his belongings will be taken as payment for the merchandise purchased. He, in many cases, continues to pay for as long as two and sometimes even three years. Since most of the Norfolk Party members run installment houses, the reason for this chauvinism on their part can be readily seen.

The Party's invasion of Virginia in the last election campaign did not give rise to any organizational gains. In Norfolk there were three campaign meetings. Two of these were arranged by the National office of the Party and the third by the district office at Philadelphia. The Norfolk section of the Party did very little towards the success of these meetings. The same, I believe, is true of Richmond.

Proposals.

Our Party must undertake the complete reorganization of the Norfolk and Richmond units. It must inaugurate an extensive campaign to organize real proletarian elements into units and nuclei, and in line with the general situation in the South, of which Virginia is partly typical, it is my opinion that the Party must pay particular attention to the immediate organization of a Southern district with all the functioning departments, such as Women's, Negro, Youth, and Pioneer.

The Trade Union Educational League must establish itself in the South in order to draw the great masses of unorganized workers into the struggle on the industrial field. More attention must be paid to the organization of the Southern workers into the new industrial unions. Our Party must analyze the conditions of the agrarian laborers and tenant farmers with a view towards laying out a program around which we must rally these agrarian laborers and tenant farmers to the standard of our Party.

* * *

EDITOR'S NOTE—The Norfolk unit has already been reorganized because of white chauvinism. The District Committee is now engaged in building a real Party unit from among the workers in the basic industries, concentrating among the workers of the Navy Yard.

The condition described by Comrade Keith existed and to an extent still exists in other Party units in the South. The Party is now giving attention to these units in reorganizing them and orientating itself on the Negro proletarians and the workers in the basic industries generally.

COLORED EMPLOYEE RISES TO IMPORTANT POST AT HOFHEIMER'S

John Douglass, assistant warehouse manager for Hofheimer's Inc., handled a million dollars worth of shoes this past year, according to Mr. J. S. Hofheimer, president of Hofheimer's Inc., talking to a representative of the Journal and Guide. He commended the efficiency and faithful service of Mr Douglass, who is one of service is the oldest of Hofheimer's many colored employees.

As a sixteen year old boy just out of public school, John Douglas applied for his first job, and was taken on by Mr J. Caesar Hofheimer as errand boy at the Hofheimer Main street store. His ready willingness, courteous manners and intelligence soon won the confidence of his employers, who raised his salary from time to time. Five years later, when he was only twenty-one years old, he was given chrage of the stock rooms. These occupied four floors in the Main street and the top floors of the adjoining building, with a capacity of about 20,000 pairs of shoes.

This meant that he had to receive all the incoming and outgoing stock for all Hofheimer stores in Norfolk, Portsmouth, and Richmond, no mean responsibility for a young man of twenty-one. But responsibility develops character and brain.

At the outbreak of the war, when the population of Norfolk grew almost overnight by the thousands, it was necessary for Hofheimer's to increase its stock room capacity to take care of the tremendous growth of their business. With their usual progressive spirit, Hofheimer's arose to the demand on their resourcefulness by renting a place on West Main street for additional stock room. This warehouse gave them an additional capacity of about 283,000 pairs of shoes. And still John Douglass had the main responsibility of all the outgoing and incoming stocks.

And always he went about his work with a quiet conscientiousness and a steady observance of his employers interest that has won him their high regard. Too quiet and modest to say much about himself, he yet admits that in his opinion it is the man who does his work well and sticks to his job that gets ahead the fastest,—that the shirker limits his own chance to grow and hurts himself more than he does his employers.

Now assistant manager at the big Hofheimer warehouse at 209 Cumberland street, which supplies the six Hofheimer stores in Norfolk, Portsmouth, and Richmond and the two Hofheimer Shoe Departments in Petersburg and Roanoke as well, Douglass may be seen any day quietly and efficiently unpacking and placing thousands of cases of shoes, shipping them in turn to the various cities, answering S. O. S. calls for "sizes" from the different Hofheimer stores, rushing messenger boys around with the shoes, that Hofheimer customers may be given the traditional Hofheimer quick service.

The oldest in time of service of all the dozen and more colored employees of the Hofheimer organization, he has enjoyed seventeen years of uninterrupted service with that organization. He was born and reared in Norfolk and comes from an old and respected family. At present he resides at 1463 Chapel street.

NACHMAN COMPANY OFFERS STEADY WORK

A chance to earn from $14 to $18 a week has been offered to colored women in Norfolk by the Southern Springs Manufacturing Co., division of the Nachman Spring-Filled Corp., at 28th and Granby Sts.

This is a new concern which recently began operation here, employing colored women exclusively. However, because so many of them proved unreliable and failed to meet requirements it became necessary to employ white women also.

These jobs will afford steady work the year round and no experience is required for those who want to learn a valuable trade. However, because the concern was unable to pay highly lucrative wages during the period of learning, many became impatient and quit their jobs.

In one case, there were 53 colored women employed at operation on last Wednesday, pay day. The next morning only 39 showed up for work. Other glaring cases of irregularity and laxity have been reported in previous issues.

Mr. H. M. Rymland, the manager, is anxious to place several hundred Negroes in the plant if they prove reliable and competent. He also has a number of openings for young men and women with high school training or one or two years of college education.

This is one of the most encouraging opportunities that have been given Negroes in this section. If they only realize, the management says, that the lower wages which they receive while learning the trade are only temporary, and stick to the job for two or three weeks, many more openings will be made in the plant. Pay is identical for white and colored employees doing similar work.

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Virginia

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MANUFACTURING COMPANY UNABLE TO GET ADEQUATE SUPPLY OF COLORED WOMEN

(By a Staff Writer)

There is an employment opening for 1200 colored women in Norfolk which will pay an aggregate of a million dollars in wages each year, but unless more women accept the opportunity and demonstrate the necessary ambition and patience while in training for the work this chance will be lost to them.

Norfolk, Journal and Guide 7-20-29

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Norfolk Va

Plans announced by Murray J. Rymland, assistant secretary-treasurer of the concern, in charge of the local plant, were to the effect that approximately 200 women would be secured, trained for the purposes of the organization, and that if found satisfactory this number would eventually be increased to 1200, the payroll for whom would average a million dollars a year.

Recently 12 white women have been engaged by the concern because, Mr. Rymland states, he has been unable to secure an adequate supply of Negro girls and young women who would give capacity production.

Where Trouble Lies

Briefly, the situation, as outlined to the "Journal and Guide's representative, is as follows:

Colored operatives have been employed but only about sixty per cent have made good. The company spends about nine dollars per week training the operatives to handle the electrically driven machines with which burlap covers are manufactured for bed and other steel springs. These operatives receive one dollar per day while in training, regardless of their output, and should, after a week or two, be capable of earning from $10 to $18 each week. However, the labor turnover is far out of proportion to what it should be, only seventy of 160 originally hired remaining on the job.

Mr. Rymland declared that he had no intention of completely abolishing Negro operatives, but that the number employed will be determined strictly on their developed skill. Under present circumstances, he said, it appeared that the local plant would be required to divide the staff to approximately fifty percent white and fifty percent colored. This was not the usual procedure of the gigantic concern, for in its other plants in Chicago, Los Angeles, Grand Rapids, Brooklyn, and High Point, about seventy-five percent of the employees are colored.

Some of the girls employed are making splendid operatives, he pointed out, earning as high as $18 per week. The trouble seems to be that he is not securing the right type.

Fastidious Stanadrds

He still wants operatives who plan to work regularly and permanently, who are ambitious, of high school education at least, if possible, and not less than 18 years of age. Scarcity of industrial-minded girls, due to the recent lack of extensive industries in the South, an aversion to factory work arising from falsely fastidious standards, and the general poor conditions of work in other factories in the past are blamed by the plant officials for the inability to staff the factory with successful employees. Employment agencies, he said, should exercise great care in choosing possible workers. The concern is not after unambitious, part-time operatives. Besides, better, types should not be averse to this type of occupation, for every care is taken, he asserted, to make the departments of the plant consistently clean, cool, and ideal in every respect for employees.

A business concern is interested only in production, it was made clear, and cannot keep machines idle for girls who report late, lay-off, and appear irregularly—for indaequate reasons. Every consideration is made for legitimate absences from work. But so many have been away on flimsy excuses, or have quit or been negligent in production that the 12 white women now employed will be, under present plans, augumented by fifty others within the next few weeks.

Extensive plans call for a new building housing 1200 more machines costing around $500,000. Moreover, springs which are now made at other plants will, he says, be made here soon, giving opportunities for scores of colored male employees in addition to the women already working.

There are plentiful openings now for the right type of prospects. Mr. Rymland insists that his concern is anxious to use eventually 1200 colored women operatives. The huge payroll will mean much to Norfolk, especially the colored sections. "If we can get the good prospects, of the kind described, we will fill up with them. I know they are in Norfolk and the immediate vicinity. We just cannot secure them, probably for reasons just outlined. But somebody is going to miss a marvelous employment opportunity. Every day the South is becoming more and more industrialized. There is plenty of good colored labor, but it must get into and adjust itself to the industrial openings," he declared.

"We want to keep them on at our plant, of course, but if for any reason they should leave having learned a fine trade, they will be prepared for a multitude of opportunities."

Saturday, for instance, 14 operatives were absent for no really valid reason. Mr. Rymland explained in deploring the situation as he found it at present. The plant works on a week of about 50 hours, and will, when adjustments are made, operate on a five day week allowing two full days on the weekend for rest and recreation. "But in two months of operation," he added, "we have not got the results hoped for. Good wages, bonuses for good work, and a chance to enter the new industrial fields! Norfolk's colored women—and men when we add the spring-making department—should not curtail their own work chances."

In other plants satisfactory results had been obtained by the company. He believes that Norfolk women can, if they will, be just as successful. Representative uptown citizens, when acquainted with the situation, expressed the hope that this largest industrial opportunity of its kind offered colored women here would not be lost. They said it was very probable that civic and welfare organizations would begin renewed efforts to direct proper prospects into this new employment channel.

Local Labor Conditions And Wages

THE recent flurry in local employment and unorganized labor circles caused by the sudden appearance among colored workers of an organizer for the International Labor Defense is not a matter to be lightly dismissed. The arrest of the organizer and temporary suspension of his activities serve to allay certain symptoms of anxiety felt by employers but do not cure the conditions which made Norfolk inviting territory for radical agitators. It is timely to discuss these conditions, with the view of throwing the proper light upon them, and if possible relieving them thru the intervention of those concerned with the welfare of the community.

The first step is to arrive at an understanding of the underlying causes of unrest and dissatisfaction among working people. For several years wage levels here have been low. Employment has been restricted mainly to common labor and domestic occupations. Recently there occurred two unusual openings for the absorption of a limited amount of labor, mostly female, in manufacturing operations. Contrary to the expectations of those who sought employment in the latter opening the pay was small. In all of the years covering the period of wage depression the cost of living has remained at a level consonant with high wages. The dollars earned have grown fewer while their purchasing power has grown less.

Examining the aforesaid conditions we are confronted immediately with the law of supply and demand as the cause of the low wage levels in common labor and domestic occupations. More laborers than jobs, consequently low pay. We are also confronted with the disturbing fact that advances in science and invention are making the law of supply and demand more acute. Easily manipulated mechanical devices are rapidly bringing to the irreducible minimum the need of hand labor in menial or domestic occupations. The openings in factories have required, for the most part, "piece-workers,"—that is, operatives are paid according to the amount of work they turn out. The work is done on machines and one must necessarily acquire a degree of skill before one is able to turn out much work. The main thing to remember is that this class of work holds out promise of increased pay as rapidly as operatives acquire skill in the handling of the machines. The owners of these factories are ready to absorb a much larger supply of labor, but the period of training and low pay must be experienced, requiring a sacrifice upon the part of the workers, as the factories cannot be operated at a profit by untrained and inexperienced workers. If the basic pay is insufficient, then the factory owners are doing an injustice to both themselves and the workers, for they are not attracting the most desirable class of labor and are experimenting with those who have the least potential qualities of efficiency.

It would appear from an examination of the facts that factory and mill work offer the most certain way to an improvement of labor and living conditions. There are prospects of a gradual increase in these lines of work. Quite a few fields of labor, heretofore held exclusively by our group, are either closing or are closed to us in order to give employment to whites who need the jobs, or are closing because science has adapted mechanical appliances to the tasks formerly requiring many hands to perform. It would be exceedingly unfortunate, therefore, if at a time when industrial occupations equivalent to compen-

sate for employment lost in other fields appeared to be within our reach, we should fail into the hands of labor agitators whose chief objective is to intensify class hatred and to bring about an international revolution, an international strike, not only against capital but against the whole existing order of society.

It seems to the JOURNAL AND GUIDE that we should seek our relief in an objective more likely of achievement; through lanes of orderly progress and peace rather than thru turmoil and strife. If labor should organize the general experience is that the American Federation of Labor offers facilities recognized and sanctioned by public sentiment. If sua-

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Examining the aforesaid conditions we are confronted immediately with the law of supply and demand as the cause of the low wage levels in common labor and domestic occupations. More laborers than jobs, consequently low pay. We are also confronted with the disturbing fact that advances in science and invention are making the law of supply and demand more acute. Easily manipulated mechanical devices are rapidly bringing to the irreducible minimum the need of hand labor in menial or domestic occupations. The openings in factories have required, for the most part, "piece-workers,"—that is, operatives are paid according to the amount of work they turn out. The work is done on machines and one must necessarily acquire a degree of skill before one is able to turn out much work. The main thing to remember is that this class of work holds out promise of increased pay as rapidly as operatives acquire skill in the handling of the machines. The owners of these factories are ready to absorb a much larger supply of labor, but the period of training and low pay must be experienced, requiring a sacrifice upon the part of the workers, as the factories cannot be operated at a profit by untrained and inexperienced workers. If the basic pay is insufficient, then the factory owners are doing an injustice to both themselves and the workers, for they are not attracting the most desirable class of labor and are experimenting with those who have the least potential qualities of efficiency.

It would appear from an examination of the facts that factory and mill work offer the most certain way to an improvement of labor and living conditions. There are prospects of a gradual increase in these lines of work exclusively by our group, are either closing because science has adapted mechanical appliances to the tasks formerly requiring many hands to perform. It would be exceedingly unfortunate, therefore, if at a time when industrial occupations equivalent to compen-

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Washington.

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EXPRESS
DUBOIS, PA.

MAY 29 1929

WORK FOR NEGROES.

(*New York World*)

On the dining cars of the Northern Pacific Yellowstone Park trains next month negro waiters are to be displaced by white girls. This action follows, on a small scale, a recent tendency to narrow the negro's industrial field. Time was when it would have been hard to find a white barber in a southern city. Now it would be almost as hard to find a black one. Colored men have lost employment as barbers, as dining-room waiters, as bell-boys, as truckmen. Now a breach is to be made in the color monopoly of dining-car work, and whether it will widen remains to be seen.

This tendency, most noted in the south, has had its effect on negro migrations. A first-view visitor to New Orleans may be surprised to find it a white man's town by three to one, though in a belt heavily peopled with negroes. But nearly the same discovery would be made in Atlanta, in Nashville, even in Memphis. The tendency is to elbow the negroes out of incrative urban jobs to work on the plantations or as dock laborers in seaport towns. To that tendency the policy of most labor unions is opposed; in towns where negro barbers and waiters have been displaced white and colored masons and carpenters may work side by side.

The war and its consequent scarcity of labor gave northern opportunity to colored men crowded out of employment in the south. In a surprisingly short time there has been built up a negro city in Harlem, inhabited not only by working people but by professional men serving them—doctors, lawyers, house agents, musicians, actors, artists, restaurateurs—and by poets and writers of fiction who find readers among whites as well as their own race. But clearly, to thrive, such a community must be broad based upon industrial employment. Continue to limit that, and the problem of the negro in American political history must become yet more difficult than it is today.

REPUBLICAN
GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.

MAY 28 1929

What People Are Talking About

GIRLS IN DINING CARS

(Rome Sentinel.)

The Northern Pacific is training "girls" to replace "Negro waiters, chefs and assistant chefs" on the dining cars attached to its Yellowstone Park trains. R. C. Taylor, assistant superintendent of dining car service, is quoted as explaining the change on the ground that it is his company's effort to appeal to feminine tastes in the matter of food. "We cater to women because they are exports in food and know all about it. Give a man enough, and he is sattisfied."

It is an explanation based on false premises, if it is advanced with sincerity. Virtually all the famous cooks have been men; virtually all the famous epicures. The restaurants that have become noted have commonly begun catering to masculine tastes. Men have been the great hotel proprietors, and in this country for the most part hotelries in the great cities have been staffed almost wholly by men except for the bedmakers and laundresses. Under the "new freedom" for women the situation may be reversed; but it has frequently been commented whimsically that men have outranked women in the province reputed to be distinctively feminine.

Apart from the ability of women to serve as chefs and assistant chefs in dining cars, the varying use of men and women as waiters presents an interesting study. It would seem that there has been a disposition to fancy that greater dignity attaches to the employment of men in the dining room, whether in private homes or public places. Whether this has been due mainly to the greater effectiveness of masculine uniforms or the willingness of men to affect greater servility, may be a matter of opinion. It would seem to be true that in this country where a reputation for solidity and luxury is desired, men have generally been employed as waiters; whereas, if "hominess" has been the aim, women have been preferred.

It is not stated whether the "girls" now being trained by the Northern Pacific are white or colored; but the former would seem to be a safe assumptio It does not appeal to one as an enviable job, no matter how heavy the tips. Conceding the ability of women to serve quite as well, or even better than men, in the ordinary restaurant or hotel, there arises the question of physical stamina upon a swaying railway train. There are many roads on which the most experienced railroaders get thrown about on curves after a manner that would seem to constitute a severe test of the human system.

SENTINEL
ROME, N. Y.

MAY 22 1929

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It is an explanation based on false premises, if it is advanced with sincerity. Virtually all the famous cooks have been men; virtually all the famous epicures. The restaurants that have become noted have commonly begun catering to masculine tastes. Men have been the great hotel proprietors, and in this country for the most part hostelries in the great cities have been staffed almost wholly by men except for the bedmakers and laundresses. Under the "new freedom" for women the situation may be reversed; but it has frequently been commented whimsically that men have outranked women in the province reputed to be distinctively feminine.

Apart from the ability of women to serve as chefs and assistant chefs in dining cars, the varying use of men and women as waiters presents an interesting study. It would seem that there has been a disposition to fancy that greater dignity attaches to the employment of men in the dining room, whether in private homes or public places. Whether this has been due mainly to the greater effectiveness of masculine uniforms or the willingness of men to affect greater servility, may be a matter of opinion. It would seem to be true that in this country where a reputation for solidity and luxury is desired, men have generally been employed as waiters; whereas, if "hominess" has been the aim, women have been preferred.

It is not stated whether the "girls" now being trained by the Northern Pacific are white or colored; but the former would seem to be a safe assumption. It does not appeal to one as an enviable job, no matter how heavy the tips. Conceding the ability of women to serve quite as well, or even better than men, in the ordinary restaurant or hotel, there arises the question of physical stamina upon a swaying railway train. There are many roads on which the most experienced railroaders get thrown about on curves after a manner that would seem to constitute a severe test of the human system.

JOURNAL
FRANKFORT, KY.

MAY 22 1929

DINING CAR WAITRESSES

The Northern Pacific Railroad, in supplanting colored waiters and chefs on dining cars by white girls says the change is made, on its Yellowstone Park trains only, by way of pleasing feminine patrons who have their own ideas of what sort of food is good.

That might explain the feminine cooks.

It does not explain the girl waiters.

The real reason is, perhaps, that masculine waiters, black and white, have in many instances ceased to be agreeable to deal with.

They are too much concerned about the size of the tip to be entirely suave, in some instances.

Their belligerency is often a cause of serious friction between patrons and providers.

It is not probable that white women as cooks in dining cars will do better cooking than men have done.

It is usually the case that waitresses are more polite than waiters.

Politeness in any service promotes patronage.

NEW YORK WORLD

MAY 28 19

WORK FOR NEGROES

On the dining cars of the Northern Pacific Yellowstone Park trains next month Negro waiters are to be displaced by white girls. This action follows, on a small scale, a recent tendency to narrow the Negro's industrial field. Time was when it would have been hard to find a white barber in a Southern city. Now it would be almost as hard to find a black one. Colored men have lost employment as barbers, as dining-room waiters, as bell-boys, as truckmen. Now a breach is to be made in the color monopoly of dining-car work, and whether it will widen remains to be seen.

This tendency, most noted in the South, has had its effect on Negro migrations. A first-view visitor to New Orleans may be surprised to find it a white man's town by three to one, though in a belt heavily peopled with Negroes. But nearly the same discovery would be made in Atlanta, in Nashville, even in Memphis. The tendency is to elbow the Negroes out of lucrative urban jobs to work on the plantations or as dock laborers in seaport towns. To that tendency the policy of most labor unions is opposed; in towns where Negro barbers and waiters have been displaced white and colored masons and carpenters may work side by side.

The war and its consequent scarcity of labor gave Northern opportunity to colored men crowded out of employment in the South. In a surprisingly short time there has been built up a Negro city in Harlem, inhabited not only by working people but by professional men serving them—doctors, lawyers, house agents, musicians, actors, artists, restaurateurs—and by poets and writers of fiction who find readers among whites as well as their own race. But clearly, to thrive, such a community must be broad based upon industrial employment. Continue to limit that, and the problem of the Negro in American political history must become yet more difficult than it is to-day.

STAR COURIER
KEWANEE, ILL.
MAY 22 1929

continue unchanged

THE TWILIGHT OF THE GEORGES

Yassah, the time has come when "Here, George" will no longer be heard on an American dining car. Believe it or not, the Northern Pacific has begun to replace Negro dining car waiters with pert blondes and bobbed-hair brunettes. The new order will first make its appearance on Yellowstone Park trains June 20. The girls will not alone replace the colored waiters but also the chefs and assistant chefs on the run between Livingston and Gardiner, Mont. The Northern Pacific claims that the new order is due to a recognition of feminine tastes and expertness in all matters of cuisine.

"George" has been an American institution of so long standing that it will take more than the "flapper vote" to displace him on American trains. Some roads have introduced women attendants and others have added Japanese to their car personnel, but "George" has persisted.

On the continent the English restaurant cars are manned by British young men, usually three to a car. Naturally, European railway waiters must be ambidextrous to successfully serve food and drinks to a "luncheon series" of thirty persons. The Nord trains of France have sleek, officious looking "garcons" on their "wagons-restaurants." The German "Speis-waggen" is presided over by a combination crew of men and women, and is usually a family affair.

The coming commuters may yet see the twilight of the "Georges." When "George" and his inevitable "Yassah" leave the dining car service, it will not seem like the same institution.

THOSE WHITE WOMEN DINING WAITERS

The injustice and the luck of candor by the western railroads which have given women the dining-car waiters' job taken from Colored men is well shown up in the following ironical and yet noble edition of the Boston Traveler.

"One of our great western railroads, the Northern Pacific, has decided to replace colored waiters on some of its dining cars with bobbed blondes and brunettes. The reason given is a desire to "cater to women." "Women are experts in food and know all about it; give a man enough and he is satisfied."

"Far be it from us to dispute the line of reasoning. Left to ourselves we might have thought the move was an appeal for male patronage. But because women know so much about food they are evidently going to like to have girls serve it to them. That's clear as mud.

"Railroads and other employers, who use a certain amount of colored help, should ponder the effect of still further curtailing the economic opportunities of the negro race."

That last phrase sums up the rank injustice of the whole proceeding.

WHITE GIRLS REPLACE DINING CAR WORKERS

SPOKANE, Wash., May 20.—White girls will replace the chefs, assistant chefs and waiters of the Northern Pacific's Yellowstone Park trains, beginning June 20, it was announced here today.

The displacement announced will affect the trains running between Livingston and Gardiner, Mont., according to R. C. Taylor, white assistant superintendent of dining car services for the railroad. The jobs are held by Negroes.

Put Girls On Diner

SPOKANE, Wash., May 30—Colored waiters and chefs on the dining cars of the Northern Pacific Yellowstone Park trains to be replaced by young white women after June 20th, R. C. Taylor, assistant superintendent of dining car service on the road has announced. The girls are being trained for the run between Livingston and Gardiner, Mont. "We are catering to women because they are experts in food and know all about it", Taylor said.

Labor - 1929

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Wisconsin.

JOURNAL
MILWAUKEE. WISC.
FEB 21 1929

Negroes Get Jobs in Two Foundries Only on Approval

Negroes who want jobs in two of Milwaukee's large foundries must have the O. K. of the Milwaukee Urban league. That means that they must be good workmen and steady on the job.

A unique experiment in attempting to stabilize the confidence of employers of negro labor in this city is being conducted by the league. According to William V. Kelley, executive secretary, the Urban league has an agreement with two foundries employing large numbers of negro workingmen that will take only such new negro workers as are recommended by the league's employment bureau.

"We did this because we were getting complaints from employers about the instability of negro workmen," said Mr. Kelley.

According to Mr. Kelley a large number of men have drifted up here from Chicago where a cleanup campaign is under way. Most of these people are said to be drifters.

Labor- 1929

Agents and Agencies.

DELTA LABOR AGENT RUN OUT OF MACON

Commercial Appeal

Farmers Object to Methods of Greenwood Man,

11-15-29

Memphis, Tenn.

MACON, Miss., Nov. 14.—J. G. Wilson, delta labor agent of Greenwood, and three negro assistants have been run out of town by a mob of farmers and business men who objected to the methods used to obtain labor.

Wilson was ordered to leave town this morning by a mob that gathered at his hotel. He was given 10 minutes to leave, but when it was found that the negro chauffeur, standing not upon his order of going, carried away the keys to Wilson's automobile, the time limit was extended for a few minutes.

The crowd continued to gather until Wilson left.

One of the negroes fled from a body of citizens Wednesday night, making good his escape. Another was captured and after being dealt with, promised to leave town, and has not been seen since. The third, who is said to have told in detail the operations of the company, was given railroad fare to West Point, Miss., where has relatives.

Wilson and his negro assistants came to Macon last week and started signing negroes to work on his Noxubee farms in the delta. He represented himself as the secretary and treasurer of the Wildwood Plantation Company, Inc., and appeared with large letters of credit at the local banks.

Circulating among the negroes employed on local plantations with offers of better pay and conditions, the labor agents created much unrest. This was especially noticeable among the 320 families on the Circle M. Ranch.

It was claimed that railroad cars to move 25 families from the Bigbee Valley had been ordered and leaders of the community, fearing the outcome of the excitement among the laborers, decided that Wilson and his assistants should leave.

Wilson claimed that he had contracted to move but one family, that of Harvey Lowery, living on Edmond Patty's place, 17 miles east of here. He said that his deposits at the local bank and his letter of credit were merely matters of convenience, and that he maintained like credit in other delta towns.

NEGRO LABOR AGENTS AROUSE DELTA FARMERS

MACON, Miss., Nov. 14.—(AP)—An attempt to recruit negro farm labor from this section for the Mississippi delta plantations ended today when the agent and his negro recruiters were ordered out of the community by a mob of angry farmers.

J. T. Wilson, said to be manager of the Wirewood plantations, had recruited 100 negro families for work in the delta when the farmers broke up the labor exodus by flogging one of the negro recruiters and ordering the agent out. He left without any negroes.

Labor-1929

Discrimination

D.C.

RACE BARBERS LOSING OUT IN WASHINGTON

Courier

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 19.—(C. N. S.)—Negroes are gradually being eliminated from so-called traditional occupations in Washington. In the past month two well-established barber shops, which for years have prided themselves upon the faultless service of their colored barbers, are now advertising that they have changed to white barbers.

Similarly Negro waiters, doormen and bell-hops, who at one time were employed in all of the first class hotels of the city, are seldom seen in any capacity. They have been replaced by foreigners. 9-21-29

The excuses given by the proprietors and managements for this change are numerous. The favorite excuse is the lack of dependability. One hotel manager says that he knew the time that no better service could be had anywhere than that given by his colored help. He claims that they have become lax in recent years and refused to take suggestions, often reminding him that they have served some of the "finest white folks in the world," and he has to let them go.

Another excuse given by the managers is that the colored workers fail to take their work seriously, while the foreign help has dignified the work and raised the standards of the "profession."

But all of these harsh criticisms fail to cloak the prejudice which is growing by leaps and bounds in the capital of the nation.

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Labor—1929

Discrimination.

Georgia

THE NEGRO AND THE ATLANTA POST OFFICE

The echoes coming from the post office from many colored and few white employees are at least distressing and alarming. If half the stories circulated are true, then there are many higher-ups in the post office, from the postmaster down, who ought to be dismissed from the service summarily. Many of the stories relate conditions bordering on peonage.

Some of the employees complain that their superiors curse, scold and if they talk back, they are charged with insubordination and inefficiency. It is not thinkable that the postmaster, or any other officer would curse and abuse subordinates when discipling them. Nobody's superior office is justifiable in substituting his temper for common sense when it becomes his duty to reprimand a subordinate.

Government administration neither permits or requires a superior officer to call an inferior officer a lie, or use unparliamentary language in dealing with his under help. But, there are two sides to every question, and the superior officer is entitled to a day in court to answer in common with the subordinate who had a day to complain.

In the first place, the employee must do his full duty. He must place himself in the attitude to render efficient service by getting it out of his head that his superiors are after him—that they are trying to frame him. Don't believe that anybody is trying to do anything to you because of race, and do not expect any consideration because of race. Stand four-square to your job and expect a square deal from your superiors because you have done your full duty. Look around you, and see if there are not other filling similar places to the one you are filling and are getting along all right with their superiors. Study the reason you are always in trouble, and the wherefores why they are not. A study of this question in the light of doing your full duty might solve your vexatious problem that threatens to take your job.

We have investigated several complaints filed with us against the post office, but invariably we have found the complainant at fault and the superiors ready to show every consideration to the complainant, consistent with the good of the service. Another fault we found of the complainant is, he will not tell you the whole truth. He will evade and seek to cover up the facts.

First of all, let the Negro employee do his full duty in the most acceptable way. Don't be so afraid of your job that you cannot tell the truth. Don't complain, unless you have a case that is waterproof. Be decent and respectful to your superiors, as long as he is not personal and abusive. Keep cool under all circumstances. Don't tell your troubles in the streets. Talk them over with those you are amenable to. Answer charges in writing, and not in the streets.

The officer who imposes on a subordinate will in time lose out, or become a subordinate himself. President Hoover would neither curse, abuse, or call a subordinate a lie, and no man in the Atlanta post office is larger than the President of the United States.

Labor-1929.

Discrimination.

Illinois.

DAVID SIMONS WON'T HIRE COLORED CLERK IN STORE

By HARRY HULL

David Simons Shoe Store, 308 East 47th Street, despite the fact that hundreds of residents on the southside have asked him to put on a colored clerk, still refuses to give a young colored man a chance to earn a living in his store. This refusal comes in face of the fact that his busines is practically one hundred per cent colored. He has refused even though, it is said, he and his partners have been taking thousands of dollars yearly from colored people on the southside. Though the Simon family started with a second hand store and the older Simon sold whiskey down on Armour Ave in the old days, Simon still says he DOES NOT HAVE TO HIRE colored clerks to get colored trade.

Resorts To Trickery

But recently the pressure is getting strong on the part of the public who everywhere is insisting that colored help be employed in proportion to colored trade and Simon has had to try to dodge the issue in some way. In true trickster fashion he has sought to make the colored people believe that the dark-skinned man in his store is colored.

Last week a colored man of 4827 Calumet avenue went into Simon's store and before he attempted to buy shoes asked if there was a colored man working there. The wily trickster of 47th Street then went to the show window and called out the dark-skinned Hebrew who works for Simon's and was pointed out as a colored man. The colored business man had read in THE WHIP sometime ago about this dark skinned Jew who worked in Simon's and was not fooled by the trick but immediately reported it to THE CHICAGO WHIP.

Public Should Act.

The matter now rests with the public. Simon's should be taught his lesson. If he has made enough money and feels that he can ignore the request of colored trade to employ some of their own, then the public should treat him likewise. There are seven other shoe stores on 47th Street that employ colored clerks. Treats Simon like he treats us Patronize the shoe stores that have colored clerks. If Simon has to close his doors than hire colored clerks, let him do it. The man who comes in his place will possible take a lesson from Simon's disaster and begin by hiring colored help from the start. Remember the slogan of THE CHICAGO WHIP—"DO NOT SPEND YOUR MONEY WHERE YOU CANNOT WORK."

CLUB WOMEN JOIN IN FIGHT ON CONSUMERS STORES; STOP TRADING

That the CHICAGO WHIP'S campaign conducted under the slogan of "Don't spend your money where you cannot work" is taking root with the public is indicated by the resolutions adopted this week at a meeting of the Junior Mathons Art and Social Club. For the past eight years this group of young women has purchased Thanksgiving and Christmas baskets from the Consumers stores, but being informed through the columns of the CHICAGO WHIP that this organization did not hire colored people discontinued their patronage, and will buy this year's holiday output from a neighborhood grocer who employs colored help.

It took no heated debate for the members of the club to come to this decision and they intend to follow this program in the purchasing of clothing and household wares. Mrs. Lillie Nelson is president of the club and Mrs. Sophia Tyser is secretary. Other clubs are urged to follow the example of this organization and thereby help in the solution of the unemployment situation among colored people throughout the city.

REAL ESTATE FIRMS DODGE ISSUE ON HIRING OF GIRLS

On September 9th, 1929, THE CHICAGO WHIP wrote 23 white real estate concerns on the south side all of which enjoyed a large colored business. It was pointed out to the concerns that in view of the great amount of rents collected and property sold that colored people should receive employment in proportion to this great volume of business.

Only eight of these concerns thought they should take enough notice to reply to this very fair inquiry and request. Those that did answer dodged frankly or adriotly the matter of giving colored girls employment as clerks in the office. Some of the answer are interesting.

Answers Interesting.

Whereas all of one accord were pleased to indicate that they were appreciative of the large colored business that gave them thousands of dollars every month in rents and sales and mortgage commissions they ALL seemed to stumble over the idea of putting competent colored girls as bookkeepers and stenographers or colored men as bona fide collectors. We are publishing this week one of the letters of the eight received with our own notations. In the letter to these real estate dealers it was also pointed out none of the millions of dollars collected was deposited in colored banks. The replies either ignored this or gave excuses. They will speak for themselves.

The First Letter

September 10th, 192

Mr. A. C. McNeil,
Chicago Whip
3735 So. State St.,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:-

In reply to your favor of September 9th, will state that we at present, have a great many colored people in our employ.

We have several colored collectors, a great many colored janitors and colored mechanics of all kinds working for us.

We have a competent bookkeeping and stenographic department, however, should we have occasion to need additional help, we will get in touch with you.

Yours very truly,

SIGNED: D Becker,
HOFFMAN AND BECKER

DB:E

According to investigation of The Commercial Service Bureau Hoffman and Becker's letter is as you will note very general as to the number of colored employed. For your information there are NO colored clerks in the office The legal work of Hoffman and Becker is not handled by a colored attorney. They do NOT have a colored janitor in EVERY building that is rented by colored people. Colored collectors do not collect for ALL of their buildings which are rented to colored people. All of their plumbing and decorating work on buildings occupied by colored people is not done by colode workmen. In short, this concern could do three-fold or more than it does if it would be perfectly fair and just.

Next week we shall publish another letter from those received in answer to our first letter.

Drug stores operating in our districts are continuing to advertise for "white registered" pharmacists or if not in the exact words the ads are so worded that the impression is given that a white person is desired because reference is made to the fact that the store is in a "colored community." Goldberg doing business at Thirty-fifth and State Street, catering almost exclusively to colored people did this thing just a short time ago. If colored people will permit Goldberg to get away with such narrow-minded cold-blooded action, then it must be concluded that we lack essential intestinal fortitude to make us a strong thrifty people. But the colored people are not going to submit to such treatment, the scales are falling from their eyes every day. Everybody is watching the avaricious, unsportmanlike tactics that some of these hard-boiled druggists are using. Where the colored people will win out is through the medium of constant, continual and everlasting propaganda. The message will leap from the printed page, will be echoed from the pulpit, will be whispered in the homes and small gatherings. It will never cease and water will wash the stone away. The colored people themselves will take care of such cases as Goldberg, the Consumers Stores, Woolworth's and the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. The "mills of the Gods grind slowly they grind exceedingly fine." Time will take charge of such flagrant cases of unfairness.

Plan Seen To Keep Colored Business Men From Good Locations On Main Sts.

BY WILLIAM McKENZIE

According to recent discovery by investigators from THE CHICAGO WHIP, there seems to be a pretty clearly defined plan to keep colored business men from getting desirable business locations on the main business streets of the southside. Recently a colored man wanted to rent the store and flat above at 5048 Prairie avenue. He aw was told that the place was rented and given other excuses until he called to have a man who looked like white to go the offices of Hoffman & Becker and there a young

lady confided to this man that if his client was colored, there was nothing that could be done for him. Her explanation also revealed that the owner of the building had been induced not to rent to colored business men from getting the store to a colored business man.

Sad Situation

There have been rumors for some time that this "unwritten law" has been in effect with full force for years. There seems to be no objection to those colored business men who are not in competition with the white concerns but those colored enterprises that

re in open competition—MUST NOT GET A LEASE." Few colred men have fought out the isue and now the time has come hat this barrier MUST be broken lown. If these merchants are takng all of the money and we are making them wealthy it is another slap in the face to keep us out of business places when we want them. This system could not be kept up if we had colored people working in every business house on the southside that draws its trade from us. Keep alive the slogan—DO NOT SPEND YOUR MONEY WHERE YOU CANNOT WORK. Get our people in these white real estate offices in responsible positions and such combines as this will not be possible. When you pay your rent next month, tell your agent that you want colored girls and men working in that office. Your protection lies in being represented in all places where you are spending your money on the southside.

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According to recent discovery by investigators from THE CHICAGO WHIP, there seems to be a pretty clearly defined plan to keep colored business men from getting desirable business locations on the main business streets of the southside. Recently a colored man wanted to rent the store and flat above at 5048 Prairie avenue. He was told that the place was rented and given other excuses until he called to his aid a man who looked like white to go the offices of Hoffman & Becker and there a young lady confided to this man that if his client was colored, there was nothing that could be done for him. Her explanation also revealed that the owner of the building had been induced not to rent the store to a colored business man.

Sad Situation

There have been rumors for some time that this "unwritten law" has been in effect with full force for years. There seems to be no objection to those colored business men who are not in competition with the white concerns but those colored enterprises that are in open competition—MUST NOT GET A LEASE." Few colored men have fought out the issue and now the time has come that this barrier MUST be broken down. If these merchants are taking all of the money and we are making them wealthy it is another slap in the face to keep us out of business places when we want them. This system could not be kept up if we had colored people working in every business house on the southside that draws its trade from us. Keep alive the slogan—DO NOT SPEND YOUR MONEY WHERE YOU CANNOT WORK. Get our people in these white real estate offices in responsible positions and such combines as this will not be possible. When you pay your rent next month, tell your agent that you want colored girls and men working in that office. Your protection lies in being represented in all places where you are spending your money on the southside.

Woolworth Stores Still Refuse Work

By HARRY HULL

The Woolworth company five and ten cent stores, having been duly advised, still persist in their refusal to grant employment to colored workers in proportion to the amount of trade which they received from colored spenders according to Mr. Rand, manager of the district in which the three branches of the company in the south side of Chicago are located.

It will be recalled that when Mr. Rand was consulted some time ago by a representative of the Commercial Service Employment bureau with reference to the employment of colored help, he said the proposition could be considered only at the anuual meeting of the board of directors of the company. He stated that the Woolworth company owned and operated 1,900 stores throughout the country and a proposition of this sort had never been placed before it in all its history. It had to be carefully weighed, and decided so as not to involve any of the operations in stores in the southern section of the country. He agreed that if the representative would bring him a detailed report covering the financial value of the colored people to the corporation, he would willingly present the report and the suggestion of employing colored people to the board at their next meeting.

No Results

The meeting of the board of directors referred to by Mr. Rand took place some time in the middle of August, and is now past and gone, but still the three south side branches of the Woolworth stores continue to operate with an all-white force. If Mr. Rand presented the survey and the proposition of employing colored people to the board, they took no apparent action whatever on the matter.

In the meantime, the Commercial Service Employment bureau had sent a letter directly to the board of directors in New York and had laid the matter before them. When Mr. Rand was called Tuesday, he stated that the directors were still adamant in their refusal to consider the employment of colored workers, and that he himself had no power to inaugurate the innovation without the authority to do so from the board. When asked if he would have any latitude in the event that colored people should take their trade away from the stores for 15 or 20 days, he replied that he would not, because the mistake would be that of the board, and not his.

Already Advised

Mr. Rand said further that he would say no more to the board about the matter of employing colored because they had already been advised through the letter of the employment bureau and he did not feel it necessary to press the matter any further with them.

From the above developments it seems apparent that the Woolworth stores have a definite policy against employing colored workers and that there will never be a chance for a colored man or woman to get a job with this concern. This is their prerogative, but it is also the prerogative of the colored people to stick by their slogan: "DON'T SPEND YOUR MONEY WHERE YOU CAN'T WORK," and to regulate their volume of trade with a concern in accordance with the volume of employment which that concern gives.

The three south side branches of the Woolworth stores are located at 226 East 47th street, with 95 per cent colored trade; 226 East 43rd street, with 85 per cent colored trade, and 119 East Garfield boulevard, with 75 per cent colored trade. All attendants at these stores are white, and the colored people spending thousands of dollars weekly with the company, are not considered worthy of any of the positions offered.

An entirely different situation is presented at the Neisner store located at 47th street and South Park way. Here we have an entire sales force of colored girls and women all rendering excellent service, according to the management. With Neisner succeeding in the experiment of colored salesgirls, it is useless for the Woolworth company to say that there are no colored girls capable of holding these positions. Colored people will be relegated to menial positions until we present a united front in favoring those concerns which have sufficient interest in us to give employment to our workers in proportion to the amount of trade we furnish them.

35th Street Merchants Won't Discuss Hiring Colored Help

BY HARRY HULL

A delegation of citizens who have voluntarily taken up the fight of THE CHICAGO WHIP to open more places of employment to colored people in stores on the south side which thrive on colored patronage were met with insult and hostility when they attempted to interview several of the merchants operating stores on 35th street.

Mr. Theodore Scott, 3517 Wabash avenue, chairman of the Dining Car Waiters Club, Mr. Robert V. Cooke, 3508 Rhodes avenue and Mr. Elmer Campbell, 4828 Indiana avenue, of the 47th Street Improvement Association, constituted themselves a committee of three to interview the proprietors of several of the shops along 35th street which hire no colored help, although their patronage is ENTIRELY colored.

Manager Hostile

The three men entered the Brilliant Department Store at 325 E. 35th street, and addressed themselves to a man who posed as the manager of the shop. They explained their mission as an attempt to induce him to play fair with his colored supporters by employing colored girls in his store as clerks.

The manager refused to discuss the matter at all, became openly hostile, and invited the men to leave the store. He shouted at the top of his voice that he knew how to run (not ruin) his business without permitting anyone to meddle. Every effort to calmly explain the proposition was shouted down with abuse, and the interview ended on a sour note.

Won't Hire Colored

The three men next called at the Hanna Drug Store, at 470 E. 35th street, where the mission was explained to the manager. Here again the interviewers were met with a flat refusal to consider the fair proposition of giving employment to those who made possible the success of the enterprise. The manager of the Hanna drug store stated simply that he had no colored clerks or pharmacists, had never had any, and would not consider employing any. Asked to state his reason, he became evasive, but held determinedly to his decision not to give employment to colored help.

The position taken by these two men is fairly representative of the proprietors of stores of 35th street and 31st street, who although hey make their living in the very heart of a colored district refuse to return anything to the district in the way of employment. Their stand is unjust and bigoted, but they can be brought to terms if the people of the district will awaken to their own best interest and practice rigidly the slogan of THE CHICAGO WHIP'S campaign—DON'T SPEND YOUR MONEY WHERE YOU CAN'T EARN.

Labor-1929
Discrimination

New York

Boss Barbers Fight Towel Supply Folk

Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 11.—Declaring that the white barbers here pay less for their towel and coat supplies than Race barbers, the Colored Boss Barbers' association of Brooklyn, which meets Saturday afternoon at 1068 Fulton St., the home of Brooklyn lodge, will formulate plans for a co-operative supply company of their own if on formal demand to the companies now catering to them, all white, the price is not made the same to them as it is to white barbers.

The meeting will be the organization's annual one. It was formed two years ago by Henry H. Ham, proprietor of the Cosmopolitan barber shop, the founder and president of the body. Other officers are John S. Tibbs, treasurer; C. E. McDonald, secretary; W. M. Norton, vice president. Election of officers for the ensuing year will occur, after which a collation will be served. The membership of the Colored Boss Barbers association is now 65, comprising nearly every barber shop owner in Brooklyn.

Labor – 1929

Virginia

Discrimination

RACE MECHANICS ON GRANT BLD'G FORCED TO QUIT

Came To Norfolk From Charlotte, N. C., And Did Good Work

A representative of the J. A. Jones Construction Co., of Charlotte, N. C. for whom a gang of colored brick masons were working in altering the old Price Hardware building ,corner Market St. and Monticello Ave., where their discharge was brought about by pressure of white union mechanics told a Journal and Guide reporter this week that his company had not the least aversion to employing Negro mechanics and had done so for years.

Works Colored

He said that the J. A. Jones Co., has worked colored brick masons in various parts of the country and had in its employ some very satisfactory men. He had not anticipated the least trouble when he brought a gang here from Charlotte which was augmented by a number of local Negro brick masons.

The building on which the men were engaged is being altered for occupancy by the W. T. Grant Department Store. After the Negro workmen had been on the building for a week and had just about erected the north wall facing Pender's Department Grocery Store, some persons representing the white mechanics placed stickers on the wall demanding that the public boycott Grant's because Negro workmen were engaged in altering a building for the store's use. These stickers bore the following wording:

IF YOU WANT THE WHITE MECHANICS' FAMILY TO EXIST—READ THIS AND HELP!

W. T. Grant Company Department Store, Granby and Market Streets, refuse to recognize mechanics of the city of Norfolk and organized labor by giving contract for alteration work to non-union North Carolina Contractor, negro mechanics employed on W. T. Grant Company work that was sent to Norfolk from other places while good WHITE mechanics that are citizens of Norfolk are out of employment and walking the streets. Do you want your family to come to the negro way of living, if not advise your family and all others to not patronize the W. T. Grant Company stores. Grant Company let contract knowing that the conditions as mentioned would exist on their work.

Reaction on the part of some one in authority was speedy. The men were discharged in a day or so and returned to Charlotte a fortnight ago.

The manager of Grant's Granby Street store which joins the building under alteration, when asked by the Journal and Guide reporter the attitude of Grant's in the matter, declined to discuss it at all, but politely referred the reporter to the superintendent of construction on the job. This official could not be located at the time by the reporter.

Union Makes No Protest

It was learned, too, that the white union organization made no protest to the J. A. Jones Co., as an organized body about the colored workmen. They, or someone purporting to represent white union labor, merely went unnoticed to the building and placed the stickers on it. This, it seems gave the construction company the first intimation that the union was protesting.

From just what source orders directing the discharge of the colored men came has not been definitely learned. In view of what a representative of the construction company stated as to the attitude of his company on the matter, it is felt that the company would have paid no attention to the protests, had not pressure been directed from other sources.

SAYS BARBERS' BILL NO THREAT TO NEGRO BARBERS

Declare No Race Discrimination Intended In Proposed Licensing Law

There is no intention to discriminate against colored barbers in the proposal to have the General Assembly of Virginia to enact a barbers' licensing law at its next sessions, stated Frank J. Panella and J. J. Lloyd, president of the Master Barbers' Association of Virginia, and secretary of the State Association of Journeymen Barbers, respectively in an announcement made public last week.

Support Assured

Messrs. Panella and Lloyd stated that they have been assured of the support of all the Democratic nominees in Norfolk for the bill. Twenty-nine states now have such license laws, the two latest additions being North Carolina and Tennessee. Persons unable to pass the required physical or other examinations in those states, are coming to Virginia looking for employment. This has produced a situation which is both unfortunate and unwholesome, the barber officials stated.

Mr. Panella and Mr. Lloyd both asserted that there is no intention to discriminate against the colored barbers. The bill, they stated, if passed in its present form, would become effective next July 1, and licenses would automatically be issued upon application to all present barbers who have no communicable diseases, and whose shops meet sanitary requirements. The test requiring at least an eighth grade education would apply only to new barbers

Labor- 1929
Domestic Service

THE PASSING OF AUNT DINAH

It would have seemed that the Negro's place in domestic service in Louisville was too firmly established ever to be threatened. Yet the Urban League discovers, among other signs that the classified want advertisements of The Times and the Courier-Journal reveal what is apparently a pronounced preference of housewives here for white servants.

During two months 265 advertisements for white domestics were inserted and only 26 for Negroes. In the same period 320 Negroes advertised for work as domestics and only 30 white persons.

The seriousness of this to Negroes is obvious since, among the women especially, domestic service must afford the principal opportunity for employment. The Urban League is endeavoring to determine the cause of the trend.

It is probably a safe venture in advance that prejudice against color has little to do with it. This would imply a revolutionary change in the attitude of a population that has been reared among, and in many cases by Negro servants.

Sometimes housewives are heard to say that it requires a special knack to deal with Negro servants. Possibly the older generation who learned that knack from their mothers have not, in turn, passed it on to their daughters, these daughters having foun more interesting studies in the modern era than housewifery. But that explanation is not especially convincing. Modern young wives will be found to take as much pride as their mothers in efficient home management.

Whatever lies back of it, the Negroes find themselves faced with competition in a field in which they were once almost independently, perhaps too independently, sujreme. Their cue is to take advantage of such a timely study as the Urban League is making—in short, to cultivate the qualities that now appear to give others the preference. It is to be doubted that anything as unalterable as colore of skin will be found to rate importantly or significantly among these qualities.

Instead, what housekeepers seek are probably homely virtues attainable by almost anyone who wants to attain them.—The Louisville Times.

Courier-Journal
10/19/29

EDUCATED SERVANTS

IT HAS so frequently been said by white people that Negroes are natural-born servants, that many Negroes have come to believe it. As a result most Negro domestics have not kept abreast of the times. With the passing of the easy familiarity between employer and employe so noticeable in America before the war for democracy showed democracy to be so scarce, the Negro waiters, barbers, cooks, valets and maids have been steadily losing their jobs both South and North. Those who were being served—the large crop of newly-rich—wanted a different kind of service than that given by too many careless, garrulous, truculent and frequently insolent Negroes. They wanted more and better service. They demanded a sort of soulless efficiency that left no room for the genial familiarity that had obtained in this country between those who served and those who were served. The day was past when waiters could talk back to patrons and get away with it; when servants could make excuses for being careless or untidy; when the hired help could stay away from work from Sunday until Tuesday or stroll on the job an hour late. Then when more docile foreigners speaking two or three languages began to compete with the Negro servant, his situation became unenviable.

There is no reason why the Negro should lose out so rapidly as a servant. He once had practically a monopoly, especially in southern states, and worked in the leading hotels and restaurants in the North. It is possible for him to win his way back again by becoming just as efficient as the foreigners who have taken his place. It ought, indeed, to be easier than ever because the Negro is now better educated as a group.

It is good, therefore, to see that the National Association of Hotel Employes, is to open a service school in Chicago where Negro servants can learn the importance of real service, correct dress, good manners and sufficient German, French and Italian to enable them to read menus and not be helpless as valets and maids across the Atlantic.

Too many people assume that it does not require any training or education to be a good servant. Needless to say, this is not true. The understanding of the psychology of patrons alone is an art. The more cultured, sophisticated and cosmopolitan the American ruling class becomes the more educated and efficient servants it will demand, because the more it will require the servant to do. Everywhere the cry goes up for more good servants and those able to measure up to the standard set are frequently the recipients of wages that exceed the incomes of many professional folk.

TIMES
LOUISVILLE, KY.

SEP 30 1929

Berating Negro Servants.

To The Editor of The Times. If the Urban League is really interested in knowing why Negro domestic servants are less in demand than white servants, I can furnish full information from the vast store of experience one obtains in six long years of hiring servants in Louisville.

For instance:

First—Negroes fail to "show up" for work again and again at the most inconvenient time. One never knows for certain that the servant will be on hand when needed.

Second—Practically every Negro servant asks for advances on her weekly wages, frequently asking for more than is actually due and then failing to appear for work next day.

Third—Negroes ask for higher wages than white persons of equal ability and education, especially those who are not so well trained. Mediocre Negro servants expect the same wages paid to good ones.

Fourth—More than half of the employers want servants to "stay on the place." Negroes won't do this generally because they want the social and night life of their own neighborhoods and because they can't stay away from work the next morning if they are already at work.

Five—Most Negroes are not responsible with children. They neglect and mistreat them. Anyone doubting this is invited to stroll along Bardstown Road or through Central Park any pretty day and see for himself.

Those are some of the reasons. It is true that white servants have some of these faults, but for the most part they are characteristic of Negroes.

My family would much prefer a Negro servant, since they generally do better work than white people but for the reasons set forth above we always try to get a white girl if possible.

I will add that out of all the servants we have had only one white girl was guilty of theft. Practically every Negro, with one exception, has taken away articles of food and bits of clothing. It is true that the stolen articles are of small value, but this practice is annoying and the total in a year is a fair-sized item.

E. M. PLOYER.

Louisville.

Labor-1929
Foreign

JUMPING ON THE MEXICANS

Pittsburgh Courier 2/16/29

SOME years ago the American capitalists in the states bordering on the Mexican republic were confronted with the alternative of paying a decent, living wage to their employes or getting labor that would work for lower wages and longer hours. These Mexicans had a much lower standard of living than even the Negro workers, and were consequently in great demand from Louisiana to the Pacific and from the Mexican border up to the Great Lakes region.

Low wages and low standards of living go arm in arm, so naturally the Mexican immigrants brought along a social problem. They lived in shacks and huts, dirty, unsanitary and disease-ridden, and took their place in the American scene as a class socially lower than even the Negroes. Yet, not being Negroes, the Caucasians had to permit them to attend public schools, public amusements and public hospitals along with white folks. Naturally the bulk of whites revolted against this sort of thing. They have been trying, accordingly, to put the Mexican "in his place" along with the Negro.

In addition to beginning a campaign to deport as many of the Mexicans as possible, there is a movement on foot in several states to push the Mexicans off on the Negroes. One goes into a hospital in Los Angeles and finds two groups bunched off together. In San Bernardino County, Calif., a movement is on foot to segregate all Mexican, oriental and Negro pupils from the whites. The Mexicans are protesting, of course, but the chances are that this movement will gain strength. There are already a million Mexicans in the country and it is felt by the majority of whites that they constitute a menace to the color line. The whites can see no way out of this dilemma brought on themselves by their greed than by deporting large numbers of the Mexicans or classing them along with the Negroes. The latter solution is the easier and it will probably not be long before the United States Supreme Court will be handing down a decision that the Mexicans are colored and to be treated as such. This has already been done in the case of orientals.

Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, MASS.
FEB 25 1929

QUOTA IS URGED TO HALT FLOOD OF ALIEN LABOR

Economist Insists United States Should End Free Entry at Borders

Immigration must be restricted still further, if the United States is to keep its unemployment problem within bounds, Thomas N. Carver, professor of economics in Harvard University, believes. He urges that the next step should be restriction of entry from other nations on the American continent.

"If there ever was a time when we needed immigrants that time is past," he says in an article in the Harvard Crimson. "There never was a time when mechanical improvements for saving labor were increasing more rapidly than now. This is giving us a larger product per worker and making possible higher wages for those who can find employment than are paid in any other country. At the same time, it decreases the proportion of those who are needed to do routine manual work.

"A continuing series of labor-saving improvements throws a continuing series of workers temporarily out of employment. One of the acute social problems of today is to find some way to reduce this mass of unemployment. If we do not, it will break the wage-scale. The very least we can do is to restrict immigration. We have already done something in that direction with results which are wholly beneficial."

Referring to the exclusion of Asiatic immigrants and the quota system for European immigration, Professor Carver continues: "Spanish-American peons and West Indian Negroes may come in without limit. They are already coming in large numbers, and as conditions tend to improve here they will come in still larger numbers, and prevent the improvements in labor conditions which would otherwise take place. The next step in our immigration policy ought to be to put the American continent on the quota basis."

Labor-1929

Migration Movement.

Hordes In Trek From The South

St. Louis Argus

Mo. 3/22/29

Report Reveals that Migration of Negroes From Dixie is Still in Progress. Number Exceeds That of all the Rest of Country Combined

Special To St. Louis Argus

WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 20.—Evidence has been given in a report of the United States Department of Agriculture just released here to show that the great migration of the colored American from the farms of the Southland started in 1919 has not yet ceased, but is still going on strong. According to authentic figures released by the bureau 1,960,000 person migrated from farms during the past year and the greater majority of this turnover took place in the South. On January 1, 1929, the farm population of the country was 27,511,000 persons, the lowest in 27 years.

New Spirit Predominates

Conclusive evidence of the Negroes' trek to the North was offered by figures which showed that the fall off in the Southern farm population exceeded that of all the other sections of the country combined. It was shown that 846,000 persons left farms in the South, while but 513,000 return, dropping off of 215,000 most of whom were Negroes Many of those counted among the number who returned were Mexican immigrants, it was said. In all other sections of the country it was reported that 1,114,000 persons left farms, while but 775,000 returned there-to, given a drop-off of 339,000.

Quest of better opportunities and chances for advancement and the awakening of a new spirit in the Negro of the South was given as the cause for his general movement away from the farm.

The bureau's figures show that in the New England states 65,000 persons left the farms last year and 60,000 went to farms; Middle Atlantic states, 119,000 persons from farms and 93,000 persons to farms;

Prof. Holmes of the University of California in a paper read before the Eugenics society in London, England points out that Negroes are replacing immigration in the Northern states; that they are thriving there now whereas formerly for them to go to the North was almost to go to destruction, and that the time may come when there will be more members of the Negro race in the Northern than in the Southern states. He also makes the assertion that miscegenation is on the decrease, and that the modern tendency is to preserve the identity of the two races At least some of these statements may be discovered in the next census A more general dispersion of the Negro over the United States would do much to solve the race problem as we hitherto have known it

Daily Mail

Charleston, W. Va.

11/2/29

MIGRATION TO COUNTRY

Among the trends noted by the National Bureau of Economic Research in its survey for the Committee on Recent Economic Changes is the shift of industry from city to country. Between 1918 and 1925, it is reported, the twenty-five largest cities in the country lost 626,800 wage earners, about 12 percent of the average number employed. Cities between 100,000 and 250,000 are claimed to have shown an even heavier loss, while during the same period the rural area is said to have gained 55,204. Increased manufacturing activity in rural areas is reported shown in the East North Central, South Atlantic and Pacific Divisions.—Domestic Commerce.

Wilmington News

Letter

Chapel Hill

N. C.

7-31-29

TIMES
EL PASO, TEX.

MAR 4 1929

Negroes North and South.

Many negroes have been lured from the south to the north by glowing pictures of high wages and better working conditions. A large proportion of them have returned thoroughly disillusionized. A survey just completed in New York gives some startling facts as to conditions in which negroes are forced to live in crowded northern cities. It explains why the wages painted alluringly by labor agents fail to content.

The report in dealing with the West Harlem district, in which negroes predominate, says:

"The West Harlem family pays nearly one-third of its income for rent, as compared with approximately one-fifth for the whole city. Conditions as to crowding in this neighborhood are about the same as in the city as a whole, although the percentage of families having two or more persons per room is somewhat higher and the percentage of families having more than one and less than two persons per room is correspondingly lower."

Eighty per cent of all the families investigated live in "old law" tenements, "at least a fourth of which are really unfit for human occupancy," said the report; "less than half have baths, only 13 per cent have central heat, and 58 per cent have hot water." Although the commonest complaints were dark rooms, dark, damp halls, lack of conveniences and failure of landlords to make repairs, such conditions as leaking ceilings, falling plaster, filthy halls and tenements overrun with rats were also encountered, the report said.

The plain truth is that actual labor and living conditions are better for the negro in the south than the north. The report quoted describes New York, but negro conditions are better in New York than in Chicago, Pittsburgh or many other northern cities.

The negro, especially the unskilled worker, lives better and is more contented in the south than the north. That the negro himself is coming to appreciate this is shown by the decreasing number making the trek north, the larger number sadly returning to the old home state.

MUB HALTS MIGRATION WITH LASH

Band of 100 Severely Flog Negro to Stop Miss. Families' Exodus

MACON, Miss., Nov. 21.—A brutal flogging was metted out to a Negro, who was trying to induce colored families to leave plantations in this vicinity to work on another elsewhere, by a band of more than 100 white bosses. The victim was taken to a hospital here where he is reported to be in a serious condition.

Led By White Boss

Argus

The whipping came as the climax of labor disturbances in Noxubee county. The flogging victim came here as a labor agent in the company with another Negro and white man under whom they were working as labor agents. The trip was said to have come from the Wirewood plantation, a 7000 acre plantation of which the white man, J. L. Wilson was said to be the manager.

11/22/29

St. Louis, Mo.

Families Are In Fear

It was as if a bomb-shell had been ignited when the alleged labor agents signed 23 families to go to the delta to work. The plantation owners and bosses came together and took one of the three, the others escaping They explained to the families that they wanted to make an example of what would happen to them if they tried to leave. It was then that they bared his back and thrashed him with bull whips until he was unconscious.

The companions of the labor agent fled and the families hid back in their cabins and shanties in dread and fear.

INDEPENDENT

Henrietta - Tex

SEP 20 1929

Negroes Going West Again

W

Migration of negroes westward has begun. They are going to pick cotton, just as they have done for the past three years. Time was when the western counties barred the colored brother from their borders, but that was before they went wild on cotton. Some of these negroes will come back, but many of them will become permanent residents of the west. Some of them are going up the road in old wrecks of cars, some of them in fairly good cars and some of them in trucks driven by white men. Somtimes a negro walks back after the cotton has been picked, but never yet have we seen a negro going west on foot White men of all descriptions walk into the west but never a negro. In addition to those who go west on the highway, every west bound train carries a good sized bunch of negroes

Portsmouth, Va. Star
Sunday, November 17, 1929

Exodus Of Negroes Is Removing Race Problem In Albemarle

Young Men and Women Are Leaving County for Industria Centers of North and West; Small School Enrollment

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Nov. 6.—Albemarle county will soon have very few negroes—and no race problem, as far as this section is concerned—if the migration evident for the past two decades continues, in the opinion of A. L. Bennett, county superintendent of schools.

Every school census taken for the past forty years shows fewer negro children for each five year period. Some negro communities have been practically wiped out, while in others only the landowners can be the farms and gone to northern cities and found, the boys and girls having left western cities and other industrial centers to make their homes.

As a result of this general exodus many small idle tracts of land are to be found here and there throughout the county, owned by some aged negro too old to till the land. In some instances, only one parent is left on the home place; in others where both parents are alive, their existence is dependent entirely upon the money sent home by the children in the city.

Farlysville, in the northern end of the county, had nearly forty children in the village school forty years ago, when there was no law for compulsory school attendance. Today the school has dwindled to about a dozen pupils.

The St. John's community, four miles from Scottsville, once supported a thriving school for negroes, but now, despite a rigid enforcement of compulsory education, provides only fifteen children of school age.

Practically the same state of affairs exists in the Frog Pond community, near Free Union. Garland School, in the Scottsville district, had a half hundred pupils at one time, but now the attendance has dropped to fifteen.

Rose Hill School, located just beyond Monticello, home of Thomas Jefferson, had nearly seventy children enrolled in 1920. Today it has only twenty-five pupils. Mt. Alto School, near Scottsville, had an enrollment close to fifty ten years ago, but now has an attendance of only fifteen. Similar decreases in enrollment are noted at other points.

NEW YORK TIMES

OCT 31 1929

SEES MORE NEGROES SHIFTING TO NORTH

Prof. Holmes of California, in London Speech, Says They May Outnumber Those in South.

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Negroes are replacing European immigrants in the Northern industrial centres of the United States and the future may see more negroes in the North than in the South, according to S. J. Holmes, Professor of Zoology at the University of California, in a paper on the biological trend of the negro read before the Eugenics Society today.

Professor Holmes declared that the negroes might come to constitute "a large part of that relatively impecunious stratum of workers from which a considerable proportion of the population of every country is recruited."

"The negroes not only are coming North in greatly increasing numbers, but seem to be able to thrive here, while hitherto the negro went North to his destruction," he added, explaining that improved sanitation and vigorous attempts to reduce infant mortality were largely responsible for the changed conditions that have resulted in births now exceeding deaths.

Concerning the possible absorption of the negro, Professor Holmes asserted that miscegenation was probably decreasing and the races growing further apart since there were relatively fewer mulattoes in relation to the negro population in 1920 than in 1910.

BUFFALO, N. Y.
Express

AUG 31 1929

SAYS MORE COLORED WOMEN THAN MEN COMING TO BUFFALO

An unusual condition in the migration of colored people to Buffalo is indicated by reports from the Urban League and the Buffalo Friendship Home, the Joint Charities and Community Fund agencies maintained for the service of colored folk. The Urban League at 57 William street says that scarcely any colored men are coming to Buffalo this summer seeking work, whereas the Friendship Home at 300 Jefferson avenue has been filled to overflowing a number of times this month by colored girls and women who are strangers in this city. The Friendship Home is a place where colored women coming to Buffalo may stay until they have permanently located. Its capacity is eighteen, and several times within the last few weeks it has been called on to shelter as many as 21 women and has managed it so that none was turned away.

The Home-coming Club of girls at the Friendship Home met last evening to plan for an entertainment to be given on the evening of Friday, September 6th for the benefit of the radio fund with which the girls are going to buy a radio for the home.

Alabama

Labor-1929

Peonage

Nine Negores Are Held; Peonage Count Probed

Nine Barbour County negroes, all members of one family, are held in the county jail here for protection and as witnesses in an alleged case of peonage, it was learned yesterday. It is understood that a dozen or more negroes will testify before the Federal Grand Jury concerning the case next week. The name of the Barbour Countian alleged to have been practising peonage was not disclosed.

Grand Jury Fails To Act On Peonage Case

The Federal Grand Jury which adjourned Friday in Montgomery failed to return a true bill in the Barbour County peonage case, in which one planter was suspected of forcing negroes to work after money had been advanced them.

The case was continued on the Grand Jury docket until the next term. The family of nine negroes who had been in jail for about a week while the investigation was under way, were released

Florida

Labor -1929
Peonage

Florida Grand Jury Blind to Peonage in Turpentine Camps

Washington, D. C., Dec. 13.—Federal officials in Florida have reported to the department of justice that a Pensacola grand jury has returned no indictments for alleged violation of the federal peonage acts in the Florida turpentine camps. Chicago, Ill. 12/19/29 Defender

The investigation followed alleged abuse of a Florida state law under which men under debt to the commissary have been sentenced to the chain gang, where not earning any money, and told they were still in debt, they attempted to escape.

These conditions were exposed by Orlando Kay Armstrong, former Florida U. journalism professor, whose articles appeared in The Chicago Defender and who turned his findings over to F. O. Cox, special agent of the justice bureau of investigation who made his own inquiry and recommended prosecution of the alleged violators. The evidence was presented to the grand jury, but that body refused to return a true bill against two white men who are believed to have profited enormously by their violation of the federal law. Other attempts to obtain indictments will be continued before another grand jury.

DOES PEONAGE FLOURISH IN FLORIDA?

(The Jacksonville American.)

An echo of Catts' odoriferous administration has recently come to light and is giving Florida some very unwholesome publicity in northern centers. A law passed during that two year'se nightmare practically legalizes peonage and a relic of the dark ages—imprisonment for debt. 2-26-24 Peonage

Unlike the latter practice, long since thrown into the discard by this and all other civilized nations, however, the penalty is not simple confinement in jail but imposes upon the unfortunate offender a term of six months on the state's notorious chain gangs.

That it was passed by the 1919 legislature during the administration of Catts, who himself was tried and acquitted for peonage, does not relieve the state of the indictment that is still on the statute books and is enforced, especially in the turpentine and lumber camps of the state, the owners of which interests, according to the information available were the lobbyists behind the passage of the act.

Here Is the Law.

(Page 2509 Compiled General Laws of Florida). "Section 7300. Any person in this state who shall with intent to injure and defraud, under and by reason of a contract or promise to perform labor or service, procure or obtain money or other things of value as a credit, or as advances, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $500 or by imprisonment not exceeding six months.

"Section 7304. In all prosecutions for a violation of the foregoing section this failure or refusal without just cause, to perform such labor service or to pay for the money or thing of value so obtained or procured shall be prima facie evidence of the intent to injure and defraud."

Unconstitutional.

That the law is on its face and in the opinion of the best legal minds of the state unconstitutional does not lessen in any degree the shame accruing to the commonwealth for its existence and enforcement.

In addition, the offenders, or the victims, invariably are Negroes too poor to appeal their cases and until the St. Louis Post-Dispatch sent an investigator to delve into this iniquitous measure, it doubtless was unknown to the majority of Florida citizens.

The Post-Dispatch and the New York World sent Orlando Kay Armstrong, professor of journalism at Druhy College, Springfield, Mo., and former professor of journalism at the University of Florida, to ascertain conditions in this state resulting from this nefarious act and his disclosures printed in these newspapers are interesting to say the least.

The Independent carries this iniquitous law to advise the public what barbarity and savagery go on in some parts of civilized America, right under the nose of a government spending fifty millions of dollars a year to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment and not a dime to enforce the Thirteenth Amendment, or to suppress human slavery.

Labor—1929

Peonage

Florida.

FLORIDA PEONAGE

Recent dispatches telling of the actua existence of slavery in the state of Florida in its most brutal form, were received by the whole civilized world in amazement.

It will be recalled that in 1923, the Florida legislature abolished the notoriously barbarous practice of leasing and flogging Negro convicts. But now, peonage and virtual imprisonment for debt, are discovered to be openly practiced in that stat

The law, which is responsible for this evil, was passed in 1919 during the administration of Governor Sidney Catts, who promised in his campaign to "put the Negro back in his place." Recorder

Shortly after Catts' term expired, it will be remembered he was tried in a Federal court for peonage, but was acquitted.

Common statements of Negroes in lumber camps are to the effect that regardless of pay conditions or treatment, they are not to leave their employers. To do so would land "us on the chain gang for six months," the slaves are quoted as saying. 12-7-29

In the wildest sections of Florida lumber and turpentine are said to be almost the only industries. One large naval store operator is credited with holding under his thumb upwards of 2,500 Negroes. And heaven only knows under what conditions these people are working. Indianapolis

Negroes that have succeeded in running away from these hellish Florida camps have accused men of their own race of enticing them to accept employment there at high wages and easy hours.

The unsuspecting victims are turned over to the waiting white driver by the black brother who is in the pay of the slave holders. Once the unfortunate Negro gets into the clutch of the slave holder, he is doomed to the turpentine camp where he is forced to work under the watchful eye of a man with a gun at his side.

Can one imagine the hopelessness of such a circumstance?

The question is, whether the system of peonage is against the laws of the United States. If so, and we are sure it is—then what is the United States government going to do about it?

MAKES PATHETIC PLEA FOR RELIEF FROM PEONAGE

Journal and Guide

New York—That in spite of pitiless publicity and Government probes, virtual peonage exists in certain of the more backward Southern states is revealed in a pathetic letter received by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, reciting some of the darker aspects of the life which colored people there must live. The N. A. A. C. P. for obvious reasons withholds its correspondent's name and address. The letter which has been referred to a Southern branch of the organization for appropriate action, is as follows: 11-30-29

"Myself and many thousands more are here on the farms toiling for an honest living and the more we toil the heavier the load of injustice gets on us. We as a rule get everything but a square deal both in business and in law. Are there no help for the widow son? Are there any way to force these lands to give us a man's chance? Schools here for our children has not yet begun. Many are even brutally beat and shot or lynch now for that which is justly ours. I am in danger now like John Brown and Fred Douglass was in the past if I am caught writing this letter to you but I have guts enough to say, my life you may have but my integrity never.

Need Protection

"There is some worthy people of our race who needs protection and wholesome advice and I am one of them. You have whispered good counsel to many and the world can see your golden footprints on the sand of time. We are without leaders who are true advisors. Nafolk Va

"Kindly give me some immediate instruction just how to help myself and others. We are all through picking and ginning our cotton and the white people as a whole have it all in their hands and many have lived hard and will clear good money but the white people will wait until a few days to Christmas and then try to put the good and the bad in the same class and give them just what they want us to have and not mention justice to them. Cast your eyes over this way and send me some of your recent literature or anything to give ease to a trouble breast."

U. S. ACTS ON PEONAGE IN FLORIDA

Orders Prosecution of Violators of the Anti-Peonage Law

Chicago Defender

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 5.—Subseqeunt to the startling exposure by F. O. Cox and Crland Kay Armstrong of alleged peonage practices in Florida, the United States District Attorney for the Jacksonville District has been ordered by the Department of Justice to prosecute any violators of the anti-peonage laws in Florida. Promises have been made to send the Assistant Attorney-General to Jacksonville to take charge of the proceedings, if necessary to stamp out the evil. 12-6-29 Jacksonville Fla.

Cox, a special investigator in the Department's Bureau of Investigation after conducting a study of the situation in Florida, returned with such thorough evidence of peonage that the Department immediately ordered action taken in the case.

Prof. Armstrong, who recently left the chair in journalism at the University of Florida to head the Department of Journalism of Drury College, Springfield, Mo., enlarged in details upon the findings of Cox from his own knowledge of conditions in the peninsula.

The report revealed that Negroes were led into a trap of 'Force labor' in the turpentine camps by offers of "easy jobs with good pay." After once in the camp they were place under laws that kept them continually in the debt of the mill operators and made them liable to be sent to the chain gang in event that they endeavored to escape.

$50.00 A HEAD FOR NEGROES IN FLORIDA

Jailed For Debts And Forced to Lumber Camps

Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 2 (CNS)—That Negro workers are bing sold into slavery as openly today as in the days before the Civil War and the Emancipation Proclamation, has been confirmed by independent investigations carried on at the same time by a representative of the new York World and St. Louis Post-Dispatch and the local branch of the American Negro Labor Congress. And slavery is legalized now, as then, by the escape of the white ruling class, the only essential difference being that in the period before the Civil War, a young Negro worker brought as high as a thousand dollars, while today he may be obtained for the price of forty dollars. Pittsburgh Courier 12-5-29

The Federal constitution says that a man may not be imprisoned for debts. And the constitution of the state of Florida re-affirms the same thing. But a law in Florida is responsible for the imprisonment of thousands of Negro workers for no other crime than leaving their employers, and for nothing more nor less than simple debt. For what's a constitution between employers and the courts they dominate?

The laws was passed in 1919, under the governorship of Sidney J. Catts, who in his campaign promised the backwoods people of Florida he would "put the nigger back in his place." Catts was tried in federal court for peonage, or illegal imprisonment of workers. Shortly after his term expired, but was, of course, acquitted. Recently he has been indicted for aiding a big counterfeiting ring. The law gets around the debt prohibition by making it a fraudulent action for a workman to break his "contract" with his employer.

Negroes are recruited from other states for the turpentine camps of Florida. Sometimes with fraudulent promises, often by force. Then they are terrorized on the job by armed company thugs. And if they try to escape, the courts conveniently come to the rescue of the bosses and either return the Negro workers to the camps or send them to the chain gang for six months during which time they are used to build fine roads for the automobile traffic.

The investigators visited County Judge John O. Culpepper in an effort to find out just how the courts go about imprisoning workers for debt. "Judge, if a man is on your county chain gang for jumping his account, how does that differ from imprisonment for debt?" the investigator for the World and Post-Dispatch asked Culpepper.

"What? For debt? The law plainly says that its fraud when they jump their contract. Not debt—fraud. Now, young man, some judges may not pay attention to this law, but here's one judge that does."

"What penalty do you give them?" he was asked next.

"Six months, always. That's the limit," was his reply.

The investigators later visited one of the biggest of the operators in his Jacksonville office. This man told them: "We don't have anything to do with what the law says. If the law's there, its there. You say you talked to Judge Culpepper. If you want to discuss the law, go back and discuss it with him. Take it up with him—not with me."

NEGROES ARE HELD IN SLAVERY DOWN IN THE STATE OF FLORIDA

White University Professor Reveals the Horrors That Exist.

ARE LED INTO TRAPS

Efforts to Escape are Futile. Means a Place on Chain Gang

Published with permission of the author Orland Kay Armstrong, former professor of Department of Journalism of the U. of Fla., Gainesville, Fla. This is a true story.

PART ONE

A truck load of Negroes bound from Jacksonville to the headquarters of a large turpentine camp in Taylor County, Florida, pulled up at Live Oak, county seat of Suwanee County, and parked near the Courthouse. County Judge A. C. Johnson looked out of his window just in time to see three Negro men make a dash from the truck and scatter about the yard in three different directions.

The driver of the truck, a huge white man, leaped from his seat and started in hot pursuit. All the Negroes outdistanced him and disappeared. In a moment he burst into the County Judge's office.

"I want a warrant for three niggers!" he demanded of Judge Johnson, between angry and heaving puffs of breath.

"What for?" asked the Judge.

"For running away," he said. "I bought 'em in Jacksonville off man. Takin' 'em out to that big camp at Perry. And now they jumped their contract."

"What did you pay for them?" Johnson asked.

"Fifty dollars a head. Get me a warrant, and let's get after 'em."

"How much" —asked the Judge, ignoring for the moment the demand for a warrant—"do you usually pay for turpentine niggers?"

"Sometimes I pay as high as $150 in Jacksonville for a good buck nigger. I drive 'em out to the camps, and the turpentine men take 'em off my hands."

The Judge was impressed, but refused to grant any warrants for the run-away Negroes.

"Why not?" the driver demanded angrily. "The Judges down our way ge 'em for us when they run away!"

Held As Prisoners

This did not happen before the Civil War. I sat in Judge Johnson's office just a few days ago and he told me of this incident, that had occurred just a few weeks before that. Johnson a young lawyer, had recently been appointed to the County Judge's office for Suwanee Coutny.

"I had heard about Negroes being imprisoned for jumping their accounts, but I decided then and there not issue any warrants for it."

A man cannot be imprisoned for simple debt. That is, Federal and State laws take pains to say he can't. He may work for whom he chooses, and if he violates a contract there is a legal remedy.

But a law in Florida is responsible for the imprisonment of many an ignorant Negro for no other crime than leaving his employer, and for nothing more nor less than simple debt.

The law was passed in 1919, under the governship of Sidney J. Catts who in his campaign promised the backwoods people of Florida he would "put the nigger back in his place"; who was tried in Federal court for peonage, or illegal impressment of Negroes, shortly after his term expired, but acquitted.

Recently at Tampa a jury which deliberated 24 hours was unable to agree on his guilt or innocence of a charge of aiding a big counterfieting ring. He will be tried again.

My curiosity to find out about this law was aroused by repeated assertions of Negroes in lumber and naval stores camps that, regardless of pay, conditions or treatment, they were not free to leave their employers. They would be put on the chain gang for six months if they did As one Negro explained it, "Maybe you gits paid, an' maybe you don't. But if you run away an' they ketch you—wham! On the gang for six months." When I demurred that you couldn't imprison a man for debt, he declared with finality that maybe I'd better "go out thar in' see."

Many Are Held

"Out ther" means into the widest sections of Florida, where lumber and turpentine are almost the only industries, in the far-flung recesses of piney woods. The belt runs roughly, from the counties about 75 miles south of Jacksonville, north and west along the gulf coast, out beyond Tallahassee, the capital. Reputed to be the largest naval stores operators in the world are the Ayecock-Lindsey interests. They employ some Twenty-five Thousands Negroes, and have them scattered about numerous camps in several counties, with the main camp near Perry, county seat of Taylor County, as the operating headquarters. Their largest turpentine still and commissary are at Cross City, county seat of Dixie County adjoining Taylor. There Ben Lindsey, generalissimo of the camps, has headquarters. Thomas Ayecock occupies a suite of offices in the Graham Building in Jacksonville.

Although familiar with this country I had never gone out to see how his law operates until I had picked up Buck Jackson, a Negro about 20 years old, on a highway north of Perry. He wanted a ride, and wanted it badly. He was escaping ng from turpentine camp.

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"Who won't?"

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(Part two In Next Week's Argus)

Bosses Retain Slave System

Negroes Kept in Perpetua Debt by Southern Mill Barons

The following is the third installment of Orland Kay Armstrong's startling expose on peonage in the State of Florida which cause drastic action by the government.

PART THREE

Sambo must get his supplies o all kinds from the commissary owned and operated by the company. In most instances the operators will no tolerate the hands trading else where. It is common knowledge tha prices at the company commissaries are from 50 to 100 per cent highe than at other stores. The food stock is meager, consisting for the most part of grits, rice and canned goods. I examined numerous commissaries without finding a trace of fresh vegetables or the essentials for a balanced diet. The cost of a slab of Western steak would take all the wages Sambo is supposed to get for a week's work.

The commissary clerk keeps a record for each company employe or family. Sambo's purchases are checked against his wages— at the end of the month. Lumber and turpentine camps and the operators employing Negro laborers generally pay off once a month.

Kept Perpetually In Debt

"Why?" asked a prominent member of the bar in Florida, who was discussing the question with me. 'You know why! To keep the niggers eternally in debt to them."

When pay day comes the workman draws his money. "Here, Sam, is $5. You owe the company the rest." Or 'Sam, here's your slip. You still owe the company $2."

There is no recourse. No checking up. No chance to secure justice, if injustice—inadvertent or otherwise has been done. Not more than 25 per cent of the unskilled Negro workmen of the Far South can read and write. When to this system is added the evils permitted by the Florida 'fraud" law, the depths of an unjust labor condition have been reached: Recruiting. Irresponsible and fraudulent promises. The commisary. Terrorizing workmen by armed guards. Six months on the chain gang if they try to escape—on grounds that they obtained a thing of value on contract to perform service with intent to defraud!"

I went out to try to find Jack Brown, former woodsman and now reputed convict, and to see how the majesty of the law is upheld in Taylor County, the center for the largest operators in Florida. I went first to see the County Attorney and inquired if he remembered prosecuting Jack Brown, Negro, late of the Ayecock-Lindsey employment, for jumping his account.

"Prosecute him? Why no. Those men aren't prosecuted. They plead guilty."

Imprison Innocent

Next to the office of County Judge John O. Culpepper. Judge Culpepper is a large man with serious mein and ponderous importance. I asked him if he recalled this Negro.

"I have so many I can't remember em," he assured me. "But we'll look him up."

"Judge, if this man is on your county chain gang for jumping his account, how does that differ from imprisonment for debt?"

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"What penalty do you give them?" asked.

"Six months, always. That's the limit."

"Do they have a trial?"

"Of course. But the turpentine men catch 'em, they're turned over to the Sheriff, and they plead guilty. I send a lot of the Ayecock-Lindsey niggers to the gang that way."

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Orland Kay Armstrong, who has been investigating tion wages.

NEW BEDFORD
MASSACHUSETTS
DEC 22 1929
Slavery in Florida

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St. Louis Mo.
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Chicago
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Slavery in Florida

Labor-1929

Peonage

ARNOLD IS FREED IN PEONAGE CASE

Planter Declared Not Guilty After Jury Deliberates 45 Minutes; Admits Killing Negro.

Americus, Ga., July 5.—(Special)—A jury in the United States court here tonight acquitted W. D. Arnold, Sr. Webster county farmer, of peonage charges, after deliberating 45 minutes.

The case was given the jury shortly before 11 o'clock and at 11:45 the foreman announced a decision had been reached.

Today's session of the trial was featured by Arnold's statements that he had killed one negro, whipped a second and beaten a third about the head with an automobile jack.

Denial by the planter that he had ever held anyone in peonage was followed by reiterated statements of Claude King, white, and John Vanover, negro, that they had been severely whipped and beaten while they were working on the Arnold farm.

Arnold said he had shot to death Arthur Reed, a negro, several years ago while Reed was advancing on him with a heavy board, and that he never was indicted for the killing. He also said he had whipped John Robinson, a negro, with a plow line after the black had sold one of his (Arnold's) pigs without his knowledge.

Robinson, about 70 years old, testified that Arnold, after beating him, had applied lighted matches to the wounds.

Louis Tilley, C. L. Harris, W. H. Harris, Stanley Hearon and W. H. Clark, all Webster county farmers, and Marshal C. A. Smith and T. H. Hill, cashier of the Bank of Sasser testified against the defendant's veracity and swore that Arnold mistreated his farm hands, according to reputation in the community.

Arnold produced an equal number of witnesses who swore he was of good character.

James A. Hixon and W. E. Maynard presented the defense argument while District Attorney W. A. Bootle and his assistant, W. J. Grace argued for the state.

WHITE MAN SAYS LASHED IN FIELD,

Claud King Testifies in Peonage Trial That Arnold Held Gun on Him While Negroes Beat Him

Americus, Ga., July 2.—(AP)—Claud King, a white man, today told a jury in United States district court that he had been covered with a gun and beaten by negroes at the orders of W. D. Arnold, Sr., prominent Sumter county planter, who is on trial on charges of peonage.

"I had gone to Arnolds to get a job and Arnold went for me," King stated. "When I returned I was beaten by negroes with a leather strap on the bare skin.

"Arnold beat me while in the field and he had negroes to hold me and do the beating while he held a gun on me."

John Vanover, a big black negro, was the first witness called against the gray-haired planter who charges that the accusations against him by Vanover and King were the result of "unfriendly neighbors."

"I was whipped two times with a leather strap and Mr. Arnold held a gun on me," the negro testified on direct examination. The negro then described numerous alleged whippings which failed to develop the dramatic element the packed court room expected.

Vanover said he worked for Arnold from November, 1928, until May of this year when he went before federal authorities to tell them of alleged peonage conditions existing on the Arnold farm.

Arnold "Didn't Pay."

"He didn't pay me for the work," the negro said. "He beat me the first time in December and he beat me again in May."

It was after the second beating that on the advice of L. W. Padgett he complained to federal authorities of his treatment, the negro testified, adding that Padgett had accompanied him to Americus where he told his story to a deputy United States marshal.

On examination by W. A. Bootle, United States district attorney, the negro said that Arnold had told him that he had killed one negro several years before and would kill him.

On cross examination the negro admitted that he owed Arnold money and that an attempt had been made to settle the matter. The debts he said included an obligation for an automobile that Arnold had purchased for him.

Preliminaries of the trial were disposed of rapidly after Arnold had entered a plea of not guilty this morning and a jury was selected within a short time. The jury is composed for the most part, of farmers.

Arnold is under two indictments charging peonage, one for holding King, "in a state of peonage and servitude" and the other for holding Vanover.

Both King and Vanover were kept in Jail at Athens, Ga., for safe keeping at their own request until last night when they were brought here as the chief government witnesses against Arnold.

Georgia

PEONAGE TRIAL OPENS AT AMERICUS TODAY

Man to Face United States Court On Charges Preferred By White Man.

Americus, Ga., July 1.—(Special.)—W. Drew Arnold, Sr., prominent Webster county farmer, will go on trial in United States district court here Tuesday on charges of peonage.

John Vanover, a negro, and Claude King, a white man, are the complaining witnesses against Arnold, and these witnesses have been in custody of federal authorities since they testified before a district grand jury at Athens several weeks ago. Both have been held in Clarke county jail, and early tonight Sheriff W. D. McArthur declined to say whether the men had been transferred to Sumter county or were in his custody.

Arnold, who is well known in Americus, operates a large farm in Webster county in what is known as "Gooseberry district," and has previously had trouble with a neighbor whom he alleges is at the bottom of the peonage charge made against him. He has employed W. E. Maynard, of Macon, and Judge James A. Hixon as counsel, and the government will be represented in the prosecution by W. A. Bootel, district attorney, at Macon.

Mr. Arnold lives in Webster county on a farm adjoining the famous "singing well" which has recently been given much publicity in Georgia newspapers. He has declined upon the advice of his counsel to talk with newspaper reporters concerning the case.

nent against Arnold.

King charged Arnold the only refused to pay him for his services, other than $2.50 weekly for provisions and furnish him with a house in which to live, but when he went to a neighboring town several months ago to make arrangements for the flight of his family from the alleged peonage farm, Arnold followed him, brought him back to the plantation and caused him to be flogged by a negro.

Two other negroes were forced by Arnold to hold King while a third whipped him with a strap, said King. Police said Tucker Bronner and Jordan Heywood, the two negroes, substantiated his charge in Clarke county jail this afternoon.

They also are being held as witnesses. Neither of the negroes was whipped by Arnold, they said, but they claim he worked them without paying them more than enough for bare existence. The man forced by Arnold to whip King will also be brought to jail, pending trial of the case in federal court. His name is Joe Howard, it is said.

ARNOLD TRIAL SET FOR JULY 2.

Macon, Ga., June 19.—(AP)—W. D. Arnold, Sr., Webster county farmer under $10,000 bond on a federal warrant charging peonage, will be arraigned July 2 at a special session of United States district court in the Americus division of the middle district of Georgia, it was announced by court officials here today.

It is the only case scheduled for the special session, it was said. Arnold was indicted three weeks ago by a federal grand jury in Athens, and was scheduled to face trial the following week in Americus, but was not apprehended until late last Monday afternoon. Two men, Claude King and John Vanover, the latter a negro, are being held in the Clarke county jail with three other negroes as material witnesses for the government.

climax after a day given over for the most part to testimony by Arnold himself. The planter admitted killing a negro several years ago, said he had lashed another and beat a third with an automobile jack because he had stolen a pistol, but denied he ever had held any of his laborers in peonage.

His denial followed the reiterated statements of Claud King, white, and John Vanover, negro, that they had been severely whipped by Arnold's orders while they were employed on his farm.

Several Webster county farmers, a peace officer and a banker took the stand and testified Arnold had a reputation for mistreating his farm hands.

Arnold produced an equal number of witnesses who testified he was of good character.

Lashed, Paid $2.50 Week, Man Alleges

Wife and Four Children Barely Provided With Food, Peonage Victim Says.

Athens, Ga., June 19.—(AP)—How a 28-year-old white man with a wife and four children was held in servitude on a Webster county peanut plantation by W. D. Arnold, Sr., was described here today by the alleged victim, Claude King, of Preston, who is held in the Clarke county jail as a material witness in a federal indict-

ACQUITTAL VOTED IN PEONAGE CASE

W. D. Arnold, Sr., Freed by Jury in Federal Court at Americus, Ga., After an Hour and Three Minutes.

Columbus Enquirer

AMERICUS, Ga., July 6 (AP)—A jury in the United States middle Georgia District court at Americus division, returned a verdict acquitting W. D. Arnold, Sr., of holding Claude King, white, and John Vanover, negro, in peonage. The verdict was returned at 12:35 after the jury had deliberated an hour and three minutes. The trial consumed four days.

Columbus

The trial reached its sudden

Louisiana

Labor - 1929

Peonage

MAN ESCAPES PEONAGE IN DIXIE PRISON

'Had to Run Off' From Brutal Jailers

New Orleans, La., April 5.—Declaring he "just had to run off" from severe lashings and threatened peonage at the hands of brutal jailers at Plaquemine, La., Martin Jack of 538 Burgundy St., Thursday walked into the office of W. H. Norman, assistant United States attorney and surrendered himself. Jack told a tale of mistreatment during the 40 weeks he had been imprisoned under a federal court sentence for bootlegging.

When Jack pleaded guilty to bootlegging in January he was fined $200 and sentenced to serve six months in jail. He was committed to the parish jail at Plaquemine. The federal attorney called a United States deputy marshal, who took Jack in custody while agents of the federal government began an investigation of the parish jail. Mr. Norman indicated he will make a probe of Jack's story, but declined to make public details of the prisoner's case.

Prisoners Hired Out

Before being taken into custody again, Jack declared, he would run away from Plaquemine and to New Orleans on a freight train to avoid being physically maltreated because he complained of conditions. He was able to escape because he was working an an auto washer "for everybody in the town." Jack stated he had been "farmed out" and spent his days away from the jail at work and when he returned at night he was forced to eat scraps from the plates of white prisoners.

The night of his escape he was told on returning from washing cars that he was to be lashed by jailers for having complained of conditions. All the prisoners, Jack said, were hired out to citizens for laboring tasks.

WHIPPING CHARGE BARED

Farmer, Held for Peonage, Chained Negro Workers, They Claim.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 12—(AP)—Uncovering an alleged plot of servitude on the farm of James Pigott, six miles from Bogalusa, La., federal officers today arrested Pigott and arraigned him before United States Commissioner Reginald H. Carter, Jr., on a charge of peonage. He was released under bond of $3,000.

Federal authorities for some time have been investigating the tales of peonage related to them by three negro workers who escaped from the farm and charged Pigott with punishing laborers with whips and chains and working them without pay.

The negroes, Gabriel P. Allen, Herbert Dyson and Jeffrey Hall, old federal men they escaped from the farm on June 15 and went to Hattiesburg, Miss., where they were located and returned by Pigott.

HELD ON PEONAGE CHARGE

Louisianan Released Under $3,000 Bond

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The men, Gabel P. Allen, Herbert Dyson and Jefferey Hall, told Federal men they escaped from the farm on June 15 and went to Hattiesburg Miss.

They were located and returned by Pigott.

Undaunted, they effected another escape and related their charges of brutality to the government men. They told the officers that they were put in chairs on the Pigott farm and whipped as punishment for their first runaway.

A Federal grand jury returned a secret indictment against Pigott on December 5.

LOUISIANAN HELD ON PEONAGE CHARGE

Federal Agents Alleged To Have Discovered Plot on Farm.

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Labor-1929

Peonage

Maryland

MOTHER SAVED FROM PEONAGE IN BALTIMORE

Jailed On Charge Of Stealing Cast Off Stockings From Rubbish

FORCED TO WORK BY ARREST THREAT

States Attorney O'Connor Aids When Lawyer Exposes Plot

An amazing and almost unbelieveable attempt at peonage in the City of Baltimore, Free State of Maryland, was frustrated by Attorney Roy S. Bond, through the aid of State's Attorney Herbert O'Connor, this week. A mother escaped virtual slavery, been released from actual imprisonment and restored to her two small children when Mr. O'Connor, after hearing the facts in the case, came to the rescue.

Mrs. Annie Burrell, 909 North Stricker street, was arrested and arraigned in Magistate's Court last week on a charge of having stolen a pair of stockings and some bed linen from her employer a Mrs. Goldstein white. At the conclusion Mrs. Burrell was held for the action of the grand jury on a charge of larceny but Attorney Bond who was present had a "hunch" that the other side of the story might uncover something else—it did.

Mrs. Burrell's Story

And here is the other side in Mrs Burrell's own words. "I was employed by Mrs. Goldstein as a houseworker and one day was told to place rubbish, which largely consisted of worn out clothing and bed linen outside for the collector. In the box was a pair of worn stockings which I took out and carried home with me. When the week was up I went to Mrs. Goldstien and asked for my money, and was shockeed out of my wits when told that I would not be paid unless I returned the stockings.

I did as she told me, but received no money and was told if I didn't work two more weeks I would be arrested. I worked the second week but at the end was told that other articles were missing from the house and if I didn't return them I would be arrested. My home is in Virginia in the country, and since I knew nothing about the ways of Baltimore I was almost crazy. Though I again told her I didn't take anything she refused to pay me, and I didn't go back. Then I was taken away from my blind uncle, who lives with me, and my two children and arrested, after Mrs. Goldstein had written me a post card threaetening to do so if I continued to stay away."

Hearing the story, Attorney Bond went to Mr. O'Connor who took steps which led to the mother's release Tuesday. When told that she was free, tears of joy coursed down Mrs. Burrell's face, but she was unable to go home alone because she is unfamiliar with the city saying that where she came from there were no streets. An employee of Mr. Bond's office was sent with her, and says that as accustomed as he is to pathetic scenes the meeting between mother, her blind uncle and the kiddies was the most heart touching he has ever witnessed. The blind man grasped his hand and the little ones patted his face with joy. It is learned that action for false arrest will be taken against Mrs. Goldstein

Labor -1929

Peonage

Mississippi.

DENIES PEONAGE CHARGE

Planter Ordered Held, However, on Negro's Accusation.

CLARKSDALE, Miss., March 12.—J. C. Scott, 37, plantation manager of Benoit, Miss., charged with violation of the peonage act, waived preliminary hearing before Mrs. Zeli Alcock Davis, U. S. commissioner, here Tuesday afternoon and was released on $1,000 cash bond.

Scott was arrested on a warrant served by G. B. Whitehead, U. S. deputy, charging him with holding a negro woman and two daughters on the Tigrett farms near Benoit, for an unpaid debt. Scott was arrested upon information given the U. S. district attorney's office by Henry Hunter, negro.

Hunter told the officers that the plantation manager held in peonage his wife, Ella Hunter, and their two daughters, Henrietta and Lucille. Hunter declared that he owed Scott approximately $120 and that the plantation manager charged that the debt was in excess of that amount and refused to let his wife and two children leave the place until the amount was paid. He said he was willing to pay the $120, but that Scott demanded more.

Labor-1929

Peonage

Missouri.

Peonage in Missouri Found

Defender.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 6.—A story of "land barons who rule with the hickory switch and squirrel rifle, making peons of the poor and illiterate," was outlined in a copyrighted article in the Kansas City Journal-Post as the background of the "torch murder" of Connie Franklin in the hidden hills of northern Oklahoma.

12-7-29

Franklin, a war veteran, who had been released from a psychopathic hospital and sought to reform the region, was mutilated, beaten and burned to death last March in the wooded hill near the secluded community of St. James, Ark. His murderer was concealed until recently when his 16-year-old fiancee, Tillie Ruminer, who witnessed the crime broke silence which, she said, had been imposed by threats of death.

She charged a band of men murdered her sweetheart and attacked her. Five men now are held in connection with the crime, four others are sought and a widening investigation of conditions among the Hill folk has been started. The girl said her father had been beaten and she was threatened by the band, if anything was said of Franklin's death. They held her 14-year-old brother hostage two months to insure secrecy, she said.

From the little county seat of Mountain View, nearby, untouched by a railroad, a staff investigator of the Journal-Post wrote yesterday:

"The few persons in the little community of St. James who are educated enough to read their Bibles are thanking their Maker today for intervention of officials who promise to free them from lives of bondage.

"The Ozark barons have made peons of the poor and illiterate in the fashion of the European barons of the Middle Ages, whipping men, women and children to drive them to work on the barons' estates—even committing murder to enforce their commands. Here, slavery actually exists.

"All this and more has come to light with the murder of Connie Franklin.

"The Ozark barons have ruled St. James. All are related by intermarriage. All are well to do and have large farms.

"Throughout the investigation Sheriff Sam Johnson has met illiterate persons who have become terror-stricken when questioned concerning the death of Franklin. Gradually conditions are being brought to light which few would believe existed in the United States.

"Franklin's death was attributed to the fact that he was 'too smart.'"

The government has placed investigators on the case and will delve into reports of cases where non-whites are in virtual slavery.

AND NOW WHITE PEONS

Call 12-6-29

Injustice cannot be confined to one class of victims. If tolerated at all it grows and sooner or later attacks others who fancy themselves immune. Peonage illustrates the point. Negroes used to be its only victims. Whites, according to recent news despatches from the Ozarks, have fallen into its clutches.

Kansas City, Mo.

Public sentiment was indifferent when Negro laborers in many parts of the south were kept in practical slavery by employers who thought cheap labor the short way to profits. The system became such a national scandal that the attorney general took a hand and convicted some of them. It reached as far north as Missouri and was exposed and punished by A. M. Hyde when he was governor. Always in the past Negroes have been the sufferers. Today it is whites, an extension of the evil which was certain to come.

When slave owners sold their own children, profit taking reached its worst. If kin did not come within the law of love then, it is no wonder that white neighbors are forced into peonage now. The system is wrong, begotten of evil intent, unsound in theory and practice. There is more money to be made out of goods, well sold, than out of production at low cost through cheap labor. But clear thinking is not possible for a man who is heartless toward those who work for him. Slavery, peonage and all other oppression, tolerated on the ground that they are short cuts to profit, carry in their makeup the weaknesses which doom them in time. The nation went through civil war in throwing off the one. It ought to be forewarned of the price it will have to pay, unless it deliberately sets out to make this country a good place in which even the least citizen can work out his destiny.

New Jersey.

Peonage

NEW YORK WORLD

JAN 12 1928

Organizations Speed Steps To Rescue Gift Slavey Girl

Family She Served Sans Pay Now Thinks Negro Should Be Educated

Prompt action toward the rescue of Alsie Martin, illiterate sixteen-year-old Negro girl living in a state of virtual peonage in Little Falls, N. J., was taken yesterday following The World's revelation of her plight.

The first move was on the part of Walter White, Assistant Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who, after announcing that "it looks like the Thirteenth Amendment does not exist," telephoned to W. R. Valentine, head of the State School at Bordentown, and asked him to take the matter up immediately with the Commissioner of Institutions and Agencies.

Later W. P. Andrews, special counsel to the association, communicated with the State Board of Children's Guardians at Trenton and announced he would go to Little Falls this morning to make an investigation of his own.

Organizations on Job

Meantime New Jersey organizations were far from idle. William Holcombe, Superintendent of the Paterson Orphan Asylum and agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, was prevented by the serious illness of his father from working personally on the case, but he was in touch with others who have taken the matter up.

Among these is John A. Huggs, Negro Justice of the Peace of Paterson, examiner for the Federal Employment Bureau there and President of the Federation of Colored Organizations of New Jersey.

"I see no reason why this girl cannot be taken immediately and placed in a home where she will have proper care and an opportunity to get an education," he said.

This was concurred in by Mrs. Annie L. Randolph, Negro welfare worker of Paterson, who, together with Huggs and Andrews, plan to go to Little Falls this morning and visit the home of Mr. and Mrs. Theron Saville Allen, where Alsie lives.

They hope to take her away immediately, and temporarily at least she probably will be put in care of the Federation of Colored Organizations.

As revealed exclusively in The World yesterday, Alsie, a native of Lowendesville, S. C., was "given" by her mother at the age of two to Mrs. Allen, and now does virtually all the housework for a family of six.

By World Staff Photographer

ALSIE MARTIN

Girl Receives No Pay

She wears cast-off clothes, receives no pay for her triple role of cook, nurse to the Allen children and general maid of all work, and has never been to school a day in her life.

Able to read only the most simple words of one syllable and unable to add even seven and one together, Alsie knew nothing yesterday of the storm which the story of her plight had aroused.

On the other hand Allen issued a statement denying that the child was not properly cared for, but reiterating his willingness to part with her to some organization where she could be educated.

The Allens have been here two years, and Alsie was brought from South Carolina by Mrs. Allen last October without formality of filing a bond as required by law when a dependent minor is brought into New Jersey.

Labor-1929
Unions, Strikes, etc.

Africa.

African Negro Workers Rise Against British Imperialism

Nigeria in Open Revolt; Capetown Protest at Oppression Negroes Form Trade Union at Gambia; Lever Combine Forbids Workers Joining Union; Gurtis-Davis Company of Jersey and Massachusetts Same Exploiter As in Africa

Dispatches from both West and South Africa indicate the broad scope of the revolt only beginning to sweep through the Negro masses of the continent against imperialist oppression and murderous exploitation. The spirit is a new one, and though the Nigerian women were shot down at Opobo a week ago, it was not before they had taken the offensive and tried to wrest the rifles from the Royal West African Force, and the general wave of rebellion that swept all Nigeria and extended clear to Capetown, driving the imperialist gunmen into the towns to take the defensive, clearly shows a rising movement.

In Gambia, which lies just west of Nigeria on the south coast of British West Africa, the recent formation of a trade union center at Bathurst, the capital, was banned by the great British imperialist corporation, the "Lever Margarine combine."

Daily Worker

The Bathurst Trade Union is composed principally of clerical workers engaged in the African trade of the Lever corporation, which exploits the Negroes of much of Africa and certainly of Gambia, by dealing in cocoanuts and cocoanut oils, used in making edible oils, such as margarine and for soap products.

12/29/29
N. Y.

Only two months after the union was formed, says the Labor Research Department of London, England, the Lever-Margarine Combine, Messrs. Palmine, Ltd., gave their workers a sudden notice to quit the union within three days or be fired. The protest made by the Labor Research Department to Lever's London office, was answered with a supercilious remark that the company was "satisfied with the local manager in Bathurst."

The Lever combine took the place of the Royal South Africa Co. which the British Colonial Office in 1926 said, "controlled the commerce of Gambia, and made large profits on their cargoes of slaves, gold ivory and beeswax" during the 18th century. The slave raiders almost depopulated the country which has never recovered from the hideous traffic. Gambia is one of the smallest British "protectorates," but has a low population for its area, there being only 200,000 natives. These are bossed by about 200 whites.

But American workers have something to interest them in the lever combine, which robs and oppresses Negro workers in Africa. For the Lever Bros. Co. in the United States is a part of the big Lever combine. Its subsidiary company in United States is the Curtis-Davis & Co. manufacturers of soaps and glycerine, with great plants both at Edgewater, New Jersey, and at Cambridge, Massachusetts, no doubt exploiting Negro workers here as well as in Africa.

The Curtis-Davis Co. make some of America's well-known soaps, such as Lux, Sunlight, Lifebuoy, Rinso Lux Toilet soap and others. That is the workers make the soap, and the company makes the profit.

American workers, especially Negro workers, are now joining the Communist Party of the United States to unite their fight on the Curtis-Davis company with the Negro workers in West Africa exploited by the Lever combine, the same capitalists who exploit American soap workers.

NEGRO MASSES IN WIDE REVOLT ON IMPERIALISM

British "Labor" Rule Shoot Oppressed

(Wireless by Inprecorr)

LONDON, Dec. 20. — Not only have the native demonstrations in Nigeria, British West Africa against increased taxation been fired upon by the police, who wounded eighteen, but other demonstrations in South Africa of the native Negro population have been similarly attacked.

Daily Worker

Great demonstrations were organized on December 16 in several South African centers against the oppression of the natives by British imperialism.

12/23/29

At Potchefstroom, reactionary whites shot up the demonstration wounding seven. At Cape Town, a thousand Negroes participated in the demonstration at which the effigies of General Smuts and Premier Hertzog were burned.

N. Y.

Dispatches Friday from African points stated that in Southern Nigeria, and apparently extending over a wide area, the Negro population is in revolt against the oppressive rule of British imperialists. The shooting occurred at Opobo on Monday.

A second climax is said to have been reached after the recent shooting of eighteen Negro women, when a mail boat from Calibar was met with such hostility at Itu that it had to turn back without discharging cargo. Revolutionary outbreaks also occurred at Umokoroshe.

Indications are that the whole area is in revolt and that troops and police are holding only some of the towns. The area mentioned in dispatches extends west from Calibar to Owerri and from Afikpo south. Port Harcourt is mentioned as being the point of arrival for troops from aLgos and Ibadan. Orita is noted as being held by the troops.

At Opobo, it is stated that the Negro women showed extreme bravery, attacking the troops and trying to seize their rifles. The troops are natives officered by British whites.

Labor- 1929
Unions, Strikes, etc.

American Federation of Labor

Federation of Labor Head Declares His Organization Is Committed To The Brotherhood In Its Struggle

Sleeping Car Porters and Large Audience Of Sympathizers Are Addressed By Wm. Green, President of A. F. of L., Last Sunday

That the American Federation of Labor is committted absolutely to the cause of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters was told to a large assemblage of Harlemites on Sunday afternoon, June 30, by William Green, president, who came to Abyssinian Baptist Church at that time to make the first of a series of speeches in interest of the porters' organization which has recently been granted a charter by the A. F. of L.

Mr. Green declared that the heart of the great labor organization is beating in sympathy with that of the colored workers; that his personal appearance in this meeting in behalf of the Brotherhood ought be sufficient answer to all the carping critics who are attempting to impugn the Federation attitude toward Negro labor.

Scored "Mischief Makers."

The labor head scored what he termed a "small group of mischief makers" who are being actuated by greed and dishonesty to make trouble in the ranks of labor. With stern emphasis, Mr. Green declared that the basic foundation of the A. F. of L., incorporated into its constitution since 1893 provides for the elimination of all barriers based on race color creed or nationallity. And this principle he asserted has been incorporated into the rules governing 100 of the 107 labor unions which owe allegiance to the A. F. of L.

Present in the audience were several members of an antagonistic group known as "left wing workers" who are alleged to be allied with the Communistic elements, through the Trade Union Educational League, and attempts were made by some of these men to heckle both Mr. Green and A. Philip Randolph, president and general organizer of the Brotherhood, but they met with slight success.

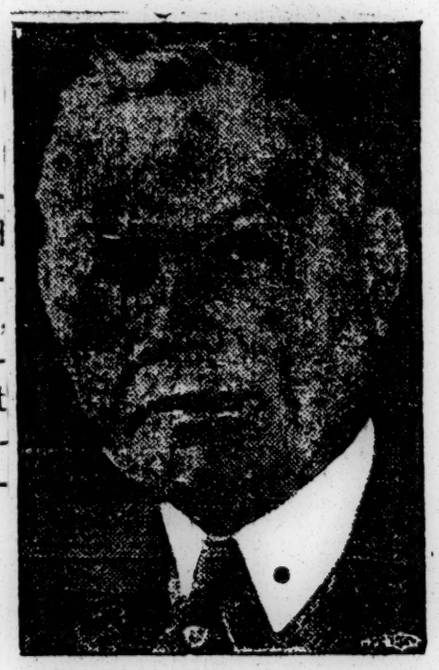
Attempts at Heckling.

During the course of his speech introducing Mr. Green, Mr. Randolph was interrupted by a request that he ask Mr. Green as to certain policies of the A. F. of L., but the Brotherhood head refused to be disturbed, and simply interrupted his remarks long enough to suggest that the meeting was being held for a specific purpose, with a definite program, and that it would not be changed.

Then, during Mr. Green's address, C. Alexander, an organizer of the Trade Union Educational League, and Harold Willias, a member, sought answers to questions hurled at the speaker. Alexander wanted to know how many Negro unions had been taken into the A. F. of L., and Williams asked as to why Mr. Green opposed the "left wing." The latter inquiry was ignored but to the first questioner, Mr Green said with dignified emphasis "My dear sir, I am here talking facts. If you will bring evidence that they are not facts, I will discuss the matter with you right down to the ground." Alexander asked no more questions.

But the Williams' query brought officials of the Brotherhood and of the church to his seat, who warned him that a repetition of the interruption would mean his ejection from the church. So Williams remained quiet, also.

WILLIAM GREEN



But when, at conclusion of Mr. Green's speech, the audience arose for the final song and benediction, the "left wing" group remained defiantly glued to their seats, not even showing proper reverence or respect when the Rev. Dr. William Lloyd Imes pronounced the benediction.

These interruptions, however, did not faze Mr. Green. He paid slight attention to them, but quietly and forcefully continued to drive home to his hearers the fact that the Brotherhood, in its fight for stabilized wages, shorter hours and better working conditions, was being supported to the uttermost resources of the great labor organization of which he is the head.

The only spoken recognition made by him was when he said that it was such exhibitions that hinder the great work the A. F. of L. is striving to do. Then he read from a printed list the names of scores of affiliated unions which freely admit colored members. He declared further that each union has a certain liberty of action which cannot be controlled by the parent body, just as in many families there are chidlren who rebel against the parents' wishes.

But, said he, in such cases, when colored workers are barred from some particular union, the A. F. of L. takes them into the organization as separate unions.

Company Reaps Benefit.

"The porters are suffering a great injustice. If service rendered to a patron is of such superior merit as to cause that patron to want to award the servitor, then that reward should benefit the servitor, and not the employer," continued Mr. Green. "But in the case of the porter on Pullman cars, it is the company that gets the greatest benefit from the tips given by passengers, since the company withholds a living wage from its employees, compelling them to depend upon the precarious and uncertain receipt of these voluntary honorariums."

The Rev. Dr. A. Clayton Powell, pastor of Abyssinian Baptist Church, was master of ceremonies, and he introduced the Rev. Dr. William P. Hayes pastor of Mt. Olivet Baptist Church, to deliver the invocation. Following the singing of the "Negro National Anthem" by the entire audience, Dr. Powell spoke briefly and then introduced Miss Beatrice McMillan, soprano ,who sang "Open the gates of the Temple," giving a fine rendition.

The Rev. Dr. Imes, pastor of St. James Presbyterian Church was next introduced and he spoke eloquently for ten minutes in behalf of the fight being made by the Brotherhood. He emphasized the fact that the A. F. of L. should be guided spiritually as well as economically in its attempt to aid the colored workers

Liberal Offering By Audience.

C. Carroll Clark, baritone, sang a group which included the "Largo" by Handel, and "Swing low, sweet chariot" with Miss Helyne Jones, social worker at Rendall Memorial Presbyterian Church, at the piano. Mr. Clark's singing was greatly appreciated by the large audience. Then Dr. Powell announced the taking of an offering for the Brotherhood to meet expenses of the meeting and the audience put more than $150 in the collection plates which were passed by the church ushers, assisted by a number of ladies belonging to the Brotherhood Auxiilary.

Miss Agnes Thorpe of Portsmouth, Va., and Englewood, N. J., sang "I passed by your window" and a Negro Spiritual, "Nobody knows the trouble I see," with Miss Jones at piano, displaying a voice of sweetness and fine fibre Dr. Powell the nintroduced Mr. Randolph, who was programmed to introduce the speaker of the afternoon.

In performing this task, Mr Randolph told something of the organization of the Brotherhood, its fight for recognition, and its ultimate reception into membership of the A. F. of L. He paid tribute to the keen interest exhibited by President Green, and declared that not only had the Brotherhood been granted its charter, but that President Green had waived the customary initiation fees, which would have amounted to $8,000.

President Green was given a great ovation, being greeted by the entire audience rising to its feet applauding vigorously, which applause was given even more vociferously at conclusion of his speech. Dr. Powell emphasized the feeling of the audience by declaring that Mr. Green's presence was "a benediction."

NEW YORK SUN
JUL 1 1929

NEGRO RADICALS HECKLE GREEN

Federation Head Tells Car Porters Union Is Open.

LIVELY MEETING IN CHURCH

Majority Shout Down Left-Wing Element Finally.

Speaking under difficulties, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, triumped over the jeers and hecling of negro "left wing" members yesterday in an address to Pullman car porters and maids at the Abyssinian Baptist Church, 132 West 138th street.

The majority of an audience of 700 shouted down and subdued the radicals as Mr. Green pledged the sup-

port of the Federation to the wage demands of porters and maids. The purpose of Mr. Green's address was to aid in the unionization work of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and to dispel criticism of the Federation among the workers.

Mr. Green denounced racial prejudice in labor ranks and promised that the Federation would grant charters directly to applicants in cases where units in thee Federation banned negro membership.

Jobs to Be Made Regular.

The meeting was regarded as a forerunner of a period which would see the passing of the sleepless negro Pullman car porter, largely dependent on tips, to make way for a more independent worker on an 8-hour-day basis. A strike appears inevitable, according to all speakers at the meeting.

As Mr. Green was being introduced by A. Philip Randolph, general organizer of the porters, as "a second Abraham Lincoln, come to relieve industrial bondage," a "left wing" dissenter shouted out:

"Why did Mr. Green stop the strike last year?"

Although that remark was passed unnoticed, the Federation head was stirred as the hecklers continued. He had just announced that 100 out of 105 international unions in the Federation provided for negro membership and that charters would be issued direct in cases of exception when another interruption came.

"Say, to how many unions have you done that?" a negro demanded.

"I am speaking facts," replied Mr. Green, heatedly, "and when you are able to challenge them I'll meet you and talk to you. It is such exhibitions as this which are hindering the great work we are trying to do."

An usher moved with menacing intentions toward the "left winger," who remained quiet following a whispered conversation.

Cheered by Audience.

"I know you people will know I am speaking the truth," Mr. Green said amid loud cheering. "My presence here ought to be an answer to the mischief-makers who say that the Federation is not interested in the negro. In 1893 the Federation declared that the working people must unite, irrespective of creed, color, race or nationality, and the records show we repeatedly have reaffirmed that view. When our movement departs from that fundamental principle it will perish."

Mr. Green added he wanted to see the porters wring from an unwilling corporation a wage commensurate with the proper standards of living. The porter's wage is $77.50 a month, which is $10 more than when the unionization work began in 1925, Mr. Randolph, the chairman, pointed out. About 8,000 porters now are members of various union chapters.

The hecklers, who were said to be members of the Trade Union Educational League, distributed a leaflet which alleged the Federation was prejudiced racially and that the porters were being organized inefficiently.

GREEN IS HECKLED BY NEGRO RADICALS

Wins Over Audience When He Pledges A. F. of L. Support to Pullman Porters.

New York Times
6-9-29

BACKS THEIR PAY DEMANDS

At Harlem Meeting He Promises Separate Charters to Racial Groups Barred by Unions.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, withstood the heckling of negro "left wingers" and won the enthusiasm yesterday of a negro audience of 700 who shouted down his interrupters as he pledged the full support of the Federation to the wage demands of Pullman car porters and maids at their meeting in the Abyssian Baptist Church, 132 West Thirty-eighth Street.

Entering Harlem to speed the unionization work of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and to dispel criticism of the Federation among negro workers, Mr. Green denounced racial prejudice in labor ranks and made an open bid for the increase of negro union men. Where units in the Federation banned negro membership, the Federation itself would grant charters directly to the applicants, he promised.

The presence of four negro clergymen gave additional leadership to the sleeping car employes whose assemblage was heralded as presaging the passing of the traditional George of the Pullman car, sleepless and largely dependent on tips for his salary, to make way for a more independent worker on an eight-hour day. All the speakers indicated that present wages and conditions maintained by the Pullman Company made a strike inevitable.

Heckled on Stopping of Strike.

Even before Mr. Green rose to speak his critics in the audience voiced their skepticism of his good faith. While A. Philip Randolph, general organizer of the car employes, was enthusiastically introducing him as a second Abraham Lincoln, come to relieve industrial bondage, a dissenter took exception.

"Why did Mr. Green stop the strike last year?" he demanded.

Mr. Randolph ignored the question except to say that the meeting would not be swerved from its scheduled purpose. The federation president was stirred, however, as the hecklers turned on him. He had just asserted that 100 out of 105 international unions in the federation provided for negro membership and that the federation would charter directly negro applicants refused by the remaining unions, when another interruption came.

"Say, to how many unions have you done that?" a negro asked.

"I am speaking facts," said Mr. Green heatedly, "and when you are able to challenge them I'll meet you and talk to you."

While the audience shouted approval he added: "It is such exhibitions as this which have hindered the great work we are trying to do."

When he was again interrupted with some indistinct query as to why he was fighting the "left wing" he appealed to the rest of his audience.

"I know you people will know I am speaking the truth," he said, and the applause and shouted warnings caused his hecklers to subside.

"My presence here ought to be an answer to the mischief makers who say that the A. F. of L. is not interested in the colored man," he asserted. "In 1893 the Federation declared that the working people must unite to organize irrespective of creed, color, race or nationality. The record shows we have repeatedly reaffirmed that view. The Federation stands unalterably on the principle of no discrimination. When our movement departs from that fundamental principel it will perish."

He listed many unions constitutionally admitting negro members, and said that in other cases "we'll charter you direct and protect you with all our 3,000,000 membership."

Pledges Full Support.

Mr. Green insisted that the Federation and he personally were "immeasurably interested" in the Pullman car porters and would give them "all support possible."

"I want to see them wring from an unwilling corporation a wage commensurate with a proper standard of living," he said. "The sleeping-car porter and maid benefit very little by public generosity in tips. It is the Pullman car company which benefits by taking the public generosity into account when it fixes wages. The wage itself should be large enough to satisfy the needs of a normal life. I know the porters would rather be paid as they deserve and even destroy the tipping custom than go on as they do now. In the name of the American people I protest against the injustice accorded them."

Mr. Randolph pointed out that the porter's wage is $77.50 a month. This is $10 more than when the unionization work began in 1925. About 8,000 porters are now listed as members of the various union chapters operating under charters granted by the A. F. of L.

The hecklers, who said they were members of the Trade Union Educational League, distributed a leaflet which declared that the A. F. of L. was racially prejudiced and its controlling "reactionary clique" had reluctantly recognized the Brotherhood of Sleeping-Car Porters and was organizing them inefficiently.

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NEW YORK TIMES

JUL 1 1929

Aurora Herald

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Labor-1929

Unions, strikes, etc.

American Federation of Labor,

LABOR CHIEF STIRS PORTERS IN ADDRESS

Crowd Cheers Green's Fiery Speech

(Picture on Page 3)

New York, July 5.—Probably one of the most significant speeches ever made by a white leader to an audience composed of our people was made by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, Sunday, in the Abyssinian Baptist church in Harlem. Two thousand Pullman porters and maids and some of the most representative citizens of New York comprised the audience.

This is the first of a series of speeches which Mr. Green will give for the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters in its drive to raise its membership to 10,000 by Sept. 1. It is unusual for the president of the A. F. of L. to enter an organization drive by making several speeches for any union. The brotherhood has not only inaugurated a precedent, fraught and big with significance and consequence to our wage earners, but it is a new precedent in the labor movement that the president of the A. F. of L. has thrown himself personally and officially in the fight of the Pullman porters for a living wage, shorter hours of work and better working conditions.

Denounces Tips

In the above mentioned speech he set at rest the criticisms and unbelief as to the A. F. of L's interest in the Pullman porter in particular and the Race workers in general when he, with force and eloquence, observed that, "We are immeasurably interested in the Pullman porters and maids, and it is our purpose to give them all the support possible in their effort to promote their welfare. We want to see them live as American citizens should live, and to help them bring from an unwilling corporation a wage commensurate with American standards of living. The heart of labor beats with sympathy for the Colored workers' efforts to secure a better life. It appears to me that if the facts can be brought squarely home to the American people public opinion will demand that the Pullman company give justice to its porters."

He continued in a spirited appeal, saying, "Tipping is a personal thing. If for good service I see fit to tip a porter the porter should profit. But instead, the Pumman company benefits, for the company bases its wage rates on the volume of tips the porters are expected to get. The Pullman porters and maids render a necessary and useful service and are deserving of just and fair treatment." He insisted that the public when properly informed would express in no uncertain terms its disapproval of the unfail advantage which the Pullman company has taken of its porters and maids.

Opposes Color Line

In reply to a question by a Pullman spy and communist as to certain unions of the American Federation of Labor not permitting our workers to join with impassioned and earnest appeal he said, "I know you people will know I am speaking the truth when I tell you that my presence here ought to be an answer to the mischief makers who say that the A. F. of L. is not interested in the Colored man." The vast audience rose and shouted its enthusiastic approval of and confidence in the obvious and moving sincerity of the speaker. Mr. Green continued with animation and force, "I am speaking facts and when you are able to challenge them I will meet you and talk with you. It is just such exhibitions as this," his eyes flashing determination and tenacity, "which have hindered the great work we are trying to do." Under the vociferous applause and shouted warnings the hecklers were thoroughly silenced.

In establishing the basis of his claim that the A. F. and L. stood squarely by the principle of no discrimination against the wage earner because of race, creed or color he pointed out that, "In 1893, the American Federation of Labor declared that working people must unite to organize irrespective of creed, race or nationality. The record shows we have repeatedly reaffirmed that view which was adopted in convention assembled. The federation stands unalterably on the principle of no discrimination. When our movement departs from that fundamental principle it will perish." This statement left the audience with no uncertain conviction as to the basic attitude and policy of the federation toward Race workers.

He pointed out that the federation had not always been able to prevent the manifestation of discrimination against Race workers. But whenever it was discovered that a national or international organization refused to admit Race workers the federation organized them directly and gave them the protection and support and co-operation of its millions of members.

Pledges Full Support

His voice rang with a note of militant passion and power when he raised him arms above his head and exclaimed that, "I want to see the Pullman porters and maids wring from an unwilling corporation a wage commensurate with a proper standard of living. The wage itself should be large enough to satisfy the needs of a normal life. I know the porters would rather be paid as they deserve and even destroy the tipping custom than to go on as now. In the name of the American people I protest against the injustice accorded them."

Mr. Green's statement voices the moral revolt of the American people against a powerful and rich corporation such as the Pullman company, which realized a net profit of $20,000,000 in 1926 and in subsequent years a handsome profit, and which has earned since 1896 over $145,000,000 in profits which were divided up into dividends and $64,000,000 into stock dividends, paying the Pullman porters and maids a starvation wage of $77.50 a month for practically 400 hours of work out of which $33 are paid by the porter every month as occupational expense.

Scores Intimidation

He made it clear and definite that the American Federation of Labor would resist every effort of the Pullman company to force the company union upon the porters. It is interesting to note that in the last wage conference the chief change which was made in the agreement was the elimination of the clause in previous agreements that "no porter will be discriminated against because of membership in a union or fraternal society." This is a flagrant evidence of intimidation of the porters and maids which is a violation of the railway labor act, for it is logical to assume that if the company eliminates the above mentioned clause that it is opposed to the porters joining a union or a fraternal society. This change in the new agreement will win for the company nation-wide condemnation for its attempt to enter the personal affairs of porters, and through implication, tell them that they should not join a union or fraternal society, especially when Pullman conductors have their own union, which is recognized by the company, and practically all of the officials of the company are members of some fraternal society or the Knights of Columbus.

Although the Pullman company claims that it does not force porters to vote for the bankrupt employee misrepresentation plan porters in different parts of the country state that superintendents have told them that because they did not vote in the last election for delegates to the wage conference, who would have been sent whether they were voted for or not by the porters, they would not be permitted to ride the special trains during the summer. The superintendents in the New York districts have made this statement to many men, and the superintendents are carrying out their threats by holding men who refuse to vote off special trains.

A traveling Pullman porter instructor by the name of J. D. Banister has been going around trying to frighten porters from manifesting an interest in the brotherhood by interrogating certain ones who refuse to vote for the company plan. Evidently he is carry out the orders of the company which is a species of downright coercion and intimidation.

Speech Rallies Porters

Stirred to the very depths by the straight-forward, definite and positive position of support and cooperation made by President Green in his speech for the brotherhood porters who had become delinquent in dues paying and many who were indifferent and unconcerned, are now manifesting the zeal and interest and enthusiasm which are certain to place the union in a position in the very near future when its officials and William Green will be able to move to secure an agreement with the Pullman company, which will result in a decent wage, favorable working conditions and humane hours of work such as other railway employees who are organized enjoy.

NEGROES BARRED BY LONGSHORE UNION FAKERS

Try to Shift Blame for Sellout

(By a Worker Correspondent)

BOSTON (By Mail).—Once again we see the reactionary hand of the American Federation of Labor. The Boston local of the International Longshoremen's Union has time and again barred the Negro workers from the union. Today we find that in the present longshoremen's strike the Negro worker is turned into scabs fighting their fellow workers who are members of the union.

It serves the interests of the leadership of this local to keep the Negroes out, and in the end when the strike is lost, the workers sold out, they will place the blame for this on the shoulders of the Negro workers.

The Trade Union Educational League in Boston will put up a fight for the right of the Negro to organize. The American Negro Labor Congress pledges support and aid to the strikers, and will do all in its power to help the Negro workers gain admittance in the union on the same basis with the white worker. The American Negro Labor Congress will lead these workers in a struggle against economic discrimination of the Negro worker as well as against all discriminations wherever it may present itself.

LABOR ORGANIZER IS CHARGED WITH INCITING NEGROES

Efforts of a radical labor organizer to interest colored workers in his unionization plans have brought him face to face with the possibility of a long prison term.

Stephen Grahovac, alias Stephen Graham, alias Jack Robinson, a young white Austrian, Tuesday was given a hearing before Police Justice Spindle, Jr., on three charges, one of them a felony charge growing out of a speech made before a crowd of 150 Negroes here on October 15.

Justice Spindle took the case under advisement and told counsel in the case that he would hand down a decision Friday morning.

Grahovac, who filed a declaration of his intention to become an American citizen in the United States District Court of New York in 1920, was originally arrested on a charge of inciting a riot, but yesterday the Commonwealth elected to place the additional charges against him. He now stands charged with "willful and unjustifiable disturbing of the public peace" and "conspiracy to incite the colored population to insurrection against the white population." The latter charge is a felony under Virginia law and a conviction on this charge carries with it a sentence ranging from 5 to 10 years in prison.

Justice Spindle has no jurisdiction in the felony case, except that of an examining magistrate. He can either dismiss the charge or send the defendant on to the Corporation Court grand jury.

Detective Leon Nowitzky, assigned to a hall at Church and Freemason streets on the night of Grahovac's speech, was the only witness called by the State.

Grahovac, at liberty under bond until Friday, took the stand in his own defense and admitted that he believed in social equality for the colored and white races. He was given a severe cross-examination by J. Louis Broudy, representing the prosecution, and Assistant Commonwealth's Attorney Arnold.

Samuel Goldblatt represented Grahovac at the hearing.

In a speech to the court, Mr. Arnold turned on the defendant, shook his fist in his face and told him he was here to organize the Negroes and get money out of the very people he claimed he came here to aid. "And you have come to the wrong part of the country to do this," the prosecutor shouted at the Austrian.

A. F. of L. Is Openly Against Negro Labor

The policy of the A. F. of L. from the time of Sam Gompers (remember his infamous defense of mob rule against Negro workers?) has been one of open antagonism to the Negro workers. Prejudice, race hatred, discrimination in the union and on the job—all the forms of the ideology of race hatred of the white ruling class—mark the dealings of the A. F. of L. leadership with the Negro workers. The A. F. of L. leadership encourages Jim Crow unions. Most of the A. F. of L. unions have color bars! Where these racial bars have been removed such removal was effected by the left wing workers in those unions, who alone have agitated and fought against these color bars and other devices of barring Negro workers from the benefits of trade union organization.

Left Wing Unions Fight Jim Crowism.

And now, again, the left wing workers lead the fight against the Jim Crow policies of the A. F. of L.—against the bosses' ideology of Negro inferiority and race separation which the A. F. of L. leadership so faithfully defends! No longer content with merely carrying on inside the A. F. of L. the fight for working class solidarity (unity of all workers, black and white) and for the militant waging of the class struggle, the left wing workers are building new unions and a new labor center. Already affiliated with this new labor center are over half a million workers. The new left wing unions are easily differentiated from the A. F. of L. unions by the following facts:

1. The left wing unions seek to organize the black and white workers in the same unions and locals on a basis of absolute equality, full participation in leadership and equal opportunities on the job.

2. All the left wing unions have Negro workers on their executive committees. In addition, the vice president of the National Miners' Union is a Negro, the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union has a Negro vice president, Ch. Henry Rosemond.

3. The National Textile Union which is leading the strike of textile workers in South Carolina refused to retreat on its principle of race equality and in the face of the most vicious attacks of the capitalist press, which worked the race issue overtime in its efforts to turn the white strikers against the N. T. U., the union won its point and against the capitalist-injected prejudices of the Southern workers, won these strikers to its principle that the Negro textile workers must be organized side by side with the white textile workers and that there must be absolute equality within the union. And won them so completely that the white strikers were not only willing to accept a Negro organizer of the union, but learning that his wife was threatened by the ku kluxers and chamber of commerce, appointed a bodyguard to protect him. And, when, following the unprovoked attack by the police on the strikers' meeting and the shooting of the chief of police, the mill bosses' police and thugs tried to lynch this Negro organizer, the white strikers mobilized and spirited him out of town, putting him on a train for New York forty miles from Gastonia. This left wing union was denounced and attacked by the capitalist press of the South for its race equality policy. And, of course, the A. F. of L. joined the attack. But the N. T. N. stuck to its guns and achieved a notable victory against the bosses ideology of race separation and antagonism in the very center of reaction, in the South itself! As a result of its stand on the race issue, fourteen of its organizers are today menaced with the electric chair, following a frame-up by the mill bosses in connection with the shooting of the chief of the police.

The United Textile Workers' Union, an A. F. of L. outfit, is also conducting strikes in the South. But the capitalist press finds no necessity for attacking the U. T. W. on the race issue. Nor will the mill bosses and their police agents find any necessity for framing the U. T. W. organizers to stop their advocacy of race equality. The U. T. W. is not advocating race equality. It is not even trying to organize Negro workers. Its policy on the race issue is the same as the bosses' policy.

The Trade Union Educational League is building a new trade union center for all the workers. Among the leaders of the T. U. E. L. are workers of all races, Negro, white, Japanese, Chinese ,etc.

The Trade Union Educational League is holding a national trade union unity convention in Cleveland on August 31. Already hundreds of delegates have been elected to this convention, among them a very large percentage of Negro workers.

The League invites you to send delegates to this convention. You should get your Brotherhood to send delegates, but you must realize that your leaders, who are now under the use every scheme and devise to defeat your wishes in this respect, as control of Green and company, will in all others calling for the unity of the working class and a militant struggle against the exploiters.

NEGRO WORKERS RECEIVE AID OF ORGANIZED LABOR

A. F. of L. Head Enlarges Pullman Porters' Pledge

TO ALL LABORERS

Urges All Workers To Organize For Common Interests

By LOUIS R. LAUTIER

Washington, D. C.—The American Federation of Labor stands ready to give to the Negro workers the protection of an organized movement and the Negro workers owe it to themselves and organized labor to join in the movement for the advancement of common interests.

Answer To Question

That is the declaration of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor in his latest statement to the Negro press, in answer to the question of the attitude of the A. F. of L. toward Negro workers. The question was asked him because of his pledge of full support to the efforts to organize Pullman car porters and maids, the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters having become an affiliated organization of the American Federation of Labor.

Mr. Green's Statement

The full text of the statement of Mr Green is as follows:

"There are within the United States wage earners of many nationalities and races. The ideals for which our republic stands require that all these wage earners shall be accorded equal opportunities for self-development and progress. Keenly conscious of these self-evident facts the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled in 1890 declared that the—

"'A. F of L. looks with disfavor upon trade unions having provisions in their constitutions excluding from membership persons on account of race and color and requests they be expunged.'

"Again in 1893 the convention proclaimed:

"'Resolved, that we here and now reaffirm as one of the cardinal principles of the labor movement that the working people must unite and organize, irrespective of creed, color, sex, nationality or politics.'

Have Proven Ability

"The standards established by the foremost ranks of workers cannot progress further than they can resist the downward pull of the backward ranks. The backward ranks have been recent immigrants and those racial groups within our country whose standards are below ours. The American Negroes have been in this class.

"The Negro wage earners of the United States have made great strides under tremendous handicaps. For historical causes over which Negroes themselves had no control, Negroes were living in the land of a race with which they were not equipped to compete. Yet Negro workers have proven their ability to make a contribution to the world's work and to achieve positions of responsibility and service.

"As Negro workers have increasingly found their way into the industrial field, they have come more or less directly into competition with white wage earners. That competition works against the best interests of both groups. It vanishes only when the Negro workers raise their standards of life and work. This can be done only through organization, directly or indirectly.

"The Pioneers of the organized labor movement were very conscious of this when they drafted into the constitution of the American Federation of Labor the following provisions:

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"Many Negro workers have assumed the responsibility of industrial workers and have joined the unions of their trades. However, as the national and international unions are organized upon the basis of competency of the workman to meet the requirements of trade union obligations and not the nationality of the applicant, it would be difficult to ascertain the exact number of colored workers now holding membership in the national and international unions of their trades and callings. There are now chartered direct by the Americn Federation of Labor twenty-two local unions of colored workers and five central labor unions whose component local unions have a membership entirely colored.

Urges Cooperation

"The forces of industry operate impersonally—irrespective of race, religion or prejudice of any nature. If those forces are to be controlled and directed to conserve the best interests of those employed in production, there must be cooperation and joint counsel irrespective of any consideration but the welfare of the group determined on a functional basis.

"It is my most earnest hope that Negro wage earners will not allow themselves to be lured from principles and practices that make for substantial and practical progress. With them as well as with all mankind their hope for progress lies in education. They should guard well their opportunities for education and self-discipline and see that their children avail themselves of opportunities. They should guard their educational agencies against propaganda or special interests. Freedom of learning is the heart of

* Incomplete.

Labor-1929

American Federation of Labor.

Unions, Strikes, etc.

THE A. F. L. GOES SOUTH

TO UNIONIZE THE SOUTH the American Federation of Labor's predicted drive is on. "Amid an outpouring of enthusiasm seldom equaled at its annual conventions," correspondents relate, the Toronto convention "responded to the call of the Southern textile workers" and voted for a "war chest" to finance the emergency, and for a long campaign to organize Southern workers "regardless of craft or calling." Fighting spirit at the convention fed upon descriptions of mill and mill-town conditions, workers "only asking for mercy" against the "stretch-out" system in the South, "murder" of strikers, kidnaping of union organizers, and the desire of workers for union organization exprest by "a thin slip of a girl worker," Miss Bowen of Tennessee, who declared: "We people in the South may not be educated, because we come from the hills, but our hearts and souls are with the labor movement." President Green of the Federation asserted that:

Literary Digest

"The charge that organized labor went to the South at the behest of Northern business to destroy Southern industry is untrue. We are in the South because it is awakening, and because the workers appeal to us for help. In their extremity, victims of greed and injustice, to whom can they turn except to the labor movement? They can not expect help from chambers of commerce, from political organizations, or from civic and fraternal organizations."

10-26-29

Vice-President Gorman of the Textile Union asserted that the funeral of the five labor victims of the "Marion massacre" marks the "passing of industrial slavery in the South." President Andrew Furuseth of the International Seaman's Union warned of injunctions and opposition ahead, but insisted that—

New York N.Y.

"This is part of the fight that from now on is going to wage bitterly through the United States and in the rest of the world. Big business, or the Third Estate, is in the saddle. It is going to try to liquidate every gain made by labor.

"We must be prepared to walk the same road as the early Christian martyrs and agitators. We must go through the same struggle to get freedom on the industrial field as we did to get political freedom. There is no question of mercy or consideration that will be accorded us now. Now is the time to go in and take the consequences of going in, and may God give us all the strength to do it!"

Picturesque color to the occasion was given by the plea of President Canavan of the Stage Hands Union for a $1,000,000 emergency fund, announcement of an initial contribution of $1,000 from the Pulp and Sulfite Paper Makers Union, and a letter read from Dr. Tippy pledging cooperation of the Federal Council of Churches in the organization plan.

In press comment the Chicago *Tribune's* editorial, which maintains that "the program of the Federation appears to offer the only escape from further bloodshed and demoralization," attracts particular attention. The Boston *Transcript*, in New England, reprints it in full. *The Tribune* emphasizes "the nation's stake" in the situation and, specifying the Carolinas, calls for Southern statesmanship to give Federation officers "every protection the law affords." The Federation movement is favored as the practicable foil to Communism, otherwise "the textile industry can look forward, with such satisfaction as it can find, to a continuous feud growing in bitterness with the years." To quote further:

"The Communist agitators, preaching relentless class warfare, have as yet made but little progress. The workmen are still, for the most part, confused. It may still be possible to organize them into effective trade-unions which can deal peaceably with the employers.

"It is fortunate for the nation that the Federation has a real stake in the success of its campaign in the South. As long as the South provides labor which will work inhumanly long hours for low wages, the wage level and the living standards of American workmen, North and South, will be imperiled. Manufacturers in other sections of the country will find themselves in competition with the products of cheap labor, and will be tempted to hammer wages down, even tho it is now clear that one of the secrets of American prosperity has been high wages. The effort of the Federation or organize the mill workers of the South deserves the indorsement of far-seeing business men throughout the country."

Quoting and replying to *The Tribune*, the Asheville (N. C.) *Citizen* says:

"Here, put quite frankly and forcefully, is the major outside interest in the South's labor situation. The American Federation of Labor is not undertaking to organize the Southern textile workers for altruistic reasons. Its primary purpose in demanding that these workers secure shorter hours and better wages is to prevent the wage level and the living standards of American workmen in other sections from being imperiled; and *The Tribune* calls upon the manufacturers of the North and West to support the Federation's movement for purely selfish reasons.

"What will come of the unionization drive, no one can now say. Most of the mill owners of the South seem to be almost as much opposed to the organization of the textile workers under the auspices of the American Federation of Labor as they are to their organization under the communistic auspices of the union which has been in evidence at Gastonia. But that the movement that has now been launched is likely to be determined and prolonged must be clear to any one who will dispassionately examine the influences that impel it.

"Only in one way can it be checked, if at all, and that is by promptly setting up locally a program providing for improvement of working conditions where improvement is needed."

Randolph To Address The New York State Labor Convention

New York—John Sullivan, President of the New York State Federation of Labor, a branch of the American Federation of Labor, has invited A. Philip Randolph, President and General Organizer of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, to address the State Convention which will be held in Syracuse, New York, four days, beginning August 20th. Other speakers to address the Convention are Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt, of New York, President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, and several economists and labor heads.

Mr. Randolph will talk on the fight of the Pullman Porters for the right to organize a living wage, and better working conditions, and the problem of the Negro worker in American Industry.

NEGROES TO AID RED PLATFORM

Hold Conference in Workers Center

Endorsement of the election campaign of the Communist Party in the New York municipal elections was officially expressed by a number of Negro organizations and trade union and fraternal groups in which Negro workers are active at the Negro Conference at the Workers' Center, 26-28 Union Square, yesterday evening.

Worker

Delegates represented the Harlem Tenants' League, the Women's Day Workers' League, the American Negro Labor Congress, the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union the Independent Shoe Workers Union, the Amalgamated Food Workers' Union, the Brownsville Tenants League, the Window Cleaners' Union and Negro student groups.

GREEN FOR JIM CROW UNIONISM

Negro Workers 'Backward' His Alibi

Daily Worker

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Militant workers, white and black, are greatly aroused over the recent statement given out to the Negro press by William Green, head of the American Federation of Labor, in which the faker upheld the Jim Crow policy of his organization, excusing it on the fallacious ground that "the standards established by the foremost ranks of workers cannot progress further than they can resist the downward pull of the backward ranks. The backward ranks have been the recent immigrants and those racial groups within our country whose standards are below ours. The American Negroes have been in this class."

Green, however, has no objection to the formation of Jim Crow unions and in certain cases will even allow them to "affiliate" with the A. F. of L., as under this scheme the division of the white and Negro workers will be continued as before, to the great advantage of the boss class, for the welfare of which the misleader is always on the alert.

"Separate charters may be issued to Central Labor Unions," he says, "composed exclusively of colored members, where in the judgment of the executive council it appears to be advisable."

Mass meetings of protest against the white chauvinism of Green and his highly paid underlings are being arranged here.

LABOR CHIEF PLEADS CAUSE OF PORTERS

Talks to 3,000 People in Chicago

(Photo on Picture Page)

Speaking before an audience of 3,000 people at the Metropolitan Community church, 41st St. and South parkway, Sunday, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, declared that the A. F. of L. is unrelentingly and uncompromisingly opposed to the company union idea, such as the employees representation plan of the Pullman company.

The labor chief was speaking under the auspices of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, which organization was recently chartered by the A. F. of L.

"The company union is the company itself," Mr. Green said, "and no thinking working man will ever accept such a mockery as a means of solving his problems."

In opening his talk the labor executive pointed out that the struggle of the working man is as old as the human race. He showed that there is no period in the history of mankind when anything has been conferred on

the masses. Instead, he stated, that everything the working class has gained has been through struggles and sacrifices. The favored few, he brought out, have opposed every effort on the part of the working class to advance its cause. The reason for this, he said, is clear. The more the laborer gets the less there is for the employer.

President Green stated that he is interested in all classes of workers, because he believed that the peace, safety and happiness of the American people depend upon the contentment of the working class.

"I am here," the speaker declared, "because I am interested in the Pullman porters and maids. I want them to know that the American Federation of Labor is with them and wants them to be a part of it."

Workers Only Want Rights

Mr. Green declared it was strange that giant corporations insist that they have a right to merge and consolidate for the promotion of their cause, and at the same time deny that same right to their employees. "Working men have the legal right to organize and bargain collectively, the same as their employers, but efforts on their part to do so are thwarted whenever possible," he asserted.

"All the masses possess is their economic strength," the executive said, "and they reserve the right to exercise that at all times."

Mr. Green urged the porters and maids to strive to awaken public enthusiasm for their cause. It is due to a lack of it that more has not been done by the Pullman company. If public opinion is sufficiently aroused even the powerful Pullman company will have to yield to it, he declared. The public lacks information regarding the things for which the Pullman porters and maids are fighting, he said, and will certainly support them if the situation is clearly brought to the fore.

President Hoover said in a speech a few days ago, asserted Mr. Green, that he wants every child in America to have an opportunity to get an education and grow into useful manhood and womanhood.

"That was a noble statement," he said, "but I do not see how any man not earning a living wage will be able to provide properly for his children. The Pullman porters are among the most poorly paid workers in this country. It matters not who the man is, if he renders service he is entitled to a living wage, and should fight for it until justice prevails."

Auditorium Crowded

The auditorium was crowded long before the services began. Dr. W. D. Cook, pastor of the church, offered the invocation, after which the audience sang "Lift Every Voice and Sing." M. P. Webster, head of the Chicago activities of the brotherhood, acted as master of ceremonies. He introduced Ashley L. Totten, assistant general organizer of the brotherhood, who spoke of his experience with the Pullman company, in attempting to organize porters in Kansas City. Others on the platform were Dr. J. Russell Harvey and Ed Nockles, secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor.

A. F. OF L. HEAD URGES RACE TO JOIN UNIONS

22 Local Colored Unions Chartered, Many More Outside, He Declares.

STATEMENT TO PRESS

105 National Unions Admit Race Workers.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The American Federation of Labor stands ready to give to the Negro workers the protection of an organized movement and the Negro workers owe it to themselves and organized labor to join in the movement for the advancement of common interests.

That is the declaration of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a statement to the Negro press last Wednesday. It was in answer to the question of the attitude of the American Federation of Labor toward Negro workers. The question was asked him because of his pledge of full support to the efforts to organize Pullman car porters and maids, the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters having become an affiliated organization of the American Federation of Labor.

Full Text

The full text of the statement of Mr. Green is as follows:

"There are within the United States wage earners of many nationalities and races. The ideals for which our republic stands require that all these wage earners shall be accorded equal opportunities for self-development and progress. Keenly conscious of these self-evident facts, the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled in 1890 declared that the—

"'A.F. of L. looks with disfavor upon trade unions having provisions in their constitutions excluding from membership persons on account of race and color and requests they be expunged.'

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"Again in 1893 the convention proclaimed:

"'Resolved, that we here and now reaffirm as one of the cardinal principles of the labor movement that the working people must unite and organize, irrespective of creed, color, sex, nationality and politics.'

"The standards established by the foremost ranks of workers cannot progress further than they can resist the downward pull of the backward ranks. The backward ranks have been recent immigrants and those racial groups within our country whose standards are below ours. The American Negroes have been in this class.

Wage Earners

"The Negro wage earners of the United States have made great strides under tremendous handicaps. For historical causes over which Negroes themselves had no control, Negroes were living in the land of a race with which they were not equipped to compete. Yet Negro workers have proven their ability to make a contribution to the world's work and to achieve positions of responsibility and service.

Raise Standards

"As Negro workers have increasingly found their way into the industrial field, they have come more or less directly into competition with white wage earners. That competition works against the best interests of both groups. It vanishes only when the Negro workers raise their standards of life and work. This can be done only through organization, directly or indirectly.

"The Pioneers of the organized labor movement were very conscious of this when they drafted into the constitution of the American Federation of Labor the following provision:

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"Many Negro workers have assumed the responsibility of industrial workers and have joined the unions of their trades. However, as the national and international unions are organized upon the basis of competency of the workman to meet the requirements of trade union obligations and not the nationality of the applicant, it would be difficult to ascertain the exact number of colored workers now holding membership in the national and international unions of their trades and callings.

"There are now chartered direct by the American Federation of Labor twenty-two local unions of colored workers and five central labor unions whose component local unions have a membership entirely colored.

Impersonal

"The forces of industry operate impersonally—irrespective of race, religion or prejudice of any nature. If those forces are to be controlled and directed to conserve the best interests of those employed in production, there must be co-operation and joint counsel irrespective of any consideration but the welfare of the group determined on a functional basis.

Education

"It is my most earnest hope that Negro wage earners will not allow themselves to be lured from principles and practices that make for substantial and practical progress. With them as well as with all mankind their hope for progress lies in education. They should guard well their opportunities for education and self-discipline and see that their children avail themselves of opoprtunities. They should guard their educational agencies against propaganda of special interests. Freedom of learning is the heart of all real freedom; for if the mind is in bondage then are we hopelessly lost.

Many Outside

"The American Federation of Labor stands ready to give to the Negro workers the protection of an organized movement. Many have already joined, but many more are still on the outside. Our organization has demonstrated its practical value. The struggle is not easy but the Negro workers owe it to themselves and to us to join in the movement for the advancement of common interests."

Negro Newspaper In Editorial Commends Union Labor Move

Following is an editorial, headed "President Green and The Negro Worker," which appeared in the Norfolk Journal and Guide, a prominent negro newspaper, in its issue of July 18th, and which commends the attitude of President Green, of the American Federation of Labor, in urging the negro workers to come into the ranks of organized labor and which assures them the protection of union labor:

The statement of President William Green that "The American Federation of Labor stands ready to give Negro workers the protection of an organized movement x x and Negro workers owe it to themselves and to us to join the movement for the advancement of common interests is further indicative of the trend of organized labor to embrace the Negro workers. The Labor Movement never will develop its potential strength until it has subordinated every consideration of race, religion, nationality, or sex to the economic common interests of the workers as a whole. Though the American Federation of Labor as early as 1890 went on record as looking with disfavor upon trade unions excluding persons from membership on account of race and color, this expression of policy during the intervening years has been practically a dead letter. Only in the late years since the World War has the federation begun to sense with more concern the ever-present threat to its own best interests of the non-unionized colored labroer.

Of course, the test of whether colored and white workers can be brought together in any organized labor movement lies in the ability of the capitalist and exploiter of both, to play successfully upon the racial prejudices of the white workers. The one unfailing cue of the capitalist when he fears that the solidarity of white and colored workers would defeat his purpose of exploitation of both or either, is to hold up before the credulous whites so unreal a thing as "social equality." These poor victims of economic exploitation are made to see that meeting in the same hall with colored victims of the same exploitation, discussing with them their common exploitation and the possible remedy; that working together on the same job in mutual helpfulness; that standing for the rights of a black man who is a worker by their sides is "social intimacy." That usually turns the trick and the white workers, before absorbing these potential scabbers into their own organization and making them allies instead of competitors, strengtheners instead of weakeners, would rather go on eating their pone bread and sipping their black coffee as a condescension from industrial society. It is a mighty dumb people who cannot see that the very first requisite to human existence is the right and capacity to earn sufficient upon which to live. Such trifles as with whom to associate and not to marry, can be attended to after the all important question of assuring one's self a living has been threshed out.

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Labor - 1929
Unions, Strikes, etc.

American Federation of Labor.

Titanic Labor Battle Impending In The South as Result of Communistic Recognition of Negro's Labor Right

American Federation of Labor's Drive to Organize Textile Mill Operatives Will Probably Win Because South Fears Communism

By Rienzi B. Lemus

Washington, D. C.—The South is soon due to become a battlefield of a struggle of titanic proportions. It won't be a political scrap—except incidentally. As usual, the Negro will be the foil of the spoil.

The American Federation of Labor will make a drive to organize textile mill operatives. The operators are going to resist. And when it is all over the Federation will have succeeded—because of the Negro "menace" to southern institutions.

N. Y. Age 1/30/29

Generally the Negro serves as foil of organized labor through his forced (by organized labor) role of strikebreaker. But in the textile industries of the South the potential strikebreakers are more white hillbillies from the mountains. Negroes are not textile operatives—actual or potential except of mops, shovels, brooms, freight trucks and refuse wheelbarrows.

Field of Communists.

The Afric, however, does afford a field of great promise for the Communists. And "here is the rub." For Communism has scared the South. The textile industries supplied the occasion, and it is textiles specifically that the A. F of L. goes South for!

The Cleveland, Ohio, Communists selected a "jury" to go down to harlotte, N C., to observe the trial of Communists found guilty of killing the police chief of Gastonia during textile strike disturbances in that North Carolina town. The Cleveland "jury" was made up of ten male and female white persons and two male Negroes.

It declined to be "jimcrowed" in the segregated Carolina courtroom, was chased out, returned, and remained—intact and undisturbed throughout the remainder of the court proceedings. The persistence of this mixed Communst group had a marked effect on blacks and whites, alike, acocrding to a most reliable but non-quotable authority.

The Baltimore Communists.

Efforts of the Baltimore, Md., police to prohibit public dances of mixed races Communists met with failure and are therefore no longer made. The unassorted racial groups, consequently "commune" right on without annoyance but with unrestrained manifestations of amity and in perfect concord. Thus it is the spread of Communism to the South in utter disregard of that section's orthodox racial customs that affords cause for grave concern and, in some places, alarm.

When in 1926—in this writer's presence, Mr. T. Arnold Hill, industrial relations' director of the National Urban League, frankly told President Green and the executive Council of the Federation of Labor at headquarters in Washington that the labor unions' policy of more or less racial discrimination would ultimately force many Negro workers into Communism, Mr. Green replied: "No, no, Mr. Hill! Have no fear; the colored man never will be a Communist."

Whereupon this writer added—"Brother Green, I fear you are making the common mistake of attempting to group a race; it should not be overlooked that colored men have diametrically differing viewpoints as do white persons."

The Inevitable Comes.

The inevitable is happening; for it was some time ago pointed out by a cautious observer here that so soon as black and white workers became self-conscious and realized their common viewpoint and objective, they would come together at work, as well as in their homes.

Communism has furnished the required commonality of "communion." The increasing results may be noted by all; and quite obviously has been noted by the leaders of the American Federation of Labor, who always see "red" when the Communists (Reds) advance; without, however, running amuck as doth the traditional bull, when shown red. To the contrary, President Green cautiously proceeds to locate Reds boring from within the A. F. of L unions, and then acts drastically at expulsion. From the viewpoints of orthodox trades-unionism and of the "southy" (majority) South the situation is grave.

An Apparent Outcome.

So it is consequently apparent, according to my cautious and reliable observer friend here what will be the ultimate outcome of the A. F. of L. drive to organize the Southern textile industries: The operators will resist, and their resistance will be equal to the labor union's offensive. But, finally, Southern public opinion will realize that the South and the labor unions make common cause, namely, to arrest the progress of Communism—the South among Negroes, the unions among the white workers; and then Northern owners of the Southern textile mills will be constrained to make concessions to the A. F. of L., which will therefore win. After that—or even now—the Federation of Labor will issue a charter to any group of Africs which organizes itself—even to the moppers, broomers, wheel-barowers of the textile mills. Nevertheless the Federation's spoils will have come through the Negroes as foils.

Labor-1929
Unions, Strikes, etc.

American Federation of Labor

Statesmanship

WILLIAM GREEN, president of the American Federation of Labor, has opened a new and needed vista for Negro workers. Speaking to the Pullman porters and sympathizers at Abyssinian Church last Sunday, he put the power and prestige of the Federation solidly behind the porters in their fight for better wages and working conditions. Still better, he declared against the color line in all trade unions. He announced that 100 out of 107 international unions have abolished color discrimination.

THIS SHOULD MEAN a new day for Negro labor. In the past the white workers have complained that the Negro workers did not stand with them against capitalistic oppression. But the Negro never got to the point of resisting capitalism, because he was too busy defending himself against white labor, which was shutting him out of its unions and hounding him out of the skilled trades. Naturally the Negro felt that capitalism was his best friend.

THIS POLICY was certain to injure the Federation in time. By discriminating against Negroes the white workers put a weapon into the hands of capital, a reserve of ostracized labor which could be used to bring the white workers to terms. President Green realized this mistake when he said that if the Federation abandoned the principle of equal rights for all races and nations of laborers it would perish. Admitting the porters to the Federation and waiving the initiation fee was a stroke of statesmanship that will make the Federation stronger than ever.

Labor—1929

Unions, Strikes, etc.,

American Negro Labor Congress.

Richard B. Moore Reveals Statement Sent By A. F. of L.

Richard B. Moore, National Organizer of the American Negro Labor Congress, with offices at 169 West 133rd St., this city, made public yesterday a statement issued by the General Executive Board of the A. N. L. C. in support of the strike of 18,000 workers in the needle trades.

The statement praises the new National Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, under whose leadership the strike is being conducted, for its policy of fairness to the Negro workers in the industry, and stressed the fact that there are two Negroes on the General Executive Board of the new union. It points out that there are Negro workers on all of the committees of the union. The statement then makes a sharp contrast between this progressive attitude of the new left wing union and the rabidly prejudiced treatment meted out to Negro workers by the A. F. of L. unions!

"Negro workers know well enough the long record of treachery, discrimination and persecution which they have suffered at the hands of the prejudiced, labor aristocrats of the A. F. of L. Barred out of the unions and the skilled trades, segregated in Jim Crow locals when they can no longer be kept completely out, denied representation on higher bodies and equal opportunity for work, and equal pay, brazenly betrayed to the bosses, as in the case of the Pullman porters, where Randolph entered into collusion with President Green of the A. F. of L., the Negro workers know well the treacherous role played by the A. F. of L. They are not surprised to see these treacherous tools of the bosses lining up with the police to break their strikes. The resolution of the Central Trades Labor Council of New York calling upon the capitalist police to crush the strike of the oppressed needle workers is another evidence of the various character of the bureaucrats of the A. F. of L."

Negro Labor Congress Organizer Stimulates Its Work in Seattle

(Crusader News Service)

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 21.—The entrance of Otto Hall, field organizer of American Negro Labor Congress into the Seattle district has given great stimulus to the activities of the American Negro Labor Congress work here.

On Saturday, Hall addressed a meeting of more than 1,000 Negro workers. Pointing to the conditions existing in the United States of segregation, lynching, Jim Crowism as applied to Negroes and other oppressed races, Hall contrasted this condition with the position of Negro workers and other minority races and nationalities in the Soviet Union "where to be a worker means freedom."

On Sunday evening, Hall addressed an overflow crowd of workers at the Seattle Workers' Forum, on 'Progress in the Soviet Union.' Many workers had to be turned away for lack of room. Monday evening at a meeting held on the "Skidroad" in Seattle, Hall addressed another large meeting.

Labor-1929
Unions. Strkes, etc.

Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

THIS

WORLD

FEB 17 1929

Negro Workers Urged To Join the A. F. of L.

Labor Leader Says Union Card Will Break Down Race Barriers

By Lester A. Walton

A TALL, slim, well-dressed colored man was discussing the problems of the Negro worker. His language was as impeccable as his clothes. He did not rant and shout but addressed his audience in a pleasing, modulated voice. "Can't," "chance" and "enhance" were spoken with an accent suggestive of Boston's Back Bay section. "Miami" was pronounced as if a student were declining a Latin noun.

The speaker was A. Philip Randolph, a native of Florida, the country's most aggressive and conspicuous Negro labor leader. He was delivering the keynote address at the second annual New York Labor Conference of New York, which was in session in Harlem. For eloquence it is doubtful if Randolph has a peer in labor circles. His baritone voice is musical and resonant. He affects the style of a lecturer rather than that of an orator.

All Classes Were In the Audience

While Randolph's sartorial appearance and manner of speaking did not conform to the popular conception of a fiery professional champion of the working man, neither was the audience made up principally of the laboring class. A few workers were present, but the conference comprised representatives of the Negro Church, press, business, education, fraternal societies, college fraternities and sororities, law, medicine and social service.

Some of the prominent speakers were white. A professor of economics at Columbia University, officials from the American Federation of Labor, the Civil Liberties Union and the Women's Trade Union League gave their views as to the most effective method the Negro worker should adopt to improve his economic status.

There was a marked divergence of opinion on the subject. For instance, A. Philip Randolph expressed the belief that the future success of the Negro worker was contingent upon his affiliation with the American Federation of Labor; that a union card will break down the present barriers based primarily on race prejudice.

Dr. Leroy Bowman of Columbia University did not believe the American Federation had helped the underdog and did not entertain Mr. Randolph's optimistic viewpoint.

When invited to make "a few remarks," Dr. George E. Haynes, Secretary of the Commission on the Church and Race Relations, Federal Council of Churches, had some of the radically-inclined vigorously shaking their heads in disagreement when he said he had reached the stage where he had discarded all the "isms" and such phrases as "class rule" and "class struggle;" that the Negro was on the outer fringe and first would have to get in the "class" before using the term so indiscriminately and recklessly.

Dr. Haynes denied that the Negro was involved in a "class struggle," but characterized his present efforts to advance to a higher economic scale as a "race struggle."

Those who took exception to Dr. Haynes's views and expressed this attitude by chuckling derisively, were reminded by Presiding Officer Randolph that the previous speaker was one of the ablest students on the subject under discussion and that the condition of the Negro would only be materially improved by the exchange of ideas and intelligent approach.

The conference adopted resolutions condemning the policy of using the Negro as a strikebreaker, recommended to organized labor that it unqualifiedly remove every barrier against the admission of Negro workers in unions, and recommended that all sections of the race unite to back and support morally and financially the fight of workers to organize for higher wages and better working conditions.

Randolph, as organizer of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, with headquarters in New York, has been leading a movement since 1925 for the recognition of the organization by the Pullman Company. The conference also adopted resolutions in support of these efforts.

Communist Meeting A Different Story

The labor meeting at which A. Philip Randolph was central figure was in an entirely different setting to another recently staged in Harlem under the auspices of the American Negro Labor Congress. It was arranged by Richard B. Moore, who ran for Congress in the 21st New York Congressional District last November on the Communist ticket.

The Communists' meeting was a replica in miniature of the gathering at Chicago in October, 1925, when Lovett Fort Whiteman staged the American Negro Labor Congress, which marked Soviet Russia's first public gesture to make Reds out of black workers in the United States. No red badges were in evidence and no pictures of radical labor leaders adorned the walls, but otherwise the session was reminiscent of the other.

There were white men and women, some of whom took an active and dominating part in the proceedings. There were as many white comrades as colored in the audience, and the speakers of both races made emotional appeals for every worker to organize and fight "the evil of injustice and terrorism."

The largest outburst of applause occurred when a Negro in bitterly denouncing the lynchings in Mississippi, declared:

"The only way to stop this barbarous practice is for the white and black workers to organize themselves and smash the lynching system."

White comrades appeared to be deeply moved by this verbal sally and led in the cheering.

"Organize" was the shibboleth of the meeting and repeatedly used by all who spoke. "Organize for self defense," "organize to protect and defend your lives," "organize to maintain your rights," were some of the familiar phrases employed.

Literature was distributed bearing the caption: "Stop Lynching and Terrorism!" Printed in big black type were the following statements:

"Two Negroes lynched, one burned to death in Mississippi!"

"Ernest Whitehurst Savagely Riddled by Chicago Police!"

"Brutal Bloodhound Hunt of Negro in New Jersey!"

"United States Navy Sailors Twice Attack Negroes in Brocklyn and New York Subways."

It is common knowledge among Harlem Negroes that Soviet Russia is conducting a well-organized campaign in the section for converts. William Patterson, a lawyer, went to Moscow a year ago and now holds a governmental secretarial position. He was a delegate to the Third Internationale held last August. In recent months he has been lecturing throughout Russia. Much of his talk has been on the American Negro.

Several young men and women from the community have been sent to Russia to be taught the Communistic philosophy, and others have been selected to go in the near future.

Soviet Russia hopes to arouse the American Negro worker by appealing to his emotional side and emphasizing the injustices to which the race is subjected. There is no doubt about that.

WOULD UNIONIZE NEGROES

A. Philip Randolph

WILLIAM GREEN WARNS PORTERS ON WAGE VOTE

American Federation of Labor Head Declares Action Of Pullman Co., Coercion

New York City., Mar. 16—When the attention of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, was called to a report which stated that the Pullman Company, through its Company Union, was calling upon Pullman porters to vote in an election of representatives to participate in a so-called wage conference he made the following statement:

"Apparently the Pullman Company is preparing to go through the empty form of negotiating a wage scale with itself. For that reason Pullman porters should not participate in the election of representatives as called for by the management of the Pullman Company.

"Collective bargaining can only be carried on between the representatives of two groups where there is perfect freedom of selection and action. Collective bargaining becomes a farce when so-called wage conference is held between the Pullman Company and the representatives of the Company Union which is created, controls and dominates.

"I urge the Pullman porters to refrain from participating in the election for representatives of the so-called Company Union called for by the Pullman Company."

The above statement was issued by Mr. Green last night after a conference with Roy Lancaster, general secretary-treasurer of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

The Brotherhood was accepted in the A. F. of L. on Feb. 19.

Mr. Randolph, the president, is now in California on a trans-continental tour in the interest of the organization

A. F. OF L. GRANTS CHARTER OF PORTERS

Eagle 2/8/29 Washington D.C.

Denver, Col., March 2.—According to A. Phillip Randolph, president and General Oragnizer of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, Pullman Porters and Maids in all of the districts of the country, are joining the Brotherhood since a charter was granted by the American Federation of Labor, February 19. The spirit, enthusiasm and interest among the porters and maids have ascended to amazing heights with extraordinary rapidity, continued Organizer Randolph.

It is generally conceded, says the porters' chief, that the victory of the Union is now practically certain among hard-headed, seasoned and hard-boiled labor men. From all sections of the country, white labor leaders are sending congatulations to the officials of the Brotherhood on the signal victory of securing a charter for the Union in the A. F. of L. All express their optimistic faith and confidence in the Brotherhood to win since it is now backed by over four million or more organized American workers, observed the porters' leader.

The various districts throughout the country are working overtime signing up new members as porters will now have only up to April 1 to join the Brotherhood at the old rate, says Randolph. After April 1 the rate will be raised considerably higher since there is a widespread feeling among Brotherhood men that the porters who have remained on the outside should be required to bear some of the burden by paying a higher joining fee. The rush of porters to get into the Union is to avoid this higher fee and also because there is no need for fear among the men.

WHAT ABOUT IT?

It is announced brazenly and without apology that the proposed union of Pullman Porters has been granted a charter by the American Federation of Labor and there are a few "so-called" advanced thinkers who have referred to the same with pride, but to those who are interested in the facts of life such an affiliation gives rise only to disgust and contempt, and now that the Porters' union has been granted a charter what are they going to do with it and what will be its survival value?

No level-headed person entertains the thought that the American Federation of Labor is the friend of black people but to the contrary the opinion is wide-spread that this outfit has been one of the greatest enemies that the black workers have ever had. They have granted charters to many groups of workers when they knew that the said groups excluded black workers. The American Federation of Labor has never gone on record as favoring the advancement of the black worker and in no instance has it refused a charter to a union because it discriminated against black workers. The officials of this labor group received fancy salaries and dictate to the masses with as much tyranny as the most cold-blooded capitalist ever did. The socialists say so, so do the I. W. W.'s and the members of the "Third Internationale". We have always considered the A. F. O. L. a despotic group cleverly functioning with men who saw through the glass but darkly and we have held out hopes that some day it would change its policies and make them American and Democratic but we have lived in hopes. The admission of this so-called black union is indeed suspicious.

Maybe some of the avaricious souls in the A. F. O. L. have heard the loud talk of the organizers of the porters and have decided that the "pickings" were pretty good; but they will be dissappointed because the porters have stopped paying dues and whatever faith that they ever had in those who sought to fool them has been shaken beyond repair. The Union of Pullman Porters exists in name only and the A. F. O. L. has picked a nice juicy lemon or maybe they will find a large white elephant on their hands.

Letting Down Labor's Bars

Significant indeed have been the recent gestures made by the American Federation of Labor toward colored labor. The charters granted to the Pullman porters places that large group of respectable colored working men and women upon a firmer and higher basis than ever before. The Pullman Company will now deal with the porters upon much the same basis that all of the other great American industries deal with their organized employees.

The visit of President Ryan of the International Association of Longshoremen to Harlem last week was a concrete appeal to the colored stevedores of the country to join their Caucasian fellow laborers for purposes of offense as well as defense. Up until now there has been little choice to the colored workingman to be other than a "scab." He has not been given the opportunity to get in on the ground floor of the unions and to receive equal employment when he had succeeded in getting into the union. He has had to catch-as-catch-can as a non-union laborer—either permanently or a strike-breaker.

The Federation of Labor will do well to destroy forthwith every bar against black labor. With the restriction of immigration now enforced, there is but one way for the Federation to raise wages and the standard of working conditions. That way is to take the colored brother completely into the picture. It is making a fine beginning. Let the good work continue.

PULLMAN PORTERS UNION

The charter granted Pullman porters by the American Federation of Labor is the most important event affecting the race which has happened in a long time. It definitely puts organized labor in support of a group of Negroes in their efforts to improve their working conditions, and therefore presages the day when the color line will vanish from among workers in America.

Two groups established the merit of the Negro and won this victory. Naturally we speak of the leaders first, A. Philip Randolph of New York City and his co-workers, among whom is Ashley L. Totten of this city. An American Federation of Labor charter is prima facie evidence that the Pullman Porters Brotherhood is the true porter labor organization. The government itself, through its bureaus, will recognize it in negotiations. The men's organization will come to be the only one heard, and the so-called "company" group cannot take a hand and bring about confusion. The hours, working conditions and wages for porters will be dealt with as are those of other crafts. The clearing of the scene for a straight out and out presentation of the issues is a glory for the leaders who have fought so long against tremendous odds.

Great as is the work of the porters' leaders, it is what the men themselves have done that makes us thrill. The rise of labor has been a struggle, with conservatism and immediate human necessities always against the worker. From the brass collar welded about the neck, to serfdom where the worker was sold along with the land, and from serfdom to free labor is a bloody trail, watered with tears. Negroes are not of the same blood as the men who blazed that trail up to the point where now it is universally conceded that a worker has a right to culture, comfort and entertainment in addition to a mere living. We could not deserve them simply by claim. To qualify in the American Federation of Labor, the porters had to persevere, and their courage had to be demonstrated. The struggle in which they have engaged during the last three and a half years is the price paid in this one calling. Randolph deserves credit, but he understood his problem. The heroes were in the ranks, because they had only faith. The victory of the Pullman porters in winning labor recognition proves Negro manhood as truly as could any military exploit.

NATIONAL BODY PLEDGES ITS AID

Powerful Conductors' Union Congratulates Porters on Progress

Ashley L. Totten, assistant general organizer of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters has received a letter from M. S. Warfield, grand president of the Order of Sleeping Car Conductors stating that members of that organization will give their wholehearted support to the porters in their efforts to secure better wages and working conditions.

The letter states that any conductor unfriendly to the porters is not a members of the order. It further explains that rumors to the effect that the conductor's organization received its last increase after it had signed a contractual agreement with the company to bully and browbeat the porters and destroy their efforts to organize are false, and that he will immediately communicate with the southern divisions in an effort to trace to its source the rumors alleged to have started in those districts.

The letter congratulates the brotherhood for its affiliation with the American Federation of Labor and assures the porters of the willingnes of the sleeping car conductors union to cooperate in all matters of mutual interest.

Labor - 1929

Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

Unions, Strikes, etc.,

Order Once Flourished Here

Wane of Group Started In 1924 Now Almost Inactive

With A. Phillip Randolph turning heaven and earth upside down to solve the problems of the Pullman Porters, old Washingtonians are asking what has become of the Brotherhood of Railroad Dining Car Employees that was out a few years ago a flourishing organization here?

The Brotherhood up until a few years ago was such a pretentious and respected organization that officials of the leading railroads required that all employees affiliate themselves with this group when they were taken into the service. The Brotherhood was first formed here by the employees of the Seaboard Airline in 1919. And was later expanded to include the employees of the Atlantic Coast Line, the Baltimore and Ohio, the Southern Norfolk and Western, and the Pennsylvania.

Reinza B. Lemus acted in the capacity of executive secretary and many notable victories were won for the employees under his guidance. Locals were established in all of the principal cities.

Differences Distinct

There is a pronounced distinction between the dining car men and the Pullman Porters. This was perhaps due to the fact that the porters are employed by the Pullman Company and the dining car waiters by the railroad itself.

The old feuds that exist between different types of domestic employees in the hotels and resorts are equally pronounced on the railroads. Cooks and waiters and porters associate to a large degree with men of their own group. Porters are forced to buy their own meals while traveling while the waiters get their meals free. The ...e of food the waiters get, how...r, is dependent largely upon the ...position of the chef. Some ...ks harbor ill feeling against the ...iters and their fare is good or ...d as he sees fit. The Seaboard ...r Line provides that the Pullman ...ters be given a cup of coffee, a ... roll and butter at 8:45 each ...ning free of charge. All other ...ls must be purchased at half ...e. This is not the practice on ...roads.

The Brotherhood of Dining Car employees, which included waiters, cooks and helpers has been at the wane here since 1924 and at the present time is almost inactive.

PULLMAN PORTERS OPEN UNION FIGHT

Green to Speak Here Sunday in Drive to Force Company to Recognize Organization.

CHAPTERS TO BE COMBINED

Organizer Expects Locals to Be Welded Into One International Body by Next Fall.

The first of a series of addresses to local unions of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters preliminary to a unification convention in Chicago at which an international union is expected to be formed, will be made here next Sunday at 3 P. M. by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, A. Philip Randolph, general organizer of the car employes announced yesterday.

The meeting, which is to be held at the Abyssinian Baptist Church, 132 West 138th Street, Mr. Randolph said, will begin an intensive drive to completely unionize railroad porters and maids, and to force recognition of their organization by the Pullman Company.

He asserted that out of 12,000 porters about 8,000 are now enrolled in the various chapters of the organization which are chartered by the A. F. of L. By next Fall he hopes that all groups will be merged into one international organization.

The Rev. A. Clayton Powell, pastor of the Baptist Church will preside at the mass meeting. Mr. Randolph said he had been assured by Mr. Green of the support of the federation when it is required.

"The union demands recognition, a minimum wage of $150 a month and a work month of 240 hours, or eight hours a day, Mr. Randolph asserted. When our organization began its work the porters were getting $67.50 a month. Their pay was increased $5 a month soon after our work began, and recently the company added another $5 monthly increase. The men average $58 a month in tips, out of which they spend $33 in occupational expenses, such as shoe polish, food in transit and two uniforms a year. We estimate that the traveling public pays $7,000,000 in tips annually."

The porters were organized in 1925, and last year ordered a strike but postponed it at the suggestion of Mr. Green. Last February the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. decided to grant the porters direct charters, and since then twelve such "Federal charters" have been granted and six or seven applications are pending.

The union has organizations in New York, Boston, Washington, Jacksonville, Atlanta, New Orleans, Fort Worth, Los Angeles, Oakland, Seattle, Portland, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit and Cincinnati.

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Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

THE PORTERS' UNION BREAK

The report of the break between the officials of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters comes as no surprise to us. The wonder is, how in the world did they manage to hoodwink the potrers and blind the public as long as they did?

The old saying, "You cannot fool all the people all the time," is getting a hearing as time rolls on.

We take no particular pride in the opportunity to say here, "We told you so." The whole affair is tragical. It will go down in history, no doubt, as the biggest "con" game ever perpetrated on a working class. It looks rather strange that anyone with ordinary intelligence couldn't see what was coming all the while.

The break between the officials is the logical sequence of the kind of game that was being played upon the public. Like in cases of protection of gangsters, bootleggers, and grafters of all other kind, the cost is too great. Sooner or later, the break must come.

Of course, Randolph is a learned man eloquent and persuasive in speech. But why he did not understand that others, who call themselves equally as smart, would not stand by and see graft, pillage, and stealing go on, and keep silent (unless in on the ground floor) is just a bit speculative to us. Graft protection is going up higher and higher. They tell us that the protector now is demanding more than the protected can pay—See? Those neat little sums of $6000.00 a year, without "whacking up," are just too much for those on the inside to see diverted and they themselves not being in on it.

Of course, the half has never yet been told. The story ought not be told. It's too bad to be told. But the people must be warned against such schemes. They must be told about them from time to time for their own good. This warning we have given the public because we felt it our duty to do so. If there are still those "doubting Thomases," they are to be pitied rather than censored, for they know not what they do.

LOOP OFFICIAL AT 2D LABOR CONFERENCE

Advises Mobilization of Economic Power

The second annual labor conference ended its three-day session Tuesday evening at the headquarters of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, 4231 Michigan Ave. Every session was crowded with delegates and representatives from labor organizations, Greek letter societies, social service organizations, Y. W. C. A., fraternal organizations and churches, and it was attended by representatives from all phases of life—teachers, business men, professional men and women and workers.

The most outstanding address made to the conference was delivered by James Mullenbach, arbitrator for Hart, Schaffner & Marx. He advised the delegates that our workers, in order to fit in the scheme of organized industry today, must mobilize their economic power to compete with that of the employing class. He also told the story of the clothing workers' progress from a sweat-shop worker, 17 or 18 years ago, to a worker who was paid a living wage, and through its organization had built its power to such an extent that it now owns two banks, large co-operative apartment buildings and a million dollar temple. He told the Pullman porter that his condition was not near so pitiful as that of the clothing worker, and if the porter would stick to his organization and leaders, that victory would come.

Addresses were also made by authorities on such subjects as domestic relations, crime, juvenile delinquency and dependency, housing and health of the worker. Col. Harry Will and his staff of workers among the youth in the probation department of Cook county juvenile court, discussed that subject during one whole session of the conference. Instructive addresses were made by the following workers of the probation department: Miss Zelma Watson, Miss Clotee Scott and Frederick L. Parker. Talks were also made by Miss Agnes Nestor, president of the National Women's Trade league; Miss Mary McDowell of the University of Chicago settlement, and Dr. Roscoe C. Giles, leading physician. It was very definitely brought out in all of the discussions that suffering of the Negro worker from the social evil and from bad health and poor and unsanitary housing was largely due to his low economic status. Other constructive addresses were: "The Negro Women in Industry," by Miss Frankie Adams, industrial secretary, South parkway branch, Y. W. C. A.; "Practical Benefits From Labor Organization and Co-operation," by David W. Johnson, postoffice clerks' union, and Seymour Miller, flat janitors' union; "The Negro Press and the Negro Worker," by George S. Schuyler, journalist, and "The Pullman Porter," by Bennie Smith, field organizer, B. S. C. P.

Make Resolutions

A. Philip Randolph, in concluding his address, offered as a fundamental solution of the low economic status, the education and organization of workers into labor unions in co-operation with the American Federation of Labor. Dr. Charles Wesley Burton was chairman of the citizens committee sponsoring the conference, and M. P. Webster, Chicago division organizer, B. S. C. P., directed the conference. The following resolutions were passed:

"The body indorsed the fight of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters for the right to organize for a living wage and better conditions, and the movement for amendment of the Railway Labor Act so as to make the determination of the right of representation as between two or more organizations mandatory and the same be conducted through an election under the supervision of the United States mediation board or such other bodies of the government which may be deemed practicable.

The conference condemned the company union movement in general and the Pullman company union movement in particular. It condemned the policy of strike-breaking on the part of workers of both races, and recommended the removal of every barrier against the admission of our workers into the union with full rights. It approved the plan of utilizing the service of trained organizers of both races for the purpose of unionizing all workers, and condemned the injunction to curtail the rights of organized labor as a serious menace to industrial order and progress.

The reduction of the time limit of the radio station, WCFL, on the air, was regarded as a curtailment of free speech and an injustice to organized labor, and a petition was sent to the national radio commission to restore the "Voice of Labor" to its former allotment.

2nd Labor Conference Held In Chicago Feb. 5

Chicago, Ill.—The second annual Negro Conference ended a three days' session here on February 5, at headquarters of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, 4231 Michigan avenue, with representatives from many social and labor organizations.

James Mullenbach, arbitrator for Hart, Schaffner & Marx, told the conference that Negro workers must organize their economic power to compute with that of the employing class.

The chief address at the conference was delivered by A. Philip Randolph, president and general organizer of the Brotherhood, of New York City.

The conference discussed a wide range of interest, including domestic relations, crime, juvenile delinquency and dependency, housing and health of the Negro worker, with experts from various special organizations adding to the discussions.

Dr. Charles Wesley Burton was chairman of the citizens' committee sponsoring the conference, and M. P. Webster, Chicago, division organizer of the Brotherhood was conference director.

PORTERS GIVEN CHARTER IN A. F. OF L.

First All-Negro Union to Be Recognized; Aids Fight for Wage

Special to The Call.

MIAMI, Fla.—A charter in the American Federation of Labor was voted to the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters Tuesday by the executive council of the A. F. of L. now in session here.

This is the first time in the history of the federation that a national charter has been issued to an all-Negro union.

A Philip Randolph, general organizer of the Brotherhood, who is in Kansas City this week on business for the porters was jubilant over the action of the American Federation of Labor.

Mr. Randolph said official recognition of the brotherhood for granting it an A. F. of L. charter only served to emphasize the essential justice of the demands of the porters. The brotherhood has been organized for more than three years.

"The issuance of this charter," Mr. Randolph said, "marks a revolutionary action in the American labor movement in relation to Negro workers. Not only will it mean victory for the Pullman porters in their fight for an independent organization and a living wage, but it will serve to bring white and black workers of America into friendly and cooperative relations.

"As a result of the recognition and acknowledged power of the American Federation of Labor, it is quite unlikely that the Pullman company will continue to attempt to ignore the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters."

It is expected that some constructive program for recognition will be worked out by president Green of the federation and General Organizer Randolph.

Mr. Randolph gave out the following brief story of the struggle of the porters:

"For the first time in the history of the American Labor movement, a national Negro labor organization, The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, was granted a charter of affiliation in the American Federation of Labor. This was the culmination of a long struggle on the part of the Pullman Porters Union to secure a charter of their own in the A. F. of L.

"The chief difficulty which prolonged the fight for the charter was the existence of the jurisdiction dispute. The dispute consisted in the claim of the International Hotel and Restaurant Employees Alliance and International Bar Tenders League of jurisdiction over sleeping car porters on the theory that a Pullman car is a hotel on wheels. The Brotherhood contended that the Pullman porters were employees in a separate and distinct industry namely, the railroad industry; whereas, the hotel employees were a part of a separate and distinct industry, namely, the hotel industry, and that their interests were different, their problems different, and that the methods, policies, programs, tactics, and strategy would necessarily be different. The Brotherhood contended that the hotel officials neither possessed the occupational psychology or job technique essential to handle successfully problems arising in the railroad industry.

"The Brotherhood also contended that Pullman porters were entitled to an independent charter such as Pullman conductors possessed, and that if Pullman porters ought to be under

the jurisdiction of the Hotel Union, Pullman conductors ought to be included within the same international union.

"There was great difficulty in breaking down the theory that a sleeping car was a hotel on wheels. It is interesting to note also that there is general difficulty on the part of any group of workers, regardless of race or color, to secure an independent charter in the Federation. Fights to overthrow the jurisdictional claims over certain workers have lasted over a period of twenty years. At the present time, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, representing 160,000 members, is fighting to overthrow the jurisdiction claim of the garment Workers Union which represents only 10,000 members. Whenever jurisdiction is granted a union over a given group of workers it is a very difficult problem to change the status, based upon the fact that international presidents who determine the policy of the A. F. and L. must be appealed to to change that status, and each international president is jealous of the international jurisdiction of his organization.

"There has been a long fight covering some two decades by the Amalgamated Street and Railway Workers to get control over the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. On account of jurisdictional difficulties, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen have remained out of the American Federation of Labor. They will go in when the jurisdiction dispute is settled, which is probably quite in the distance.

"The granting of a charter to the Pullman Porters Union is probably the most significant event in the American labor movement in the last decade or more. It is not only important from the point of view of the power which it will bring to the Pullman Porters Union but also because of the fact that the Brotherhood will be able to fight in the interest of other Negro workers, getting a square break with respect to job getting, job security, and wages.

"From the point of view of breaking down the superstition in the minds of the American white workers that Negro workers are incapable of unionism and that they are the cat's paw of hostile employers, the Brotherhood affiliation with the A. F. and L. is of incalculable and far reaching significance."

NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS ARGUE STATUS OF RACE WORKERS, URGES MOBILIZATION OF ECONOMIC POWER

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 17.—The Second Annual Negro Labor Conference ended its three-day session Tuesday evening, February 9, at headquarters of Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, 4231 Michigan Avenue. Every session was crowded with delegates and representatives from labor organizations, Greek Letter societies, social service organizations, Y. W. C. A., fraternal organizations, and churches, and it was attended by representatives from all phases of life, teachers, business men, professional men, and a host of workers.

The most outstanding address made to the conference was delivered by Mr. James Mullenbach, arbitrator for Hart, Schaffner and Marx. He advised the delegates that Negro workers in order to fit in the scheme of organized industry they must mobilize the economic power to compete with that of the employing class. He also told the story of the clothing worker's progress from a sweat shop-worker, seventeen or eighteen years ago, to a worker who was paid a living wage, and through its organization had built its power to such an extent that it now owns two banks, large cooperative apartment buildings, and a million dollar temple. He told the Pullman porter that his condition was not near so pitiful as that of the clothing worker, and if the porter would stick to his organization and leaders, that victory would come.

Addresses were also made by authorities on such subjects as Domestic Relation, Crime, Juvenile Delinquency and Dependency, Housing and Health of the Negro Worker. It was very definitely brought out in all of the discussions that suffering of the Negro worker from the social evil and bad health and poor and unsanitary housing was largely due to his low economic status. Other constructive addresses were: "The Negro Woman in Industry," by Miss Frankie Adams, Industrial Secretary South Park Branch Y. W. C. A.; "Practical Benefits From Labor Organization and Cooperation," by David W. Johnson, Postoffice Clerks' Union, and Seymour Miller, Flat Janitors' Union; "The Negro Press and the Negro Worker" by George S. Schuyler, noted journalist; and the "Pullman Company's Plan of Employe Representation as it applies to the Pullman Porter" by Bennie Smith, Field Organizer B. S. C. P. This conclusion prevailed after the widest and most thorough discussion by the delegates and visitors.

A. Philip Randolph, in the concluding address of the conference offered as a fundamental solution of the Negro's low economic status, the education and organization of Negro Federation of Labor. Dr. Charles Wesley Burton was chairman of the Citizens Committee sponsoring the conference and M. P. Webster, Chicago Division Organizer B. S. C. P., directed the conference.

The conference unanimously went on record as unqualifiedly endorsing the fight of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters for a living wage, the 240-hour basic month, and the elimination of the Employe Plan of Representation as a means of adjusting grievances by the porters of the Pullman Company. A committee was selected to work out the plans for crystallizing more public opinion behind the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters as well as to inaugurate the fundamental education work preparatory to carrying out the resolution to organize all Negro workers.

Negro Performers Should Organize

By The Editor

Nothing proves better than the events of the past few months the necessity of a real organization among the Negro actors of this country. The charge is now being openly made that a form of exploitation is on foot that will tend to keep the Negro actor for the next fifty years in the unsatisfactory position which he occupies in the theatre, especially in those theatres in Negro communities where he is forced to appear at least four times a day to be able to eke out the miserable existence which leaves him flat when he is out of work.

At the seat of the enthusiasm which we have found in fostering a number of benefits for the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters has been the hope that the voice of A. Philip Randolph would some day be raised in behalf of the Negro actor. The move not coming from within, it would not be out of place for a man like Mr. Randolph to take the initial steps in an attempt to bring these misguided people of the stage together.

If for nothing else than the appreciation Mr. Randolph feels for the support of the Negro actor he would be justified in making the attempt. The lesson of the fight of the Negro Motion Picture Operators for a living wage should be an example to the Negro actor, and no time is better for these people to get together than the present.

Observation in Philadelphia covering the past few months has shown that the Negro actor is at the mercy of theatrical owners and producers. Chorus girls are having just as hard a time making a living despite the sacrifices they make to continue in a line in which they should at this time be earning a fair return for the exacting work they are called upon to do, to say nothing of what they are forced to go through when on the road and the shows blow up.

With competent actors walking the streets of this city looking for work there are certain theatres getting by with unskilled labor in certain parts of their shows that would be far superior did they think enough of Negroes to give experienced actors the parts which by all standards of fairness should be theirs. The Negro actors have been going out of their way to appear in benefits for other causes. Now is the time for them to get together and attempt to stage a number of benefits in their own behalf.

There are a number of aging Negro actors who at this time, despite their laudable modesty, could stand testimonials which would bring to them a few hundred dollars to secure the necessities of life. Let the successful performers get together and, like their white brothers and sisters, appear in their own behalf so that they can enjoy certain privileges which they are denied at this time because they are blindly tottering around without any organization. It is only because of the aid of the performers that we found it possible to stage successful benefits in behalf of the brotherhood, the members of this organization fighting for manhood rights and a living wage.

The same efforts which we put into the work in behalf of the Brotherhood we are not only willing to bring to the performers themselves, but would consider it a duty well worth performing. Working with the help of our white friends on Broadway we could secure one of the largest theatres for the first benefit and arrest the attention of the entire theatrical world to the new day which must be ushered in soon if Negro actors and actresses would only see the light and do something for themselves.

Labor-1929 I.
Unions, Strikes, etc.

Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

Union Leader Heckled on Reluctance of Body to Admit Porters' Brotherhood

More Than 2,500 People Crowd Auditorium of Abyssinian Baptist Church to Hear Gomper's Successor

He came to give Harlem the lie to reiterated reports that the American Federation of Labor is not sincerely interested in the Negro worker, said William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in addressing an audience of 2,500 people Sunday afternoon at Abyssinian Baptist Church, 138th street, near Seventh avenue, under the auspices of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, who were recently granted Federal charters by the parent body of the A. F. of L.

Mr. Green characterized his critics as "mischief makers who build up a barrier of prejudice . . . on the basis of human greed and dishonesty." He added: "The first principle in the constitution of the American Federation of Labor is that there shall be no discrimination on account of creed, color or nationality. We rest securely on this basis."

At this point Mr. Green admitted that this principle is not always applied by unions affiliated with the A. F. of L., but explained that in such cases the parent body of the A. F. of L. will charter such Negro groups direct. When the A. F. of L. as a national and international labor body departs from its principle of no discrimination it will perish, he said.

He Gives the Facts.

Mr. Green emphasized that out of 107 labor unions representing nearly every trade and calling, affiliated with the A. F. of L., 100 of these unions specifically state in their organization and constitutional laws that Negroes may become members.

The Rev. A. Clayton Powell, pastor of Abyssinian Church, acted as master of ceremonies, and spoke of the broad policy of his church in inviting groups of different and extreme opinions to use the auditorium.

The meeting opened with an invocation by the Rev. William P. Hayes, pastor of Mt. Olivet Baptist Church, and the singing of the Negro national anthem. The Rev. George E. Haynes was also present.

The Rev. William Lloyd Imes, pastor of St. James' Presbyterian Church, was also a speaker.

"The labor problem cannot be solved without us," the Rev. Imes said.

A. Philip Randolph, the Brotherhood organizer, briefly outlined the history of the Pullman porters union.

The organizer stated that when the Brotherhood's fight began in 1925 porters were receiving a monthly wage of $67.50, and that after a year's agitation the wage was raised to $72.50 and finally, after the Brotherhood received its Federal charter another raise was given—$77.50, or $930 a year. But the porter must pay $33.50 a month occupational expenses.

This is not enough, he said, declaring that not less than $2,020 would constitute a living wage for the porters.

Speeches Interrupted.

The Brotherhood leader revealed that it was customary for labor unions to pay the A. F. of L. an initiation fee of $8,000 before receiving their charter. In the case of the Brotherhood this fee was cancelled he said.

Mr. Randolph said that Abraham Lincoln freed the Negro from chattel slavery, and that William Green, "the most notable and outstanding figure in America today," will free the Negro from industrial slavery.

At this point Mr. Randolph was interrupted by Albert Glasford, 226 East 127th street, who suddenly stood up and reminded the speaker that Lincoln's motive for freeing the slaves was a selfish one, i. e., only to save the Union.

Even Mr. Green did not escape interruption and even challenge when he spoke of chartering Negro unions where white national unions, affiliated with the A. F. of L., refused to allow Negro workers to become members "for reasons over which we have no control.

A voice from a front seat called out: "With how many have you done that?" The bold person was Harold Williams, who said he was a member of the Trade Union Educational League, which, during the entire assembly, distributed outside of the church circular letters.

Cry of Betrayal.

These letters, addressed to "fellow workers, members of the Brotherhood of Pullman Porters," asked if Mr. Green would "tell . . . why he and others of the reactionary clique which controls the A. F. of L. were so reluctant in recognizing the Brotherhood . . . why . . . they proceeded to issue local charters . . . intsead of an international charter for your organization as a whole? What was their purpose in thus seeking to prevent your unity of action?

"Why did they prevent and betray your strike at a time when even your national organizer admitted that the chances of success were excellent? Why did they insist on giving the Pullman Company warning of your intention and time to organize strike-breaking measures? The Negro workers are rightly suspicious of the A. F. of L., "the letter emphasized.

Mr. Green, who had just stated that 100 unions admitted Negroes, turned to the questioner and said: "These are facts. When you can challange them I will meet and talk with you."

Then turning to his audience, he continued: "It is such expressions of feeling that has hindered our great work." He then named unions representing over a hundred branches of trade and labor which admit Negroes. He also gave the names of Negro labor organizers, "paid out of the treasury" of the A. F. of L. and commissioned to speak to Negro workers, thousands of whom are as fine trade unionists as ever breathed the breath of life." A. Good, a Negro organizer, served from 1916 to 1920, and others included Brown, Riley, English, Worth, Rogers, Gibbs and others, said the speaker.

The third interruption of the speaker came from C. Alexander, who said he was a member of the Brotherhood, but was opposed to Mr. Green, who ignored the interruption. Finally a policeman was brought in and stationed in the back of the church.

"Abolish Tipping!"

The applause sounded rather weak when Mr. Green demanded that tipping on Pullman trains be abolished. Declaring that the Pullman Company benefits most from the tipping system, he said: "In the name of the men and women of America I protest against this thing as an imposition of injustice."

"We must stop discussing this question on the basis of race," he said in effect, "but solely on the basis of working men and women who give service to society and are entitled to a decent wage."

Mr. Green described the difference between one worker going to the president of a giant corporation and asking for a raise and a committee representing all the corporation's workers making the same demand. So, "mobolize your economic strength. Let every man submerge his individuality. Let us be all for one and one for all. Salvation lies within yourselves."

Mr. Green seriously advised his hearers to pay no attention to the extremists, the powerful interests, or the Communists, the latter whom he said have been a failure everywhere in the world.

The labor leader closed his address by saying that it is not the purpose of organized labor to destroy or injure but to organize workers in such a manner as to increase their productiveness and efficiency for the profit both of themselves and their employer.

THE FREE UNIFORM

With a regularity that is almost clock-like, in May and November of each year there may be seen in every Pullman district office, generally in the cashier's department, layer after layer of neatly arranged brown paper boxes. The number of these boxes is usually so great that the room in which they are temporarily stored assumes the appearance of a distributing office of a modern clothing store. Indeed to see the array of boxes, the stranger might readily be confounded regarding the nature of the business done in the room. Inquiry, however, will soon reveal that the paper cases contain nothing more important than the free uniforms for Pullman conductors and porters.

The Pullman News for July gives some interesting sidelights on the history of the free uniform. Under the heading, "175,000 Free Uniforms Given in 35 Years to Pullman Conductors and Porters," the magazine says:

"Thirty-five years ago Pullman's Palace Car Company inaugurated the practice of giving two uniforms, free, annually to conductors and porters who had been in the service 10 years or more. At the same time George M. Pullman, founder and president, ordered that conductors and porters should receive gold and silver sleeve bars, respectively, for each five years of service as 'Badges of Honorable Service.'

According to the article, the practice began in 1894, and during that first year 51 conductors and 137 porters were recipients of free uniforms. In the year just past, 1928, recipients of free uniforms were 9,673, of whom 2,847 were conductors and 6,826 porters. During the 35 years, the number of free uniforms given was 175,000, which represented a total cost to the company of $4,114,547.29.

One of the interesting sidelights on the inauguration of this practice is furnished by a letter which the then president, and palace car genius, George M Pullman, wrote to his general superintendent, C. A.

Garcelon, at Chicago, on the subject. The communication bears the date of March 30, 1894, and among the items, the Pullman chief sai

"I desire that a proper expression of the company's appreciatio should should be given to those who have served it thus long an faithfully. In considering the form which such expression shoul take, it appears to me most appropriate that it should be one whic will not only be apparent to all with whom the recipients come in con tact in the performance of their duties, but will also be an incentive to their fellow employe.

"As a further recognition, the company will present to each of th conductors or porters who have served ten years or more, two uni forms per year while they continue in service."

From those items it is obvious that not only did the Pullman head appreciate the faithfulness of these employees, but he wanted to desig nate a means by which the travelling public would also be able to ap preciate the faithful. Although, the immortal deluxe car inventor ha long since been gathered to his fathers, his ideas, even in the matter o uniforms, bear fruit to this day.

These service bars are the silent signs by which the Pullman pa tron can always more or less tell the type of conductor or porter with whom he comes in contact. Furthermore, not only are these marks helpful as distinguishing agencies, but many instances happen during the course of a year in which they indirectly help to smooth over little misunderstandings which crop up between patron and employee.

An illustration of this was recited by a veteran porter not long since. The passenger, it seems, wanted something done which the por ter refused to do. The passenger insisted, asserting at the time that if the porter did not comply with his request, he, the passenger, would write the company about it. But had the porter done as he was re quested, he would have been violating a company's rule. It was while the porter was explaining this that the passenger happened to note the number of service bars he wore.

"Porter, how many years do each of those service strips repre sent?" inquired the complaining patron.

"Five, sir," replied the porter.

"Well," remarked the patron, "that means you have been in the Pullman service 25 years?"

"Yes, sir, that's just what it means, sir," answered the veteran.

"Indeed," ruminated the patron, more to himself than for the benefit of the porter," any one who can hold a job for twenty-five years must surely know something about the rules of that job."

It's a frequent occurence to hear a porter tell of having some pas senger ask as to how many years service the bars on his uniform de note, and when he tells him he remarks, "Isn't that wonderful," or som sort of expression of that kind.

In giving its conductors and porters, who have been in the servic ten years and more, two uniforms a year, the Pullman Company doe something which no other railroad corporation does, and which fe corporations of any nature do, for the uniformed employee. Moreove these two uniforms save the recipient at least $52 a year in hard, col cash.

Some of the recipients have been heard to say that this practic of giving free uniforms is legally compulsory with the company, i having been incorporatd in the will of the late founder. The Pullma News makes no mention of this in its narration, and it is really doubt ful if this assertion is a fact.

However, it makes no difference how the practice prevails, the im portant thing is that it does. In this respect, it is a question whethe the average recipient, conductor or porter, really appreciates the gift t the extent one would, ordinarily expect him to. Rarely are any ex pressions on the subject heard when the uniforms are being handed out. Like everything else that comes free, the recipients, apparently do not give it much thought.

In striking contrast to this general attitude of ingratitude, is the case of a Memphis porter, on receiving his first free uniform. It was this porter's letter to his district superintendent, telling hom how much he appreciated the gift, which inspired the article in the Pullman News.

This letter, it appears, was such a rare expression of thanks for the superintendent to receive from a free uniform man, that he sent it to the assistant general manager of the Pullman Company, P. T. Ryan, for his edification. This official, it seems, was highly pleased with the spirit that actuated the letter, and wrote the Memphis official thus:

"The fine spirit expressed in Porter Bacon's letter to you of Apri 24, on the occasion of turning over to him his first free uniform, is refreshing and appreciated."

Porter Bacon's letter read in part as follows:

"Mr. Taylor presented to me this morning my first free uniform rom the Pullman Company, which I appreciate more than I am able o express. I wish to thank the Pullman Company for this beautiful uit, and will endeavor to prove how much I appreciate it by render ing the very best in me."

So, after all, there is one porter, anyway, who values the free uni form.

THINGS SEEN, HEARD AND DONE AMONG PULLMAN EMPLOYES

By JAMES H. HOGANS

EMPHASIZING THE TIP

The outstanding feature of President William Green's Harlem address on Negro labor, so far as it related to Pullman porters, was his disposition to emphasize the tip question. In fact, the labor chief selected the tip as the weapon with which to attack the Pullman giant. And, it is needless to deny, he wielded the implement with the intrepidity of a Spartan. Nevertheless, the belief here is that it was a frail weapon to use.

After years of experience among employees of nearly every class of personal service, the opinion is firmly held that anyone who attempts to argue the question of tips and the betterment of working conditions for employees of the tip-taking class in the same breath is wielding an unstable implement. We think this because we have never as yet been privileged to meet a member of this class who earnestly desired the abolition of gratuities.

It's natural, to be sure, for every sort of worker to want as much pay as he can get. That is a normal desire. And it follows, as surely as night follows day, that any movement designed to pronote or obtain these things for him is going to get his ear. Circumtances may compel him to withhold two ears, but he certainly will risk one. It also follows that where tips are concerned, where they are a constituent element of emolument, every employee of the personal service class is about the same in his wants. He wants more pay and he wants better working conditions, but he likewise wants he tip.

Take, for examples the hotel porter, waiter and the dining car waiter. In the East these workers are paid fairly good wages; in fact what is called a living wage. Yet, none of these employees would be likely to consent to the abolition of tipping in their work. The hotel owners know this, and so do the railroad managers. They know that to abolish tipping would make their service, mechanical, to say the least. The patrons of these services also know it.

For an instance of this, we offer some extracts from an article entitled, "Should Tips Be Abolished and Higher Wages Paid?" by B. C. Forbes, financial writer, in the Chicago Herald-Examiner.

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The article is nearly a year old, but it will service the purpose. The finance expert said:

"Should all tipping be abolished?

"One's first impulse is to reply emphatically, "Yess." But let's see.

"The other day I walked into the dining car of a train about 11:30 and asked if I could have something to eat. The colored waiter said, "Lunch isn't ready." I told him I would be glad to have anything that was ready. He walked away and up came the (white) steward in charge. He also told me that lunch wasn't ready, and a again explained that I would be glad to have anything.

"He repeated rather gruffly, "Lunch isn't ready, and added, "When it's ready the announcement will be made through the train. I next asked him if I couldn't have a cup o ftea, but he repeated his lunch not ready statement and walked away.

"Knowing the president of this railroad, and how confidently he talks about the unfailing courtesy practised on his line, I wrote out an account of the little incident and asked the steward to read it over to see that the statements I made were in exact accordance with what had happened.

"At first he was inclined to be defiant.

"By and by he came back and said he wanted to apologize and asked me not to send the letter. I told him that I didn't think his attitude towards customers did either him or the railroad credit. He admitted that he should not have acted the way he did and said it would be a lesson to him to be more careful in the future. So, I tore up the letter.

Age

"What has this to do with the whole question of tipping?

"Just this: I have found, and doubtless you have found, that where efforts are being made to earn a tip, the service usually is either fairly good or very good, whereas the attitude of many employes who are not in the tip-earning class often is indifferent, not to say high-handed.

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"Isn't it true that most workers who know their job well like to be paid according to results? As a matter of fact, piece-work has become extremely common.

New York, N. Y.

"I have heard womenfolk declare that they usually can tell a store where the sales clerks receive a commissioner; the attitude there is one of anxiety to please, whereas, in too many stores where the clerks are paid straight wages the attitude is one of indifference.

"Now, the question arises whether customers would receive more agreeable treatment were the tipping of Pullman porters forbidden.

There is room for plenty of difference of opinion. The ideal thing, of course, would be for us to be treated right everywhere and under all circumstances, without ever having to bestow a tip, for, after all, there is something un-American, something savoring of caste in giving and receiving tips. But at this stage of human nature is it not expecting too much to look for ideal service from certain classes of workers without paying a dime or a quarter or a dollar more to make sure of getting it?

"Remember, if we didn't have to pay tips we would have to pay more in order to meet higher wages."

Now, what Mr. Forbes said about the subject is what every traveller knows, and what every railroad and every hotel corporation knows. So, the question of tips is a weak discourse to offer as an argument for promoting something else.

As a matter of truth, in the porter's case, this question is only used as a smoke screen for the real issue. Of course, that issue is not any affair of this column. That's a matter beween the Pullman Company and its porters, or as is claimed, the 8000 of them.

Of course, every fairminded person will have to concede the labor man's point,, that the tip is a personal thing, and that no employee, no matter what his class of service, should have to depend on tips as his wage payment. On the other hand, there isn't a corporation or employer who doesn't take advantage of the custom. In singling out the Pullman Company it's difficult to see how it can be censured for taking advantage of this custom any more than any other corporation or employer. And if one begins censuring them all, the condemnation would be endless.

However, for fear of being misunderstood, we repeat, the real object in behalf of Pullman porters is no concern of ours; but with our years of experience among them, we are convinced that this object is not the abolition of the tip. To be swerved from this conviction, it will take more assurances than have heretofore been offered by those with whom the writer has come in contact and those who make the subject their principal line of attack.

Finally, another thought comes: This line of attack is likely to bear fruit in the method of feeing on Pullman cars, if it ever should—well, just let's not contemplate the result; or better still—the catas

WORKERS MUST UNITE FOR GOOD OF ALL, SAYS WM. GREEN

Three weeks ago William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, delivered a speech to the Brotherhod of Sleeping Car Porters in New York. The speech, declared by many to be the greatest talk of its kind ever delivered by the head of an organization as large as the Federation of Labor, has never been published in full. For the benefit of its readers, The Chicago Defender herewith presents the first installment of this great document. It will be concluded in next week's issue of this newspaper.

The human race from the beginning of time has been inherently good and fundmentally right. It has always possessed an individual and collective sense of justice and righteousness, but, unfortunately, there has been a minority among us that has been concerned only with the material things of life. The people who compose this minority have sought to accumulate wealth and to do so through the exploitation of their fellowmen.

It is against that thing the great American Federation of Labor protests. It has been gratifying to observe that, notwithstanding this minority, in every stage of human development and in every period of the world's history there have been groups of people, representing a preponderance of public sentiment, that always places human values, human and spiritual values, above the material things of life. I am of the opinion that this splendid audience this afternoon can be numbered among these groups. You are here because you are interested in human welfare and human happiness. You believe that after all that is the great objective of life and you are in sympathy with any movement that has for its purpose human welfare and human happiness. I am glad to come here this afternoon in my official capacity, representing a great movement that in its sphere of activity is paralelling the work of the church, a movement which has for its great objective the advancement of human happiness and the promotion of human welfare.

Interested In Porters

I want you to understand that I am here because of my deep interest in a special group of workers classified as the Pullman porters and maids, a splendid organization that is developing and growing and that is seeking by every honorable means at its command to promote and advance the interests of these splendid working men and women. I take it for granted that all the men and women present this afternoon, composing this large audience, are not directly identified with this group of workers—that is, that you are not all sleeping car porters or maids employed on the sleeping cars of the country. Many of you are, but a large number of you are here because you are sympathetic toward them. You come from other walks of life. You are here because you are interested in this splendid, patient, servicable, efficient group of workers and you want to give to that group your moral support by your presence at meetings of this kind and by the assurance that you are with them in their struggle for the enjoyment of human rights and human happiness.

I am glad to come this afternoon and in my official and personal capacity bring to you this message of assurance from the great organized body of our continent; that we are, like you, immeasurably interested in Pullman porters and in the Pullman maids, and that it is our purpose in this great economic movement representing the working men and women of the American continent, to give to them all the support possible in their righteous endeavor to promote their common welfare.

First of all, I am personally interested. I have always been interested, deeply interested, in this movement that had its origin among the workers themselves. I want to see them succeed; I want to see them enjoy life and secure justice; I want to see them live in America as American citizens ought to live and I want to see them wring from an unwilling corporation a wage sufficient to guarantee them a living commensurate with the requirements of American citizenship. Then, too, I am here because I think I understand the great heart of labor. It has been my privilege to be associated with labor all my life. I know what it is to toil, to suffer and to struggle. I know the experience that comes from defeated hopes and I know the thrill that comes when success is realized. I know about it all. I have gone through it all and I think because of that experience I know the heart of labor, the great heart of American labor as represented by the American Federation of Labor. Knowing the heart of labor I can truthfully say to this audience this afternoon that I know that the heart of labor beats in sympathy with these Colored workers who are trying to improve their conditions in life.

Some Phases of Subject

It may be well for me just in the beginning to dwell upon some phases of this question in which, I know, you are deeply interested and some phases of the question which I know you are thinking about. There has been a group of people, small in number, I

think, that has been composed of what I would classify as mischief-makers. They have sought to build up a barrier of prejudice between the working men and women of our country. They have sought to misrepresent the American Federation of Labor on every occasion and I am of the opinion that the basis for their action is found in human greed and dishonesty and because of the activities of these so-called mischief-makers, I deem it my duty this afternoon to speak to you frankly and honestly about this phase of the problem referred to just now, developed by reason of the activities of what I would classify as mischief-makers.

The American Federation of Labor has been interested from the beginning in all classes of working men and women. It laid down as one of the fundamental bases upon which it stood and announced this great principle, that there should be no discrimination upon the part of organized labor against any working man or woman on account of his or her creed, color or nationality. The American Federation of Labor has always stood upon that fundamental principle. I do not mean that we have always succeeded in having that principle recognized or applied, but nevertheless it is fundamental. It is there. It stands there and no matter how the good faith of the America Federation of Labor may be challenged, the fact remains that we rest securely upon that great basis, that great fundamental basis of no discrimination against any working man or woman on account of his race, his color, his creed or his nationality. And when our movement departs from that great program, when it destroys that principle, it will perish because there is so much human liberty, freedom and democracy involved in that fundamental principle that if it would attempt to stand upon any other basis, ignoring it and destroying it, it would perish and would not longer exist.

We are dealing with a practical problem because working men and women, regardless of color, creed and nationality, are working men and women. First of all, we are brought together in association and co-operation by laws that are inexorable, laws that are not artificial, laws that are economic and laws that operate. It is inconceivable that at any time in the history of the human race an worker, no matter what language he or she may speak, no matter what is his religious creed, no matter what may be his color, should be discriminated against. They are workers and are in competition with each other and that truth, that fact, can never be set aside or destroyed, and it is impossible for any group single to separate itself from the whole and raise its standard of life and living at the expense of all other groups.

Workers Must Unite

My presence here this afternoon ought to be an answer to every mischief-maker who says that the American Federation of Labor is not interested in the Colored workers.

In 1893 the American Federation of Labor declared in solemn convention assembled, that "We here and now reaffirm, as one of the cardinal principles of the labor movement that the working people must unite and organize, irrespective of creed, color, sex, nationality or politics." That was a declaration made almost forty years ago and the records show that we have repeatedly reaffirmed that very fine position assumed by the American Federation of Labor in 1893.

But there are those who say that national and international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor refuse to admit Colored workers to membership, and because these unions refuse to admit Colored workers to membership the American labor movement is uninterested in the economic and industrial welfare of this great group of working men and women. What are the facts in connection with that? The facts are that at the present time there are 105 national and international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, representing the principal trades and callings in the industrial field, and out of these 105 unions 100 unions, by constitutional provisions and through the adoption of their organic law make it possible for Colored workers to be members. And, where a national union refuses for some reason over which we have no control, to accept Colored workers into membership, the American Federation of Labor declares positively that it will charter them direct and accept them into membership with the great parent body.

Now Jim Crow Here

I can mention some of the organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor that admit Colored workers freely, heartily and cordially into membership. The great union of which I am a member and of which I have been a member the greater part of my life has ever admitted, from the beginning, the Colored workers. I refer to the United Mine Workers of America. The Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers of America, longshoremen, carpenters, textile workers, seamen, cigarmakers, teamsters, plasterers, bricklayers, maintenance of way employees, laundry workers, cooks and waiters, tailors, brewery workers, and upholsterers all admit Colored workers to membership. I might name some others: The international ladies' garment workers, amalgamated meat cutters and butcher workmen, tunnel and subway workers, street and electric railway employees, International Typographical union, brick and clay workers, hod carriers and building laborers, leather workers, blacksmiths, Motion Picture Players' union, American Federation of Musicians, bakers, postal employees, American Federation of Teachers, steam and operating engineers, painters, decorators and paperhangers, hotel and restaurant employees, glass bottle blowers, National Association of Federal Employees, Barbers International union, metal polishers, stereotypers and electrotypers, boot and shoe workers, molders, quarry workers, letter carriers, International fur workers, Civil Engineers Association of Boston, firemen and oilers accept Colored workers into membership.

I was very proud only a few days ago when I was privileged to listen to the most charming rendition of music by a Colored orchestra. All of them were artists and I was proud to look upon them and see the great artistic progress which they had made. They rendered music that touched me deeply and charmed me. But I was more proud when I was told that every one of them was a member of my great organization, the American Federation of Labor.

Wide Jurisdiction

Perhaps I ought to explain to you the basis of the organization of our great American labor movement. It is comprehensive in scope. Its jurisdiction covers the United States and Canada. It has endeavored to develop a brotherhood, a great economic force, not for the purpose of making men and women individually wealthy, but for the purpose of creating living conditions that are human, humane and tolerable here on the American continent. The great American Federation of Labor is the parent body and it is clothed with authority to create organizations, giving said organizations jurisdiction over certain trades and callings. We have found, from human experience, economic and industrial as well, that that form of organization is best adapted to the success of the great organized labor movement. It represents more than half a century of study, growth and experience. It is believed to be the best form of organization, that form best suited to our economic and industrial conditions here. Now, when an organization is chartered it is given jurisdiction over the workers in certain industries, certain trades and certain callings, and it is but natural that all trades, all organizations respect the jurisdiction of each organization as defined in its charter rights. When the American Federation of Labor charters an organization it clothes it with broad, autonomous rights. It is a child started upon its pathway in life. It is given a grant of authority and even the parent body, the great American Federation of Labor itself, has no authority to interfere with the exercise of the charter rights of the child it created. We have not always been able to control the children. I imagine that parents in every family have gone through that experience. You know that the children some times become obstreperous and they wish to assert their rights. But the parent must be patient, because he is dealing with a child. So we must be patient because we are dealing with our children and our great movement is a voluntary movement. Men and women come into it because they believe they can advance their interests best by associating themselves with their fellow men. They come in and pool their economic strength and they march together along economic lines. There is teamwork where they was only individual action, and the interests of one are merged into the interests of all. It is upon that basis the American Federation of Labor rests. As we have dealt with other problems in dealing with these organizations created by us, so we are dealing with this great problem of admission of all working people, of all creeds, colors and nationalities. We have succeeded in prevailing upon 100 of our children out of 105 to write into their organic law that no working man or woman shall be discriminated against because of color, and we have further stated that if one of you do, and you persist in it, then we will go to these workers and tell them: Here is your home. Come with us. We will charter you direct and we will protect you with the interests of three million workers of the American Federation of Labor.

I know you men and women here will understand that I am speaking to you the truth and it is coming from my heart and soul because I come from a busy life. I came here this afternoon, not as an individual, but as a representative of millions of working men and women. I would not be here if I was not interested in you and if I did not want to bring you my message of labor and honesty this afternoon.

(Continued Next Week)

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Unions, Strikes, etc.

Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

NEW YORK WORLD

Pullman Company

JUL 7 1929

Labor's Plans and Problems

Organizing of Harlem Negroes Seen as an Epochal Event

By John J. Leary Jr.

UP in Harlem last Sunday 2,000 Negroes gathered in Abyssinian Baptist Church to listen to William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, plead the cause of the Pullman porter and pledge the full strength of his organization to them in their fight on the Pullman Company.

To the unknowing and unobserving it was just a labor meeting, with Mr. Green doing what he is expected to do —organize.

To the more observing, to the student of sociological movements, the meeting, representing all that is substantial in the 250,000 persons who make up the Negro population of Upper Manhattan, the meeting was epochal, marking as it did the solidifying of Negro sentiment and the determination of the perhaps 3 per cent. of highly prosperous business and professional men to help the 97 per cent. of laborers of their race secure economic equality in industry.

Taken in conjunction with like meetings that have been held in all of the important centres of the country, the meeting was significant of the change that has come slowly but surely following the exodus of Negro labor North during and since the war and the gradual infiltration of the black man into many lines in which he was hitherto a stranger.

The truth of the situation is that the migration northward, involving as it has in so many cases, if not a majority of cases, the abandonment of easy agricultural life for crowded tenements and strange discomforts, represent in large measure the demand of the Negro for manhood equality and the opportunity to secure for himself and his children economic and educational advantages now denied them in the South.

Until very recently the line of demarcation between the upper 3 per cent. and the lower 97 per cent. has been distinct. The former was inclined to let the latter hoe its own row. The latter asked little—and usually got it —from the former.

The Pullman porter movement, initiated four years ago by A. Phillip Randolph, himself a member of the upper 3 per cent., has served to bring the two groups together and to impress upon the smaller one a sense of responsibility to the less favored 97 per cent. Possibly this was due to the fact that the porter is the aristocrat of Negro labor.

Taking the long view, the effect of the changed situation must be to improve the condition of the Negro agricultural and industrial laborer in the South. Any improvement in the lot of his fellow in the North must inevitably find reflection in improvement in conditions in the South.

So far as the immediate results are concerned, there is no danger of a strike. In the orderly process agreed upon, the organization of the men will be completed and an international union set up within the federation which will then be in a position to give substantial support to the porter in his dispute with the Pullman Company. To that support will be added, directly or otherwise, the influence of the railroad brotherhoods, which while not affiliated with the federation, usually work in fairly good concert with the federation.

In the end it may up to President Hoover to decide whether or not the railroad law, which provides for the appointment of an emergency board when a railroad strike threatens, is another Jim Crow law that means emergencies that rise only when white railroad workers are involved.

The Engineers And the Firemen

Speaking of railroads, the threat of a strike of Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers means, if by any chance it develops, a strike not against the railroads but against the Brotherhood of Railroad Firemen and Enginemen and again illustrates the danger of dual unionism.

In the days of P. M. Arthur and Warren S. Stone the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers was strong enough to have insisted upon the closed shop and restricting its members to one organization. However, being primarily an insurance organization, no objection was raised to firemen who might become engineers retaining membership in their old organization and the extra insurance they might thus obtain. The idea of the closed shop never did appeal to Arthur or Stone, who were rather inclined to boast that they did not believe in it.

Recent years have seen the promoted fireman retaining membership in his old organization, and declining to join that of the engineers, a tendency accelerated by the financial troubles due to the Wallingford methods of Stone in the years just preceding his death. This with withdrawals has made the firemen the stronger organization of the two, with probably more engineers in its membership than are included in the membership of the engineers' organization.

There is, therefore, a real basis for the firemen's organization insisting upon the right to speak for the men who sit on the right side of the cab.

It is, indeed, not impossible that the next few years will see the amalgamation of the two organizations, despite the hard work that Alvanley Johnson and his associates in the new leadership of the Stone organization to disentangle its finances and rebuild it to its former strength.

Senator Reed And Mexican Amity

As organized labor sees it, one excuse is as good as another when it comes to securing cheap manual labor for the mills, mines and factories of Pennsylvania. At least it so interprets the demand of Senator David Reed of that State that no restrictions be placed upon immigration from Mexico, lest the amicable relations now existing between the two countries be disturbed.

CRITICS HECKLE WHEN OFFICIAL HITS PREJUDICE

William Green Makes Open Bid For Negro Labor

OFFERS CHARTERS

100 of 105 International Unions Open To Colored

New York, N. Y.—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor was heckled during his speech in which he pledged the full support of the Federation to the wage demands of Pullman car porters and maids at their meeting in the Abyssinian Baptist Church, Sunday.

Mr. Green, who came to aid in the unionization work of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, denounced racial prejudice in labor ranks and made an open bid for Negro labor to come in the Federation. He promised separate charters to racial groups barred by unions.

Critics Voice Skepticism

Before Mr. Green rose to speak his critics in the audience voiced their skepticism of his good faith. A. Philip Randolph, general organizer of the Pullman porters and maids, was interrupted in his introduction of the federation president.

"Why did Mr. Green stop the strike last year?" he was asked?

Mr. Randolph ignored the question except to say that the meeting would not be swerved from its scheduled purpose.

While Mr. Green was speaking, the hecklers turned on him. He had just asserted that 100 out of 105 international unions in the federation provided for Negro membership and that the federation would charter directly Negro applicants refused by remaining unions when another interruption came.

"Say, to how many unions have you done that?" a heckler asked.

Argument Waxes Hot

"I am speaking facts," replied Mr. Green heatedly, "and when you are able to challenge them I'll meet you and talk to you."

"My presence here ought to be an answer to the mischief makers who say that the A. F. of L. is not interested in the colored man," he asserted. "In 1893 the Federation declared that the working people must unite to organize irrespective of creed, color, race or nationality. The Federation stands unalterably on the principle of no discrimination. When our movement departs from that fundamental principle, it will perish."

Back Pullman Porters

Mr. Green insisted that the Federation and he personally are "immeasurably interested" in the Pullman car porters and would give them "all support possible."

The hecklers, who said they were members of the Trade Union Educational League, distributed a leaflet which declared that the American Federation of Labor was racially prejudiced and that its controlling "reactionary clique" had reluctantly recognized the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and was organizing them inefficiently.

UPHOLD GREEN'S STAND

MANY RACE LEADERS APPLAUD THE STAND OF HEAD OF A F OF L. ON PORTERS' UNION

New York, N. Y., July 8, 1929.—According to A. Philip Randolph, President and General Organizer of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, the Negro leaders throughout the country in various walks, have shown a significant approbation of the stand of William Green, President of the A. F. of L., on the Fight of the Pullman Porters. The speech which he delivered in New York, June 30th in the Abyssinian Baptist Church, has developed a new perspective among Colored on the policy and attitude of the Federation on the Colored Worker.

It is generally conceded, that Mr. Green's declarations were straightforward, frank and vigorous, with no evidence of an attempt to evade meeting the general issue of the Colored worker as such. He made it clear and definite that the Federation would stand fully back of the Pullman porters, in their fight for recognition and a living wage, and that it also stood firm against any form of discrimination against workers, because of race or color.

PULLMAN CAR PORTERS PLAN CONVENTION

To Hold 1st National Meet in Chicago

New York, Aug. 16.—It was learned at headquarters of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, located at 239 W. 136th St., through the president and general organizer, A. Philip Randolph, that the union would hold its first national convention in Chicago, beginning the week of Sept. 15. The purpose of this convention will be to execute a reorganization program which will more firmly solidify and consolidate the sleeping car porters into an international organization. It will draft and adopt a national con-

stitution which shall define the many varied and far-reaching activities and scope of the movement.

The convention will be composed of delegates from the various local bodies, which will range from Florida all the way to the Pacific coast, says General Organizer Randolph.

Plans Benevolent Branch

According to the present agenda of the convention, a benevolent insurance department will be organized and adopted which shall provide sick and death benefits for the members, so that the Pullman porters will not be dependent upon the paternalistic benevolent schemes of the Pullman company, which, according to Mr. Randolph, obligates and robs them of their sense of independence and self-reliance. It was learned from the headquarters that there was already in existence a benevolent organization, which was formed and is controlled by the Pullman company for the purpose of extending sick and death benefits to the Pullman porters and maids. It is charged by the brotherhood leaders that this benevolent organization, known as the Pullman Porters' Benefit association, is the backbone of the employee representation plan, or Pullman company union.

A pension plan will also be presented at the convention for its consideration and adoption, which shall provide for some substantial maintenance of Pullman porters who have become disabled in or retired from the service as a result of old age or accident. This will enable the members of the porters' union to look to the future with a greater measure of assurance and less anxiety, says the porters' chief. Already the Pullman company has a pension plan in vogue for Pullman porters, which provides that after the porter reaches the age of 70 years and has served the company twenty years he will be retired on $15 to $18 per month. The porters' union considers this a harmful form of industrial paternalism, which serves to bind the employees to the job and rob them of the spirit of intelligent discontent for the purpose of improving their wages, hours and working conditions. The Pullman company, recognizing the obvious inadequacy of this pension scheme of theirs, has recently contemplated requiring porters to contribute out of their meager wages of $77.50 a month, a compensation fund so as to increase the amount. The union opposed this scheme also, on the grounds that the porters have no control over the fund which is made up by contributions from their own wages.

It is expected that President William Green of the American Federation of Labor; James J. Davis, secretary of the United States department of labor, and representatives from the Big Four brotherhoods will address the convention, together with some of our outstanding leaders.

Randolph Re-elected Porters' Union Head

A. L. TOTTEN TO NEW YORK OFFICE

Seven vice presidents were elected by delegates attending the first annual conference of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, which met here last week at the local headquarters, 4231 Michigan Ave. These officials will have supervision over various territories and members of the organization.

The seven men who will assist A. Phillip Randolph, grand president of the brotherhood, who was re-elected last week, are M. P. Webster, first vice president, Chicago; Chairman of the executive board, A. L. Totten of Kansas City, Mo., who was recently slugged by thugs and severely beaten for his organization activities, was named second vice president and transferred to New York city, where he will have charge of the New York zone; Bennie Smith, third vice president, will be stationed in Detroit, Mich., with supervision over Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Indianapolis and Columbus, Ohio.

S. E. Green, fourth vice president, will work in the New York zone and the eastern district and coast line as far south as Jacksonville, Fla.; J. E. Bradley, fifth vice president, St. Louis, will control Memphis, Louisville and Little Rock, Ark.; Paul Caldwell, sixth vice president, St. Paul, Minn., will supervise Omaha, Denver, Kansas City and Wichita; C. L. Dellumo, seventh vice president, Oakland, Calif., in charge of activities on the Pacific coast; L. Hamilton, Fort Worth, Tex., has been appointed field agent in charge of the Texas division. Roy Lancaster was elected secretary-treasurer with offices in New York.

White Workers to Aid

Two of the outstanding events of the conference were the appearances of F. H. Nenmitz, vice president of the Order of Railroad Conductors, and W. W. Kirchy, vice president of the Order of Railroad Trainmen. Both union officers pledged their organizations would assist the brotherhood in every way possible and they could be relied upon to co-operate and assist if necessary in winning its fight for better wages and working conditions from the Pullman company.

The basic demands made by the porters on the Pullman company at the meeting were a 240-hour basis month or eight working hours per day, and the minimum of $150 per month for the porters. These demands must be met by the company before any agreement between the brotherhood and the company can be made. The brotherhood is also firm in its stand for the reinstatement of every porter discharged for minor offenses against the company due to their opposition to the union supported by the Pullman enterprise.

The 1930 conference will be held in St. Louis, Mo., in September.

A. L. Caldwell to Supervise Porters' Union Work In Kansas City

CHICAGO—Ashley L. Totten, former assistant general organizer of the porters' union with office in Kansas City, Mo., was named second vice-president and transferred to New York, at the first annual conference of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters which closed here last week. Mr. Totten will have charge of work in the New York zone. Paul Caldwell, St. Paul, Minn., will have charge of the district that includes Kansas City, Omaha, Denver and Wichita.

A. Philip Randolph was re-elected president and M. P. Webster, first vice-president. Other assignments made: Bennie Smith, third vice-president will have headquarters in Detroit with supervision over Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Indianapolis and Columbus, Ohio.

The eastern district and coast line as far south as Jacksonville, Fla., will be supervised by S. E. Green, fourth vice-presdent. J. E. Bradley, fifth vice-president will cover Memphis, Louisville and Little Rock Ark. C. L. Dellumo will direct activities on the Pacific coast and L. Hamilton of Fort Worth is field agent managing the Texas division. Roy Lancaster is secretary-treasurer with offices in New York.

Big Four Leaders To Address Pullman Porters

A. Philip Randolph, president and general organizer of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, states that several leaders of the Big Four Brotherhoods and the twenty standard railroad unions will speak at the Brotherhood convention in Chicago on September 15.

Editorials and articles have been carried in the rail unions' journals.

The State Federation of Labor, which is meeting this week at Syracuse, will hear Mr. Randolph speak on the fight being made by the Pullman porters by invitation of its president, John Sullivan.

PULLMAN PORTERS SEE INTIMIDATION

'Chain-Gang' Methods Used to Break Up Brotherhood, Leader of the Union Declares.

'POOR SERVICE' A RESULT

Secretary Says Many of the Best Workers Have Been Dismissed by the Company.

Charges that Pullman porters were being intimidated and dismissed in an effort to break up the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters were made yesterday by Roy Lancaster, secretary-treasurer of the union, whose headquarters are at 239 West 136th Street. The brotherhood recenly gained affiliation with the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Lancaster said that "hundreds of cases of intimidation" have been reported to the brotherhood.

"In most cases," he said "the injustice is so great that the porter feels that if properly brought to the attention of those higher up there is a chance of getting back on the job. That is why they are reluctant to make the facts public. They do not know, of course, that the policy of the Pullman Company is to refer each complaint to the local superintendent for final action."

The union leader said that large turnover in the personnel department of the company "shows not only unrest and dissatisfaction but also explains the cause of so many complaints against the service on the cars."

He declared that the company was recruiting new porters from southern cotton fields and that its policy was to employ "no one who lives above the Mason-Dixon line, no school boys and no one who shows average intelligence."

"The service on Pullman cars is at least 25 per cent below the service of three years ago," Mr. Lancaster said. "This is not only because new men have been employed because of increased business, but principally because of intimidation methods in an effort to break up the union. Men of intelligence and courage are finding other employment and are leaving the service.

"The hours the men are working are not only inhuman but are steadily undermining their health.

"To cite only one 'run,' the so-called 'chain-gang' run. This run leaves New York at midnight, but the porter reports at 7:30 P. M. to get his car ready for reception of passengers. He arrives in Baltimore early in the morning, after being on duty from thirteen to fourteen hours. He reports again that night at 7:30 P. M. and leaves for Pittsburgh. Again he is on duty thirteen to fourteen hours. At 6 P. M. that same evening he leaves Pittsburgh for New York, arriving at 6:55 A. M., and is relieved from duty about 9 A. M. Again he has been on duty about fifteen to sixteen hours. He is then off duty until the next evening at 7:30 unless 'doubled out' on some other run."

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California.

Unions, Strikes, etc.,

Negro Ship Workers Bled By Pacific Boat Company

A. BUSCH.

The Pacific Coast Steamship Company which operates a coastwise service on the Pacific Coast from Los Angeles to Alaska, employs Negroes almost exclusively in the steward department, as cooks, assistant stewards, waiters, porters and bell boys. These workers are organized into an organization known as "The Marine Benevolent Association," which is nothing more than a company union.

Must Join Company Union.

In order to obtain a job with the company, the worker must first become a member of the association or company union. The fees are four dollars and must be paid in advance before going aboard the ships. The monthly dues are one dollar per month, and woe unto the worker who fails to keep up his dues or to pass out a tip to the company paid secretary every once in a while.

The management of the company union is intrusted to a Negro who is in the good graces of the general manager of the company and who is directly responsible to the general manager and not to any group of members of the union. He is paid by the company and aside from the tips which he forces the workers to give him in order to get a chance to go out, he must account for every cent paid to him.

Seasonal Work.

Most of the workers on these coastwise ships make their homes in or near Seattle, Washington and work out from that place. The work is largely seasonal which means that for at least three months during the winter season, a large percentage of the workers are without employment. With low pay, frequent tips to various persons, such as stewards and company stool-pigeons, plus the usual number of gamblers who are said to pay high for the privilege of operating games on the ships and who prey upon the poorly paid worker who think that by taking chances at winning he might make up for his lack of pay, the lot of the ship worker is hard and as a result of this condition his family must suffer and the standard of living lowered. These workers should be organized into a militant union that would put a stop to this disgraceful state of affairs

Labor- 1929

Unions, Strikes, etc.,

CONDITIONS in the southern textile mills, which have several times been described in the columns of The New Republic, have at last produced a serious effort at amelioration through the only remedy which is effective in the long run —the unionization of the workers. The effort which is now beginning is under conservative labor auspices, and, therefore, cannot be damned as communistic; the participants are the American Federation of Labor, the United Textile Workers of America, the Women's Trade Union League, the League for Industrial Democracy and other similar groups. A nation-wide citizens' committee of one thousand is to be formed, which ought to be useful in helping to bring to the attention of the American public the disgracefully low wages, long hours and bad working conditions which prevail generally throughout the South, and have been responsible for the recent epidemic of strikes in South Carolina and Tennessee.

THESE strikes have been accompanied, as our readers know, by reckless violations of civil liberty on the part of local and state authorities. Troops have been used virtually as strike breakers; strikers have been cruelly beaten, and otherwise harassed, in an endeavor to destroy their morale. The charge that mill owners and political officials are working hand in glove to keep down wages and prevent the development of unions is amply demonstrated to be true. The awakening of social consciousness in the South has been an important factor in improving relations between the whites and the Negroes; and this fact suggests the value of such efforts as are now being launched. Even if the attempt at unionization is not at present successful, the citizens' committee of one thousand, of which a majority is to come from the South, should be of value in teaching their communities that textile workers, after all, are human beings. This is sometimes, apparently, a hard lesson.

SELF-INTEREST AND THE NEGRO

By Frank R. Crosswaith

As a result of the recent political triumph of British labor there is a marked attempt on the part of American labor to imitate the action of their British brothers by harnessing their political powers in a party of their own; a party based upon the economic needs of the producing masses, and financed and controlled by them.

Already we see the successful establishment of such a party locally in industrial centers like Elizabethton, Tenn. and New Bedford, Mass., where several men have been elected to office on a labor ticket. In Niagara, New York, and several cities in the West the workers there are also showing unmistakable signs of discarding the old suicidal habit of choosing for political preference so-called deserving Republicans and Democrats, and are energetically laying the ground work upon which eventually will be built a nation wide party of American labor. This is indeed a most encouraging sign and it marks the satisfying of a need too long delayed.

To no section of the working population of the United States does this new venture of American labor mean more than to the 12,000,000 Negroes. The Negro today, as in the past half century, has seen his civil, economic and political rights literally trampled under foot by those who have held in their hands the political and economic powers of the nation, and who, with unabating zeal have claimed "friendship" for him. The evils of lynching, jim-crowism, disfranchisement and economic discrimination have remained intact to haunt each succeeding generation of Negroes, while the uses made of our political power in the past have proven to be absolutely impotent in so far as fundamentally affecting for good his life. Our so-called "friends" have had the power necessary to destroy the citadels of tyranny and injustice which cast their baneful shadows over the life of every Negro, making of his lot an accursed one in the United States. These "friends" could, if they cared, right every wrong from which the race suffers. But they show little or no concern and the wrongs persist; and to the degree that Negroes acquire education and economic strength these wrongs will become increasingly irksome and objectionable. Sooner or later the Negro must make a stand in the interest of his own survival and progress. Now seems to be the opportune time.

An intelligent appreciation of our present wholly unsatisfactory condition dictates that we align ourselves with the awakening hosts of labor, if for no other reason but purely a selfish one. The overwhelming majority of Negroes are workers. About twothirds of the Negroes are engaged in agricultural pursuits, producing thirty-seven percent of the nation's cotton crop, twenty percent of the corn crop, sixteen percent of the potatoes and fifteen percent of the hay and forage. In addition, more and more Negroes are finding their way into the industrial [illegible] of the nation. From a consideration of [illegible] rights, the economic interest of all Negroes stands to be fundamentally affected by the actions of a Labor Party in the United States. Whatever legislation of a social or economic nature a labor party is able to write into the laws of the country will touch very intimately the life of Negroes, for labor is the common denominator of us all.

This truism was quite clearly shown in the announced intentions of the United Textile Workers' Union to organize in the South a campaign against lynching. This decision of the U. T. W. was prompted by the recent kidnapping of several of its organizers and threats of violence against others who are engaged in organization work in the Textile centers of the South. If the Union is successful in stamping out lynching in certain Southern cities in order that labor organizers may freely pursue their task, its success will affect materially the Negro masses of the South who in the past have largely been the victims of lynching; and this is true even though the union is opposed to lynching for other reasons than because Negroes have been lynched.

Therefore the only basis of action for the Negro is one resting firmly upon the granite rock of self-interest. And enlightened selfinterest today demands that Negroes together with all other wage earners of hand and brain come together for the enhancement and protection of their mutual needs. A successful American labor Party can do for the Negro what every civilized person wants to see done, i. e. rid the land of lynching, poverty, segregation and all other forms of social and economic injustice, including the brutal and inhuman expulsion of Negro citizens from their homes, as in North Platte, Nebraska, recently.

I. L. D. Fights Lynching Law

With the lynching of two Negro workers within the past week, the International Labor Defense has increased its efforts to build a huge mass organization to carry on the legal defense of the 15 members of the National Textile Workers Union who go on trial for murder July 29th at Gastonia, N. C., for organizing Negro and white workers in the same union, to fight for better living and working conditions and higher wages.

The I. L. D. has received word of the brutal killing of Joe Boxley, an 18 year old Negro worker of Alama, Tenn., who was lynched by a mob urged on and led by reactitonary

business interests. This was followed soon afterward by the lynching of William McDaniel, a young Negro worker of North Carolina.

The International Labor Defense is defending the strikers and strike leaders of Gastonia who were arrested following the raid on their colony by Chief of Police Aderholt, of Gastonia and his henchmen who fired into the tents where the strikers were living. Joseph Harrison, a union organizer, was seriously injured and in the struggle, Chief Police Aderholt was fatally wounded.

The National Textile Workers Union especially aroused the ire of the bosses when they brought Negroes and whites into one union under conditions of equality. Chief Police Aderholt used the pretext that he was descending on the colony because of a fight between a Negro and a white in the tent colony. It was afterward proven that no such fight occurred and it was an excuse used by the police to raid the workers.

Labor 1929

General.

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Atlanta Ga. Journal
Friday, January 4

Trade Union Advantages As Reward For Struggle, John P. Frey Tells Negroes

Washington, D. C., Jan. 3 I. L. N. S.)—A trade union point of view that was the extreme opposite of molly-coddling and sentimentalism was presented to the Inter-Racial Congress, held in this city, with Mary Van Kleeck of the Russell Sage Foundation in the role of guiding genius.

John P. Frey, secretary of the A. F. of L. Metal Trades Department, addressed the congress of white and colored men and women as the personal representative of President William Green.

"The racial problem, as between whites and negroes, is not essentially different from other racial problems," Frey declared, "except that in some places there are more negroes. I am not discussing the social side of the problem, because that was created before the trade unions came into existence. Our interest is in the economic issue.

"There has been much criticism of the trade union position among colored persons and among their white friends, but let me point out to you the fact that the trade unions are far ahead of some of the religious denominations, which still make segregation necessary."

Frey referred to a union of colored men which he organized in the molders' trade 28 years ago. "Six months later," he said, "this union sent for me. I was told that the foundrymen objected to the union and that if the organization was not abandoned some of the le... would have to leave the city, w... happened to be Chattanooga. W... ce workers have always met that very same problem and they have made progress only because they refused to be driven out of their positions, because they made the fight and took the consequences."

Referring to Booker T. Washington, though not by name, Frey said "that great leader of your race, whom I knew, said the colored people could get nowhere as long as they were content to remain farm hands. He urged them to get into industry, to become mechanics. A certain corporation gave some 20,000 colored men a chance to become mechanics. Annually this leader visited the men employed at that plant, impressing them with the debt they owed their employer and urging them to be loyal to the corporation, as an example, so that other corporations might see the wisdom of giving colored men a chance to become mechanics. He urged the colored workers not to listen to white 'agitators' who urged them to join unions.

"A year ago negro editors met in national conference and adopted resolutions opposing trade unionism. I have heard of no prominent negro condemning those resolutions, but we do hear criticism of the American Federation of Labor for not organizing more negroes.

"Discrimination. Yes; there has been discrimination, against the negro, against the so-called foreigner and against the native white, as well. As a matter of fact, there are national organizations of employers that exist for the purpose of discrimination against trade unionists.

"Let me make it clear that I am in deep sympathy with your problems; I realize the handicaps under which you labor and I believe the trade union movement should offer every possible assistance. But at the same time let me point out that pioneers welcome other pioneers, not to occupy clearings already made, but to help in clearing new soil, to help in pushing forward the boundaries of enlightenment."

The Negro And Labor Unions

JOHN P. FREY of tht American Federation of Labor, who is quoted as having remarked in the course of an address before the Interracial Conference recently held in Washington, that "Labor unionists are more willing to organize the Negroes than the Negroes are to be organized," falls into the error common to most white people, though eminent in their particular fields, who venture factually to appraise the attitude of the Negro on important social questions. White speakers and writers are on safe grounds in discussing matters affecting the Negro as long as they deal with obviously observable facts such as his housing condition, educational and economic opportunities, health status, civil immunities and the like, but when they attempt to deal in deeply social attitudes, reactions and opinions of the race they generally go far afield. Mr. Frey added the assertion that Negro leaders in the main are opposed to unionization of the race masses, and went on to charge that "Four or five years ago a convention of Negro editors adopted a resolution urging Negroes not to join labor unions." Inferentially, his statement that labor unionists are more anxious to organize Negro workers than Negroes are to be organized is derived from his later charge that a convention of Negro editors some four or five years ago opposed Negro unionization.

Mr. Frey's remarks concerning the Negro editors' convention are doubtless true, and his assertion that Negro leaders have voiced opposition to race workers affiliating with organized labor are also true, yet while this voiced opposition may lead persons like Mr. Frey, whose personal experience as a Negro with labor unions and their present policy is an impossibility and whose conception of labor unions and the Negro has never been impartially developed, into the error of assuming that the race is generally opposed to unionization, literally that is by no means true. In fact Negro editors, leaders and the masses of laborers are pretty thoroughly indoctrinated with the idea of the advantages that should inhere for all the workers in labor unions, but they are just as thoroughly cognizant of the fact that these advantages have not been extended to their group. The American Federation of Labor's policy of barring Negroes from certain trade unions and of admitting them into others only with sharply proscribed privileges, along with the vehemently prejudiced attitude of individual unionists against affiliation with Negro labor has served to put the colored worker on the defensive. Through the very elementary law of self-preservation he has had to fend for himself, and because of the circumstances he has had the commonsense to perceive that his best chance for fending for himself lay in the open shop and his efforts to expand it. It is a known fact that trade unions have done more to close the door of opportunity to the Negro in industry than any other single factor, and that he has found his most unlimited opportunity to labor only in the non-unionized margin of industry. The Negro worker has hoped for and sought the advantages of labor union affiliation, but being repelled, kept out, and squeezed out of industry wherever the unions were in the ascendancy, he has naturally opposed their expansion. The race is not opposed to membership in trade unions, but rather desire it. But the Negro is against affiliation with unions that deny him equality of membership privileges and protection and he is opposed to their further expansion. But the American Federation of Labor has hitherto either stood against the Negro or evinced a lukewarmness toward him that has fostered his distrust of them. Every Negro leader knows of the advantages of all-inclusive labor organization, while he, at the same time knows of the peculiar disadvantages that accrue to his race from racial discriminatory unionism —the type with which he has been familiarized and that is the kind of unionism toward which he manifests a reluctance to accept.

Saturday, January 5, 1929

NEGRO LEADERS OPPOSE UNIONS

WASHINGTON.—"Trade unions are more willing to organize negroes than the negroes are willing to be organized," said John P. Frey, secretary-treasurer of the A. F. of L. Metal Trades Department, in an address to the National Interracial Conference.

The speaker denied that organized labor opposes negro unionization.

"A large part of the opposition to efforts to unionize negroes originates with the negro leaders themselves," said Mr. Frey, who cited the action by a convention of negro editors a few years ago urging negroes not to join labor unions.

UNIONS AND BLACK LABOR

John P. Davis, of Harvard, formerly a member of the faculty at Fisk university, recently wrote in the "Nation" a very liberal publication, his views on capital and labor as they effect the American, black people. Mr. Davis, the educator, states that "capital has never presented as sinister and malevolent a front to the Negro laborer as have the white labor unions."

The conclusion of this writer is reached only after an exhaustive and elaborate study and examination of the labor question, and his views are concurred in by the majority of the best minds of both races. Skilled tradesmen of dark skin know the truth of the educator's conclusion, and the majority of the black workers everywhere have been thrown into consternation and dismay by the attitude of labor unions toward them.

Capital has shown its willingness to employ our labor but labor unions have not shown a willingness to take us into the unions. Not only that, but they have absolutely refused to work on the same job with us, submitting as their excuse that it would be a violation of "union rules." By this method the majority of skilled workers and tradesmen have been forced to pittle around, doing odd jobs and whatever has presented itself. Scab labor has been frowned on by labor unions and scabs have been threatened and treated to bodily violence but the black people have gone on and taken jobs whenever and wherever they opened up to them, and their employers have, almost to the man, cheerfully acknowledged that their services have been satisfactory. While the capitalists have been opening the doors of opportunity to us the labor unions have been doing everything under the sun to unionize the jobs that we held well knowing that they would kick us out as soon as capital gave them recognition. Mr. Davis uses mild words to express a damnable situation when he says that "the labor unions have presented a sinister and malevolent front to Negro." It might be stated that the labor unions have adopted damnable methods and infernal practices whereby we may be denied the right to earn our daily bread.

We note that one of the largest "federations of labor" in Chicago has employed as its mouthpiece and lawyer a man who is notoriously charged with being a member of the Ku Klux Klan. Is it logical to think that this highly intelligent group of workers has employed this gentleman ignorant of his affiliation, or is it that the labor body is itself rooted and grounded in racial prejudices and religious bigotries? We are inclined to believe the latter. Labor unions exclude black workers ostensibly because of their color and race. There can be no other reason plausible or available to submit. But capital hires labor regardless of race and color and permits it to earn food and shelter and yet there are those who have agitated the black workers to unionize, seek membership in the American Federation of Labor and compel their employers to pay them more money and give them shorter working hours.

Mr. Davis writes that some black workers confide that their "white liberal friends urge them not to irritate the unions by being scabs and advise them to wait until the unions see the light." But how can they wait when the winter has come and there is no food or coal?

If the labor unions should open their doors to black workers at this time, and they will not, they would be ungrateful and simple-minded to turn their backs upon the capitalists who knew no color or creed and hired them in spite of the hue and cry of prejudiced, bigoted unionists.

There may be elements of proscription and intolerance manifasted toward the black man in the South, but certainly nothing as extreme and unreasonable as the conditions with which he has to cope in the North. In the South the negro is permitted to work outside of the unions; in the North he is not permitted to work at all.

TIMES-JOURNAL
SELMA, ALA.

JAN 10 1929

The Black Man's Burden

Tens of thousands of negroes who have left their moorings on Southern farms and in Southern small towns to seek jobs and places in the great industrial army of the North and East have had to face towering walls of prejudice and proscription that they never knew or dreamed of in their Southern environment. Most of the white labor unions of the North absolutely bar their doors to negroes. Where the unions are absolute in their sway, the negro is not even permitted to earn a living.

A vivid sidelight on these anti-racial conditions is thrown in a letter from an educated negro, John P. Davis, who writes to The Nation. to voice a protest against the inhuman treatment to which millions of negro workers are being condemned in the industrial communities of the North.

The Davis letter is as follows:

Sir: Capital has never presented as sinister and malevolent a front to the Negro laborer as have the white labor unions. It is far less criminal to work labor twelve hours a day in sweat-shops at a minimum wage without safety appliances than it is to rob the Negro laborer out of his job by a self-righteous attack against the "open shop." I know a Negro bricklayer, a skilled workman, whose father was a bricklayer before him. He has no other vocation. He has spent the best years learning his trade. He has a family and the winter is coming. He would join a union gladly, but white unions won't admit him. Our liberal white "friends" urge us not to irritate white unions by being "scabs." They tell us to wait until they can persuade the white unions to see the light. But who can wait when winter has come and there is no coal, no food?

Negro boys looking for a vocation find a blank wall. They are not allowed to appretice. They are refused admission to white unions. And yet, well-meaning social workers wonder at the "inherent criminal disposition of the Negro." In the face of these facts can you give me any good reason for being a Socialist or joining with the "organized forces of labor to overthrow a despotic capitalistic regime"? Why shouldn't Negro labor organize to defeat every attempt of white labor to bargain collectively with capital? Why shouldn't we join in this cutthroat game and help capital throttle white labor? This it seems to me is the only way to make white labor see the light. And I urge all Negro laborers to adopt as their motto: "Hurrah for the Scab and the Open Shop and To Hell with the Unions."

JOHN P. DAVIS

Cambridge, Mass., December 28

Negro Workers Will Support General Strike of Furriers

Daily Worker

By HENRY ROSEMOND.

(Vice-President, Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union.)

After long enduring the miserable conditions existing in the needle trades, especially the Negroes who are being exploited, first as workers and then as Negroes, are beginning to feel the effects in the industry of the Left wing leadership and its program of equality of all races. Ever since its inception, the American Federation of Labor has discriminated against the Negro workers, refusing to organize them. In this way, the A. F. of L. has been assisting the bosses, in keeping the workers segregated, preventing them from consolidating into one powerful force that would effectively fight for better living conditions.

In contrast to the A. F. of L. policy of betrayal of the workers, is the policy of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, which has as one of its main slogans the organization of the unorganized, regardless of race, color or creed. To this program the Negro workers are responding enthusiastically, joining the union in large numbers and militantly fighting to help the union to put its program into effect. They are pledging their whole-hearted support to the coming furriers' strike, which will be the first strike of the fur workers under the leadership of the Left wing union.

Back General Strike.

This general strike will be not merely a strike against the bosses for better living conditions, but at the same time a constructive form of education and enlightenment for the few workers that are yet under the influence of the right wing Joint Council company union, the scab gang which has time and time sold out the interests of the workers in various ways:

1. In helping the bosses to reduce the wages of the workers and refusal to pay for legal holidays.
2. In helping the bosses to establish scab shops.
3. In helping the bosses, together with the courts, to issue injunctions against the workers fighting for their bread and butter.
4. In establishing original scab agencies thruout the city to furnish gangsters to the bosses in time of strikes.

Strikebreakers.

This same "Joint" Council under the leadership of old strikebreakers and grafters and enemies of the workers is under the direct control of the bosses and cannot do anything else but accept whatever the bosses demand of them against the interests of the workers.

As a Negro who has been suffering from the oppression of the bosses and the betrayals of the labor fakers of the Joint Council, I urge all workers, and especially my Negro brothers and sisters, to join the ranks of the militant workers in the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, which alone is capable of freeing the needle trades workers from their present bondage.

Labor—1929

General

Unions, Strikes, etc

AS IN A LOOKING GLASS

Washington Eagle

AN interesting item in the report on forced labor laid before the twelfth session of the International Labor Conference of the League of Nations which opened in Geneva on May 30 is the reference to the labor conditions existing in some states in the South, generally labelled peonage. This subdivision is prefaced by the quoting of the Thirteenth Amendment of the Constitution.

The Southern States, it will be seen, are included under the same category as the Belgian Congo, the Dutch East Indies, and the Portugese Colonies in Africa. Interesting to see ourselves through the eyes of other nations.

Considerable space is also devoted to Liberia, and the Firestone Rubber Enterprise. The manner of furnishing the workers in rubber is thus described:

Washington Post

"Early in 1926 a government labor bureau under a special commissioner was created and undertook to furnish an annual quota of 10,000 workers for the Firestone Company. The bureau requisitions a fixed number from each local administrator, who in his turn calls upon each chief to furnish a certain number. The company pays 1 cent to the labor bureau and 1 cent to the chief in respect of each day worked by each man recruited. It is thus clearly to the interest of the chiefs to send in recruits, and fears have been expressed in many quarters that this system is, in practice, one of forced labor."

AS RED CAPS SEEK THE ELUSIVE TIP

What With Temperamental Patrons, Station Porters Find the Quest Needs Most of All a Gift for Ready Repartee—Picturesque Slang

By KINGSLEY MOSES.

THE gen'leman slips her a bird: an' she splits the bird on me." Thus a Red Cap watching the Washington express pull out of the New York station expressed his grievance to a fellow porter. No comment on the other's part seemed necessary. Such a misfortune occurs too often to be particularly notable.

Translated: A man had come to the train gate to see a lady off on her journey. As a tip to the station porter a quarter had been slipped into the lady's hand—a quarter being a "bird" in Red Cap slang. But the thrifty lady, sad to say, had elected to pass on to the porter only ten cents, thus "splitting the bird on him."

Times

The disappointed porter might have "'lowed that he got only a 'smooth'"—which is a dime; but which is better than the ill-esteemed nickel, which is popularly known as a "pick." On the other hand, a "turkey"—being fifty cents—is a gratuity to rejoice over; and a whole dollar bill brings the ejaculation, "Oh, sweet mamma! A lamb's tongue!"

New York Herald Tribune

Travelers all over the United States have come to take the porter service for granted. Yet, within the memory of some of us, the time was when there was no such service. It was only thirty-five years ago that the Pennsylvania Railroad inaugurated the station porter service at its Jersey City terminus and New York ferries, West Twenty-third, Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets. And at least one man who started at that time is still on the job, William C. Boyd, in charge of the Long Island side of the Pennsylvania Station.

Beginning a Career.

You may meet Lieutenant Boyd—for such is his title in the Red Cap force—any day in the Long Island station; a short, thick-set, elderly man. The work of the Red Caps has been his whole life. It was he who, as a youngster, with several of his colored friends, suggested that they undertake the job of carrying the public's luggage for what the public would voluntarily pay.

"All right," was the reply. "But you've got to be decent about it."

As to what the average station porter earns per day or per week there is no information discoverable. This is a trade secret, apparently. "I started with nothin', and I'm holdin' my own," is about as definite an answer as can be elicited.

The young colored man who wishes to enroll himself in the regular ranks of station porters, must make an application on a printed form and submit an account of his career for the preceeding five years; as well as letters from responsible citizens, preferably employers.

When a position opens he is provided with a uniform and the distinctive red cap, which at the Pennsylvania, costs him a total of $13.75. A regulation reefer for cold weather costs him—if he wishes it—about $10 more. Black shoes, black socks, a black four-in-hand tie, white shirt and white stiff collar he must also provide for himself.

The new porter goes to work under the tutelage of one of the veterans of the service and in three or four weeks is ready to take his place. He works for nine hours a day, with an hour off to eat—which hour he may take whenever hunger becomes overpowering. But it is by no hit-or-miss method that he earns his money. As regularly as sentries are posted in the army the Red Caps report for their shift. As every train comes into the station the squad or platoon which will meet it is called to attention two minutes before arrival time, lined up at attention and marched to their proper platform.

The Red Caps have little opportunity to make sure of a profit commensurate with the work done. Their nimble wits, however, are a great asset. The story is told of one porter who met a train clear at the far end of the station platform and carried in two heavy grips and a bag with twenty golf clubs. After a walk of considerably more than a quarter of a mile, including two steep flights of stairs, the owner of the luggage arrived at his taxi and said to the porter: "Now, George, suppose I give you a dime. What'll you say?" The porter attempted a grin. "Well, suh," the inspiration came, "the last gen'leman I worked for gave me ninety cents. So I'd just add your dime to it, divide the dollar in half and call it two good jobs." He got the ten cents, plus a dollar more.

The "Pay-off" Man.

Irritations and disappointments are frequent, yet must be accepted without visible ugliness. There is the man who "has no change," the woman who forgets that the porter has done anything for her; worst of all, the "pay-off man." "Beware the pay-off man!" is a Red Cap by-word, meaning the efficient father who meets his wife and children at the train, masterfully hustles everybody about and insists on giving the porter ten cents instead of allowing his wife to hand out a "turkey."

Yet the stories sometimes turn out to have silver linings. One traveler getting out of a taxi snapped bad-temperedly at the Red Cap who opened the taxi door and reached for the suitcase. "Sorry, sir," said the porter, "I'll just hold your bag while you pay the driver and then I'll hand it back to you and not bother you." The traveler paid his bill, grabbed the suitcase and marched away. Three days later he was back. "You're the boy who waited on me? I allow no man to have more manners than I've got. Sorry." Another lamb's tongue!

Among the Red Cap forces of the various terminals there is little friendship. Rarely does a man go from one to another. "We have no association with them—professional nor social," is the proud boast a porter of one group recently made about those in another. Each group has come to regard the insignia on his chest as a badge of distinction, and they stay on despite the uncertainty of the pay, the often wearisome waiting, perhaps on a bitterly cold day in Winter or in the noxious fumes of the automobile exhausts and despite the spurts of extremely heavy work and the eight hours a day of pounding concrete pavements. Only about 100 new men are required every year in large stations. One railroad has just pensioned off a porter after forty-three years and eight months in its service.

British-African Regime Smashes Native Meetings

By T. RUED.

THE native labor movement of South Africa during the last quarter of 1928 was distinguished by a number of events, which once more brought this movement into the center of attention of the country. In October the native workers in one of the government enterprises, the experimental veterinary station in Pretoria, declared a strike. The workers of the station, who are practically all united in the Industrial and Commerical Workers' Union, demanded wage increases and nominated for the negotiations with the management a delegation, which was participated in by two representatives of the local union branch. The management, however, acting according to the directions from the ministry for agriculture, emphatically refused to permit the representatives of the union to negotiate and then issued an order to dismiss all members of the delegation. This served as the pretext for the declaration of the strike of 75 workers, union members. Immediately after the non-turn up of the workers at the station, a company of police arrived, which attempted by threatening arrests to force the workers to call the strike off. The workers refused to submit and were immediately arrested and sent to prison. After several days' imprisonment the workers were sentenced to pay a fine of $2.50 each, and upon return to the station they were all dismissed.

Such is the short shrift meted out to the native workers upon their first attempt at organized action during the past year. Even the elementary standards of law, which have been established by these same authorities, were not applied. For instance a native worker may be arrested only if he refuses to appear before the courts.

As the experimental station is a government enterprise and all these action were taken upon the immediate directions of the given ministry, by these actions the government in no uncertain sense showed how it intends to react to analogous action by the native workers, and what is its attitude towards the activities of the native Industrial and Commerical Workers' Union.

When Kadalie, the secretary of the union, arrived at the scene of the strike, under threat of arrest he was not even permitted to set foot on the territory of the station.

Thus all the services of the leaders of the Industrial and Commercial Workers' Union, expert in collaborating, and directed after the break with the Communists at the end of 1926 towards "pacifying the workers," all their assurances that the union is being reorganized on a purely trade unionist basis and has the task of improving the position of the native workers by "constitutional means" (this in a country where constitution signifies for the black workers complete disenfranchisement and ruthless exploitation).—all this was not taken into account and did not help them in getting the recognition of their right to participate in the settlement of the dispute which involved the native workers and union members.

* * *

Directed in its native policy by the criers of "Native danger," the government of the bloc of the nationalist labor party has proved that it prefers to break up any and all, even the most moderate, movement of native workers.

The more "sober" ones in the camp of the South African bourgeoisie during the lively polemics in the press, which started in connection with the events at the veterinary station, beat an alarm as to the government by such an attitude towards the Industrial and Commercial Workers' Union pushing the native workers into the embrace of the Communists, as to it being necessary to consider whether "the organization (ICU) promises to become a moderate and peaceful representative of the natives and able to serve as a safety valve in cases of dissatisfaction of native workers." The press of the South African Party (a Party representing the interests of British commercial industrial bourgeoisie), on its part, gives an emphatically positive reply to this question.

The other action taken by the native postal workers, who demanded from the ministry wage increases and general improvement of the conditions of labor is in the closest connection with the Pretoria strike. This action has become especially important in view of the fact that it was the immediate cause of the subsequent ministerial crisis and the resignation of Madeley, minister for posts and telegraphs, member of the "Left" wing of the South African Labor Party, and the only representative of that wing in the cabinet.

After Madeley, under pressure of the South African Trade Union Congress (white), to which the ICU had appealed for assistance, had commenced negotiations on the position of native postal workers with the ICU and congress delegation, the prime minister, Hertsog, requested him to resign in view of the fact that his attitude towards the ICU was not in conformity with the whole government and did not accord with the position taken up by the minister of agriculture in connection with the recent strike in Pretoria. As Madeley refused to resign, Hertsog, resolving to carry out his line to the end, himself resigned, and then once more accepted the post of prime minister, collecting a new cabinet, only leaving out Madeley, who was replaced by Sampson, a member of the chauvinist Cresswell group, which had split off from the Labor Party. As regards Madeley's stand, it has only to be noted that the significance of this left gesture taken by him should not be overestimated. That his action (negotiations with the ICU) is nothing but a left gesture is proved by the whole subsequent policy of the "Left" group of the Labor Party to which Madeley belongs and which now, on the eve of the parliamentary elections, is once more seeking rapproachement with the Cresswell group, as without the united forces of both groups their chances are exceedingly small at the elections.

All this characterizes the conditions in which the native labor movement of South Africa finds itself and develops. And it becomes clear that only by revolutionary action, despite the inevitability of heavy losses, only by overcoming all conciliation, reformist tendencies, will the native labor movement of South Africa be able to develop successfully and strengthen its ranks.

Negro Unionists in Appeal Against French in Africa

The International Trade Union Committee of Negro Workers has issued the following appeal to the international working class to fight against the brutal exploitation of Negroes by the French imperialists in Africa.

The barbarous system of colonial exploitation, slavery and oppression is still flourishing in its most brutal form. Forced labor and other forms of oppression by French imperialists in Equatorial Africa has killed off native railroad workers at the rate of tens of thousands and swept away whole sections of the native population. While the International Labor Office at Geneva, in the name of civilization, is supposed to investigate the conditions of forced labor among the natives, this barbarous oppression and bitter forced labor is butchering millions in the colonies. During the last decade the population of French Equatorial Africa has been reduced by six millions. For the last several months native workers have been in open revolt against this French imperialist oppression. At this moment French imperialism is crushing these workers and carrying "civilization" into Africa at the point of the bayonet. This raping of Africa, the bathing of the struggles of the workers in their own blood and the extermination of the population in order that imperialism may flourish is shrouded in silence and secrecy. Only fragmentary bits of news leak out, through the strictest censorship, about this uprising and the consequent slaughterings by the French imperialists. This censorship and secrecy hides all the barbarism of the French imperialists.

Brothers and workers of the world! Protest in world wide unison against this slaughtering of our African brothers and fellow workers! Unmask the Imperialists!

The International Trade Union Committee of Negro Workers of the R. I. L. U. calls upon the working class movement to protest and rally to the support of the African workers.

We appeal to the French Workers to send a Workers' Delegation including Negro Workers to investigate this blood curdling oppression of French imperialism.

World revolutionary movement, mobilize the masses! Unmask the French imperialist cut-throats!

With our African brothers and fellow workers we struggle against French imperialism and against world imperialism.

Labor - 1929

General

Unions, Strikes, etc.

AFRICA, AMERICA AND LABOR'S VICTORY

TO the average member of our race the fact that the Labor Party of Great Britain has again come to power will mean very little, and yet this victory is of great significance. In the first place it must be recalled that the Labor Party of Great Britain is a political party of working people committed to the proposition of introducing working class rule in the British Empire. In other words it wants the British Empire and its wealth to belong to those who created it, to the end that the evils of unemployment and war will be ended. As a consequence of this program, it has consistently fought the British imperialists who would steal the land of the natives in Africa, India and other lands ruled by the British but inhabitated by colored folk. It is noteworthy that the only group in English political life that stands for a square deal for the black and brown native populations is the Labor Party.

In the second place, the Labor Party is bitterly opposed to war and has pledged itself to take immediate steps to remove the causes of difference between England and the United States. Thus the coming into power of this workers' party will mean the postponement to a more distant date of that conflict which many observant people seem to think is inevitable. In this connection it is significant that when the Labor Party was in power before, for nine months, it took the initiative in bringing about better understanding between the great powers of the world, opposed the building of the great naval docks at Singapore and sought strenuously to bring about real freedom of the seas.

James Ramsay MacDonald, the new premier, was opposed to the late war and his opposition forced him to resign the leadership of the Labor Party at a time when war hates were prevalent. He clearly saw that the working people were being asked to die in a conflict not of their making and which could not possibly benefit them no matter who won. History has vindicated him. As a former laborer, he knows the problems and privations of the working classes, and it is noteworthy that he was an active member of Dr. DuBois' Pan-African Congress which met some years ago in London. The victory of the Labor Party and the leadership of a man such as MacDonald is of prime importance and value to working people everywhere and particularly to the toiling millions of black and brown laborers in Africa, India and the islands of the sea, who form such a large part of the British Empire. While MacDonald is considerably handicapped by not having a clear majority in Parliament, his party is now sufficiently powerful to work many reforms of value to the British Empire and humanity of all colors.

BRITISH LABOR AND AFRICAN REDEMPTION

THAT the cause of African Redemption has been greatly strengthened by the Labour Party of Great Britain being returned to power by the electorate of that country in the elections of last week is clearly apparent. Labour's elevation to the government this time shows which way public opinion is blowing in the British Isles.

Now that Labour is seated in the saddle of government the Negro peoples of the World have reason to rejoice, not that Labour, as headed by Ramsay MacDonald is less alive to the interests of the British Empire, and therefore less willing to maintain the tradition of the past, as far as his country is concerned; but because of the fact that Labour, and Labour alone of all the political parties now extant, can be expected to take a sane, sensible, and sober view of the longings and aspirations, and determination of the peoples of the other races of the world, in respect to how, when, where, and by whom their countries, and the lands of their fathers shall be governed.

We all can remember that it was not so long ago, when Labour was in power that the work of construction on the fortifications of Singapore base was ordered stopped. Notwithstanding the fact that a succeeding government reversed the order of the Labour Party, it tends to show that Labour believes, and correctly so, that there ought to be peace and justice, in preference to imperial expansion, and the unwanted domination of the men of other lands.

The party headed by Ramsay MacDonald, Thomas and others think in terms of humanity. They do not refuse to recognize the rights of other peoples. They too know what it is to be oppressed, and downtrodden. Theirs too has been a stubborn and dogged fight against capitalism, and the heinous system by which it exploits the lands of other peoples, without their consent, because capitalism, as it is known among present day nations has always been backed up by the guns and bayonets of its country, which is proven by a well-known British proverb,—"The trade follows the flag." And British bayonets and British cannon have time and again been used in the interests of British capital the wide world over.

But the man in the street in the British Isles; the man in the majority, upon whose shoulders falls the greater part of the burden for the maintenance of the armaments which have time and again been used in forwarding the ambitions and imperialistic schemes of the capitalists has seen a new light, especially since the rise of Soviet Russia, and has begun to realize the great evil, and an unnecessary one at that—of imperial expansion; especially since such expansion generally has to be carried out against the wishes of other peoples, and sometimes at the cost of shedding the blood of innocent men and women who dare to defend their fatherland.

With the dawn of this new day it is to be hoped that the existence of the swash-buckling British Jingo, who flourished right down to the opening days of the present century are numbered, and that the Labour Party of Great Britain coming into power at this time will mark the ushering in of a period of common sense and justice, when the rights of fellow men will weigh more than the proud and haughty demeanor of the capitalist overlords.

Firm in this belief, and none the less determined to free themselves from every form of serfdom, and servitude, and bent upon the redemption of Africa, the Negro peoples of the world look forward to the realization of the dreams, and the final triumph of their cause.

The common people in Great Britain are coming more to understand that it is better to have prosperity in their homeland, and to live and enjoy the blessings of peace, that is peace, rather than be shunted here and there all over the world, to be used as cannon-fodder, for the profits of the moneyed class, under the guise of empire-building.

Mankind everywhere will hail with gladness the advent of Labour in the highest political places in Britain; and Labour's attitude against every form of oppression cannot but bolster up the faith and courage everywhere, of men who have been crushed under the heel of military occupation. This sign will be a signal for the Negro to renew with greater vigor, his protests against unwanted domination in his fatherland, and taxation without representation abroad.

Because of these circumstances the awakened enlightened Negro of the Twentieth Century, at home and abroad, must lift up his voice, in unmistakable fashion, and make his demands known to all creation; must read again his Maker's promise, graven on the firmament, and resolve to free himself, and redeem the fatherland, Africa.

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The Textile Strikes in the South

The recent widespread strikes in North and South Carolina and Tennessee have attracted the attention of the entire nation.

There have been about fourteen strikes in all in the three states. In addition, a number of threatened strikes have been settled by meeting the workers' demands. The Carolina walkouts began the first week in April. Most of the strikes in the cotton mills have been in protest over the "stretch out" system of increasing the number of looms per weaver and other "efficiency" readjustments. Only three of the strikes, those at Gastonia, Pineville, and Lexington, North Carolina, have been at the instigation or under the direction of the National Textile Workers Union (Communist). Nine walkouts occurred in South Carolina, four in North Carolina and one in Tennessee. The strike of rayon workers at Elizabethton, Tennessee, is under the United Textile Workers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. It was here that Hoffman and McGrady, A. F. of L. organizers, were kidnapped by a group of business men. The unrest even at Elizabethton is reported to have arisen before the national organizers were called in by the local workers. The plants at Elizabethton are rayon mills. All others affected have been cotton mills. The other strikes were entirely spontaneous, without any union connection whatever.

A total of about 5,000 workers have been out in North Carolina and South Carolina and about the same number at Elizabethton, Tennessee.

The workers in the cotton mills have resented (1) "minute men" with stop watches, claiming that standards set are not fair because of variation in weather conditions, etc.; (2) the fact that some skilled men have been thrown out of work by the readjustments, some old weavers having been put on cleaning jobs at low pay; (3) a general lowering of wages during the last few years; (4) failure to consult the workers in efficiency changes, which, they contend, have resulted in over-burdening them, and in some cases giving them less pay for harder work.

It appears that other factors entering into the situation are: (1) the usual objections to changes, perhaps accentuated in the case of these Southern workers, whose rhythm has been adjusted to long hours; (2) installation in some mills of modern machinery—automatic spoolers and warpers which detect weak yarn in the spooling process, thus delivering better yarn which breaks less often on the looms, making less work for weavers, so that weavers can reasonably operate a larger number of looms; (3) the alleged increase in some mills in the number of looms without installing the automatic spoolers and warpers; (4) the "specialization" process, which relieves weavers of cleaning machines and the care of bobbins, without such a survey of the job and such adjustments in rates of pay as would make this "specialization" a reasonable and sound efficiency measure.

The reason for the coincidence of so many strikes seems to be that "efficiency" men began work in many mills at approximately the same time and thus the revolt of the workers developed in the various plants simultaneously. There has apparently been no other connection between the strikes at various points except perhaps what might result from "contagion" due to newspaper accounts of other walkouts.

The usual demand of the strikers in the cotton mills has been the abolition of what they call the "stretch out" system; i.e., the multiplication of looms and other efficiency readjustments. Occasionally a wage demand has been made. The demands have in some cases been couched in unusual language for strikers. The slogan used in some plants has been a "plea for mercy."

The strikes fall under three distinct heads: those conducted by the (radical) National Textile Workers Union; those occurring without any union leadership; and the Elizabethton strike conducted by the United Textile Workers (A. F. of L.). In a strike meeting at Gastonia, North Carolina, attended by a representative of the Federal Council, the National Textile Workers' speaker devoted about half his time to condemning the United Textile Workers. The rest of the time was devoted to encouraging the strikers and promising more food and relief when funds should arrive from New York. "Law and order" were stressed. No mention was made of communist doctrine at the meeting.

The policing of the strike zone at Gastonia up to the time of the visit of our representative had been carried on with evident self-control by local militia. The absence of the "foreign element" among the strikers, and the fact that strikers (with the exception of a few union organizers) and the citizens and militia are "all of one blood" seemed to reduce the antipathy and friction to which we are accustomed in strikes in many parts of the country. This record of law and order has been seriously marred, however, at Gastonia by the action of a group of about 50 unknown men who recently wrecked the headquarters of the National Textile Workers.

A feature which is perhaps unique in strike annals was discovered at Greenville, South Carolina, where a complete shut-down followed a walkout of the 1,200 employes. There was not a vestige of union influence or organization. The strikers have a "main committee" to negotiate with the owners and a relief committee which is efficiently distributing food to strikers' families. Spontaneous assistance has come from nearby mills where the "hands," as they call themselves, who recently walked out and won their demands, have collected hundreds of dollars for relief work. They send a committee down daily with flour and food supplies. The strikers' committee at Greenville was itself patrolling the mill village and guarding mill property. They said they were determined that there should be no trouble. Bootleggers have been run off the property, the strikers maintaining patrols on the streets all night for this purpose. There appeared to be friendly feeling for the boss who, they said, was a "fine feller." There was also a most impressive determination on the part of the strikers to stand for their "rights." They demand the return to work standards prevailing prior to the last "stretch out." The management, while refusing to accede to this demand and unwilling to be interviewed, was evidently friendly to the workers. No evictions from houses had taken place and it was reported that credits at the company store had not been called. The press commented generally upon the friendly spirit which prevailed and expressed a hope that this condition might continue. The investigating committee appointed by the legislature of

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Subscription Drive of Daily Worker Is Blow to Imperialist War Plans

"The subscription drive of the Daily Worker is of the greatest significance to every Latin American worker," declares Albert Moreau, head of the Latin American Department of the U. S. Section, All-America Anti-Imperialist League. Moreau writes:

"The Daily Worker has contributed much to the struggle against imperialism. It has exposed the role of Wall Street imperialism in Nicaragua, Haiti, China and other fields of exploitation. The Daily Worker did much to mobilize support for the striking workers on the banana plantations in Columbia, and against the intrigues of the United States in the Bolivia-Paraguay conflict.

Daily Worker

"At a time when United States imperialism is becoming more aggressive in enslaving the colonial masses and the danger of war with imperialist rivals, especially Great Britain, more acute, every sincere opponent of imperialism must realize the importance of making the Daily Worker a mass organ and a more powerful force against imperialism. The Daily Worker exposes the efforts of imperialists to prepare for an attack against the Soviet Union, which is today a thorn in the side of the imperialist world.

4/19/29

"Every worker should realize the tremendous importance of building the circulation of the Daily Worker at the present time, when the imperialists are intensifying their war preparations. More power to you!"

* * *

Altho the Daily Worker subscription drive is hardly under way and it has been only one week since the beginning of the drive, returns show that the workers realize the importance of building up the Daily Worker circulation. However, the returns of 220 for the first week represents but a small fraction of the minimum of 8,250 set for the drive, and every effort must be made to raise this quota before May 1. **A successful drive for the Daily Worker will be a powerful blow to the imperialist war preparations.**

The totals for the drive will be published every Monday. The subscriptions for the week ending April 6, and the total quotas for the districts is given below.

	Subscriptions Received	Quota
District 1 (Boston)	18	350
District 2 (New York)	26	2,750
District 3 (Philadelphia)	8	375
District 4 (Buffalo)	12	320
District 5 (Pittsburgh)	16	450
District 6 (Cleveland)	26	400
District 7 (Detroit)	26	750
District 8 (Chicago)	28	850
District 9 (Minneapolis)	14	450
District 10 (Kansas City)	16	275
District 12 (Seattle)	2	275
District 13 (California)	10	525
District 15 (Connecticut)	6	225
Agricultural and South	4	300
Miscellaneous	8	
	220	8,250

Negro Workers and Soldiers Fight Against Imperial War

By GEORGE PADMORE.

Amidst all the empty babbling about peace and peace plans, the imperialist countries of the world are arming today as they never did before, in preparation for the next world war, which will be a slaughter that will make the last one pale into insignificance.

Daily Worker

4-6-29

The American capitalist government is now spending billions of dollars on armaments. Bigger and bigger battleships are being built, air fleets increased and military forces strengthened. Yet we hear much talk about the Kellogg "Peace" Pact and "Disarmament" Conferences.

A few weeks ago the nations of the world met at Geneva to discuss ways and mean to absolish war. The representatives of the Soviet Union proposed the abolition of all armies and navies as the best guarantee of peace. The capitalist nations, like American, England, Japan and France refused. Why? Because these countries depend upon the armies and navies to keep the workers in subjection and to rob the small and weak colonial peoples. They also need armed forces to carry on war among themselves, so as to win new markets for the bankers and millionaires, and to make war on the Soviet Union, the first country in the history of the world to be ruled by workers and peasants.

The latest maneuver on the part of the capitalists and the military jingoists has been to enlist the services of the officials of the American Federation of Labor who through its representative William Green, openly came out endorsing the war preparation measures of the imperialists. This traitor of the American labor movement, accompanied by his henchmen, visited West Point, the U. S. Military Academy, and there publicly declared that the A. F. of L. will support the Wall Street bankers in the forthcoming war. So pleased were the militarists with the chauvinist speech of this misleader of the workers, that they feted him and his lackeys, and to further show their appreciation, remitted all punishments and confinements of the cadets.

American workers, white and Negroes, must protest against this brazen betrayal of Green and Company.

Negro Workers Beware!

In the last war about a quarter of a million of black men were mobilized and carried to France to fight for the American bankers and bosses, who stayed at home and while these colored troops were fighting, made millions upon millions of dollars of profits.

The colored workers were fooled in 1917. They were told that they were fighting for Liberty, Democracy and Equality, but when the war was over and they returned to America, the government, which is controlled by the capitalists did nothing to stop lynching, Jim-Crowism, segregation and race prejudice. Instead of things becoming better, they are getting worse and worse every day for the Negro and the working class.

America is not only robbing the Negro at home, but has even gone and taken away the last two Independent Republics controlled by Negroes: Haiti in the West Indies, and Liberia in Africa.

Don't be Fooled.

Now, in view of these things Negro workers must not permit themselves to be made fools again. No! a thousand times no! They must wake up and learn lessons from the past. They must fight against the plans of the capitalists to draw them into future wars. They must turn the next war into a Civil War for their own freedom. They must organize side by side with the militant white workers who have enough sense to fight against race prejudice and for the full social, political, and economic equality of all races.

There is only one party in the United States that is doing this, and that is the Communist Party and the Young Communist League.

Communism is the movement of the working class and the oppressed colonial peoples, in China, India, Latin America and Africa.

Negroes join the Party today, and help us defeat the bosses in the next war and establish a government of the workers—black as well as white.

trumpeted forth as a triumph of English statecraft that at the Peace of Utrecht, England extorted from the Spaniards by the Asiento treaty the privilege of being allowed to ply the Negro-trade until then only carried on between Africa and the English West Indies, between Africa and Spanish America as well. England thereby acquired the right of supplying Spanish America until 1743 with 4800 Negroes yearly. Liverpool "respectability" is the Pindar of the slave-trade, which "has coincided with that spirit of bold adventure which has characterized the trade of Liverpool and rapidly carried it to its present state of prosperity; has occasioned vast employment for shipping and sailors, and greatly augmented the demand for the manufactures of this country."

"Whilst the cotton industry introduced child-slavery in England, it gave in the United States a stimulus to the transformation of the earlier, more or less patriarchal slavery, into a system of commercial exploitation. In fact, the veiled slavery of the for its pedestal, slavery pure and simple in the new world." (Ibid, p 784-5)

When the futher development of the system of capitalist wage slavery demanded the abolition of chattel slavery, this was accomplished ruthlessly by the capitalists against the opposition of the slave-holders. While the capitalist exploiters proclaimed "liberty and equality" for the black slaves, they carefully and deliberately maintained the system of racial caste oppression under new forms as a necessary part of their system for the exploitation of the labor-power of the black masses and

for the division of the white workers against the Negro workers in order to secure the exploitation and degradation of the entire working class, and the supremacy of their own tyrannous class rule.

With the development of capitalism into its final stage, imperialism, the race problem becomes still more acute. Africa is partitioned among the European imperialist powers and the African peoples are subjugated and exploited. They are ruthlessly expropriated from the land especially from those areas which the European regard as suitable for themselves and are enslaved under compulsory labor systems, hut taxes, pass laws and the like. They are mercilessly driven to death in the gold, diamond and metal mines, and on the rubber, cocoa and cotton farms of the states. The are compelled to do the most taxing and disagreeable manual labor and are prevented in certain sections from doing any skilled work whatsoever. They are segregated, abused, ostracized and massacred. The imperialist powers tighten their grip upon the Negro peoples of Haiti, the West Indies, South and Central America.

The condition of the Negro masses in America grows steadily worse as the racial caste system spreads more and more into the North and West, becoming daily more deeply intrenched in the life of the national. Large sections of the white workers of Europe, America and Africa are bribed with a share of the imperialist spoils drawn out of the toil and degradation of the Negro masses, and are filled with white imperialist prejudice against these workers. The social development of the system of racial caste oppression clearly proves that it is rooted in the economic exploitation of the capitalist imperialist class system. Race oppression is a form of capitalist imperialist class oppression. The Negro problem is basically a labor problem. The labor problem is organically bound up with the Negro problem. The Negro problem cannot be solved save through the solution of the labor problem. The labor problem cannot be solved unless the race problem is solved.

Results of National Negro Week

Achievements and Shortcomings; Must Rally Workers for Intensified Negro Work

By CYRIL BRIGGS
Acting Director, National Negro Department.

National Negro Week is over, but the Party's Negro work has just begun.

While full reports have not yet been received from the districts as to the measure of success achieved in each district in the task of mobilizing the entire Party membership for Negro work, the National Negro department has sufficient data on hand to permit of a careful analysis of the results attained and of frank oBlshevik self-criticism of the manner in which our activities were carried out during National Negro Week.

First, let us consider the Party's purpose in having a national Negro week. The communications sent to the District Negro Committees by the National Negro Department before and during National Negro Week stressed that the period of May 10 to May 20 shall be National Negro Week, and shall be used for the purpose of mobilizing the entire membership behind the Negro work of the Party, building the American Negro Labor Congress the relief committee, the Negro Champion, organizing tenants' leagues, etc."

Dramatizing Struggle.

It was also repeatedly pointed out that National Negro Week must be utilized for dramatizing the struggles of the Negroes and for dramatizing the support by the Communist Party of the struggle against white ruling class terrorism, against lynching, against Jim-Crowism, against segregation, against disfranchisement, and for full political, social and racial equality of the Negroes.

District Negro committees were instructed to send mixed groups of white and Negro workers to theatres, restaurants and other public places known to be practicing discrimination against the Negroes, and that any refusal to sell tickets to, or serve our Negro comrades, was to be utilized for a mass demonstratio against these places and against the whole system of racial discrimination, with picketing of the offending places by groups of white and Negro workers.

In this way, it was pointed out, the struggles of the Negro workers would be dramatized and at the same time we would also be dramatizing the historic role of the Communist Party in leading the struggles of the Negro masses against capitalist oppression and exploitation, against white ruling class terrorism, lynching, disfranchisement, etc.

No Broad Agitational Base.

From the data at present on hand, it would appear that the campaign was practically barren of that broad agitational base sought by the National Office and for which directives were sent to each district. Only in Paterson (District 2) did National Negro Week achieve that agitational base. In other parts of District 2, notably in Harlem (Section 4 of District 2) several attempts were made to achieve this agitational base, but the first attempts proving unsuccessful in uncovering racial discrimination (the places tested having evidently changed their policies by reason of the growing pressure of the Negro population and the necessity of having to seek the Negro's trade) the matter was dropped.

The Toussaint L'Ouverture Memorial Meetings, held in conjunction with the A. N. L. C., were generally badly organized and poorly attended. These meetings offered a splendid opportunity to bring Negro and white workers together and to acquaint the Negro workers with their revolutionary background at the same time carrying on an ideological campaign against chauvinism among the white workers.

This opportunity was muffed because of poor arrangements and improper handling. Boston, perhaps, had the greatest success with the memorial meetings, with Detroit next. In District Two, with its more than 250,000 Negro population, only two memorial meetings were held, one in Brooklyn which was fairly well attended, the other in Harlem. This latter was an absolute farce, with only about 75 workers present. Very few of the white comrades were present, indicating that the decision of the Communist International to the contrary, there is still a marked underestimation of Negro work in the Party. The poor attendance of Negro workers can be traced to the failure of speakers to show up for the street meetings held previously to the memorial meeting.

Wrong Conception.

The Negro comrades were particularly to blame in this respect. However, the white comrades must get over the idea that street meetings in Negro communities are absolutely impossible unless a Negro comrade is present to speak. If the white comrades will give the necessary attention to a study of the problems of the Negro masses they will not continue to consider themselves inadequately equipped to address a meeting of Negro workers.

Nor will they fail, as now, to enlist the sustained interest of Negro audiences. Their failure in this respect is generally due to the fact that they do not know how to link up the Party's program and slogans with the special problems facing the Negro workers.

Their attitude on the Negro question is not one of study of the special problems with which the Negro workers are faced but either of mechanical and confused (confused because of failure to give the necessary study to Communist International decisions on the Negro) adherence to Communist International decisions, or of a sort of condescending interest in the Party's Negro work, which is symbolized in their attitude to the Negro Champion, which they usually do not buy to read themselves but "to give it to some Negro worker."

Fairly Successful Meets.

In Kansas City, in Boston, in Chicago, in Detroit, in Cleveland, there were fairly successful memorial meetings from an agitational viewpoint. The National Negro Department co-operated with the districts wherever requested in sending out national speakers to cover their affairs. Comrade Moore was sent to address the memorial meetings in Boston, in Philadelphia, and also travelled to Buffalo to find that in spite of a request for a speaker no arrangements had actually been made for a memorial meeting. Comrade Moore also spoke at the Harlem memorial meeting. Comrade Hall spoke at two memorial meetings in the South, where for the first time the Party and the A. N. L. C. are penetrating on a healthy basis, drawing in proletarian elements of both races and discarding the professional and petty business element which heretofore hindered the Party's growth in the South. In no district, however, outside of District Two, was there any success in carrying out the financial campaign for the Negro Champion.

In sharp contrast with the failures of the campaign and the poor attendance the memorial meetings, was the methodical arrangement and splendid success of the Negro Champion Dinner in District Two. Over five hundred persons were present at this dinner, where five hundred dollars in cash was raised for the Negro Champion, with over $1,500 pledged by various organizations and individuals. The dinner was a success both agitationally and financially.

The committee in charge of arrangements, of which Comrade King was chairman, deserves the highest praise for the efficient way in which the affair was arranged. So do the comrades who co-operated with the committee, and particularly Comrade Joseph Brodsky who gave invaluable aid both at the dinner and before.

Department Failings.

Of course the National Negro Departments had its failings, too. The department fell down in the matter of getting out the Negro Champion in time for distribution at and before the memorial meetings. This was due to two causes, the absolute lack of funds and the shortage of forces at the center where one comrade has for the past three months been handling the work of three. The first reason was, of course, the decisive one.

The department should also have printed an ANLC leaflet and a Party leaflet for national distribution among the Negro masses during National Negro Week, but here again the lack of funds was decisive factor. They must, however, share the blame for the failure to get out these leaflets.

Had they responded with orders for these leaflets and with remittance, as requested, the hortage of funds at the center would have been overcome. All they did, however,

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was to order leaflets, conveniently forgetting to forward remittance.

Must Learn by Mistakes.

Our Party must learn by these mistakes and in the task of pushing our work among the Negro masses we must seek to benefit by our past mistakes and experiences. We must learn the necessity of proper preparation for our mass demonstrations. And we must energetically carry on our work among the Negro masses and the fight against white chauvinism, against ruling class terrorism, against discrimination in the trade unions, etc. We must always bear in mind the words of the Communist International:

"It must be borne in mind that the Negro masses will not be won for the revolutionary struggles until such time as the most conscious section of the white workers show, by action, that they are fighting against all racial discrimination and persecution. Every member of the Party must bear in mind that 'the age-long oppression of the Colonial and weak nationalities by the imperialist powers,' has given rise to a feeling of bitterness among the masses of the enslaved countries as well as a feeling of distrust toward the oppressing nations in general and toward the proletariat of those Nations."

Rally to Negro Work!

National Negro week is over, but our Negro work is just begun. We must mobilize every district, every section and every unit for full, active participation in the struggles of the Negro masses. We must increasingly intensify and dramatize the struggles of the Negro masses.

We must clearly and concretely dramatize the historic role of the Communist Party as the champion of the most oppressed section of the working class, and for the fight against lynching, against Jim-Crowism, etc., and for absolute political, social and racial equality for the Negro race.

Down with Jim-Crowism!

Down with lynching!

Down with capitalism and imperialism!

Down with white ruling class terrorism!

Down with segregation and race prejudice!

Long live international and interracial working class solidarity!

Prayer

"O God, mine inmost soul convert, and deeply on my heart, Eternal things impress."

THIS WAY LIES DANGER

The Norfolk Journal and Guide, a prominent Negro newspaper and one normally showing balanced judgment in most discussions of race questions, had an editorial in its issue of last Saturday commending President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, for his recent statement that "The American Federation of Labor stands ready to give Negro workers the protection of an organized movement * * * and Negro workers owe it to themselves and to us to join the movement for the advancement of common interests." The Negro paper of Norfolk says of this statement that it "is indicative of the trend of organized labor to embrace the Negro workers."

The Norfolk paper goes on to visualize the probable difficulties and says "that meeting in the same hall" would revive talk of social equality and that white workers rather than thus join in would "go on eating their pone bread and sipping their black coffee" rather than join in with the colored workers. It is also hoped by the Norfolk paper that the statement of President Green will be "translated into an accepted policy of the federation." The editor, however, believes that "it will take encouragement from the rank and file of the trades unions themselves to stimulate the Negro to larger affiliation with organized labor."

And that rank and file in the South has before it a profoundly serious problem if it shall follow President Green.

Conservative leaders of both races in the South are absolutely certain that harmony and good feeling can be preserved only by separate organizations of all kinds.

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Race Workers Turning to the American Federation of Labor

By A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
(President and General Organizer B. of S. C. P.)

When the brotherhood was born in New York, in August, 1925, the question was raised, "What will be the attitude of the American Federation of Labor toward this movement?" The psychological background of this question was a general unbelief in the disposition of the A. F. of L. to receive Race workers as members. This unbelief also had a background. It arose out of the fact that several international unions of the American Federation of Labor had refused to accept Race workers as members and the sins of the internationals in question were readily assigned to the American Federation of Labor as a general movement.

This form of reasoning, of course, was unsound, in the light of the nature of the structure of the American Federation of Labor. The constitution of the American Federation of Labor accords autonomy to its internationals, which permits them to conduct their own affairs with measurable independence, just as the Constitution of the United States government accords measurable autonomy to the individual states, permitting them to regulate their own local affairs very largely.

In numerous conventions of the A. F. of L., resolutions have been adopted favoring the organization of the Negro workers into trade unions. While the writer was addressing the executive council of the American Federation of Labor on the question of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters receiving their charter, in the headquarters of the A. F. of L. in Washington, D. C., A. O. Horton, former chairman of the railroad labor board, which was established in 1920 under the transportation act, and now president of the International Machinists' Union, observed, in reference to the attitude of the American Federation of Labor towards Negro workers, that before the International Machinists' Union was permitted to receive a charter from the American Federation of Labor, it was required to strike out the clause in its constitution denying Negro workers the right to become members of the union. If this information were generally known by Negroes it would go a long way in convincing them of the fact that the American Federation of Labor is opposed to discrimination based upon race, color, creed or nationality.

Of course, no one would contend that instances of race discrimination or religious discrimination, or nationality discrimination may not be found in as big a movement as the A. F. of L. There is discrimination in practically all of the church denominations of America, the high schools, colleges and universities, the Y. W. and Y. M. C. A's, the federal, state and municipal governments, and practically every other institution that it has been my privilege to observe and study. But no rational person would contend that because there are instances of race prejudice in the high schools, colleges and universities the Negro should keep out of them and thereby deny themselves the opportunity of securing an education. The same may be said with respect to the various branches of the government, because there are forms of race discrimination in them is no sound reason why the Negro should not exercise his constitutional rights to vote and be voted for; the privilege of sitting as representatives in the municipal, state and federal branches of the government.

The philosophy underlying this position is the one of self interest. Institutions are instruments to be employed by groups and individuals for the accomplishment of certain definite things. They are useful because they are the occasion, reason and basis of forms of power. This is due to the fact that they are the expression of organization. Individuals or groups are able to advance their interests and secure larger advantage when they act through organized groups than when they are independent and isolated. The American Federation of Labor is an institution for the purpose of increasing wages and improving the hours and working conditions of wage earners. One's position is logically unassailable, therefore, in maintaining that since Negroes are largely wage earners their interests are definitely and vitally tied up with all other wage earners, fighting for a common objective through the instrumentality of the A. F. of L.

REASON FOR RACE WORKERS' CHANGE OF ATTITUDE

The Negro workers, to the number of several thousands, have held memberships in the American Federation of Labor for many decades. They were members of local unions or internationals that were, in turn, affiliated with the A. F. of L. In the buildings trades especially, Negro workers have a large representation, especially in the South, and since the war increasingly so in the North, East and West. They have been the beneficiaries of higher wage standards and better working conditions have been the consequence of the organized and systematic fight of the A. F. of L.

The recognition of the obvious and concrete benefits in wage increases and shorter work days and favorable working conditions, secured as a result of allegiance with the trade union movement, has been one of the greatest factors in bringing about a change of attitude on the part of Race wage earners toward the A. F. of L.

PORTERS' CHARTER POTENT INFLUENCE ON RACE ATTITUDE

Undoubtedly, the most effective and far reaching influence upon the attitude of the Negro in relation to the A. F. of L., has been the fact that the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, the only national Negro labor union in America, received a charter from the federation this year. No one who will take a fair and realistic viewpoint on the American Federation of Labor and the Negro worker, in the light of the facts as they are, and especially in relation to the brotherhood, can rationally persist in a policy either of indifference or hostility toward the organized American labor movement.

Not only has the charter granted the porters' union been a beneficent influence on the psychology of the Race as a whole, but it has profoundly affected the psychology of the white wage earners toward Race workers.

SOUTHERN WHITE LABOR PRESS FRIENDLY

Even in the South, where greater antagonism to Negro efforts is expected than in the North, the labor papers of the various central trades and labor councils in the large cities have carried favorable news articles and written strong editorials in the interest of the Pullman porters' fight for the recognition of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters—a living wage, the eight-hour day or 240 hours work month, and improved working conditions, despite the fact that the Pullman porters are Negroes and the Pullman company is a white corporation.

When it is recognized that the southern labor press reaches the white men in the South, who heretofore have been inflamed against their brothers in black in the mills and mines, on the railroads and the farms, by certain white agitators for their personal political and economic aggrandizement, this favorable attitude of southern white workers is promising and significant. Now, with the rise of the Pullman porters' organization and its entrance into the A. F. of L., which embraces millions of white workers in the North, South, East and West, the white wage earners of the South and other parts of the country are beginning to see the light of common interests between all wage earners, regardless of race or color and are joining hands with the Pullman porters to help them put over their fight.

Nothing has probably ever occurred before in the life of the American Negro which has occasioned such widespread, favorable news and editorial comment on a Negro movement, such as the brotherhood has provoked from the southern labor press.

ECONOMIC TRENDS AGAINST COMPANY UNIONS

It is significant and interesting to note, in the light of recent national economic changes, the developing sentiment against the company union idea. Many captains of industry are being driven from the position that the company union is the proper form of expression of their employees on wages, rules and working conditions by the organized might of the trade union movement. The workers are steadily getting into a nation-wide revolt against all plans and efforts that tend to stifle their privilege of self expression through independent self organization. Experience has taught them, since the war, that no organization will or can be expected to protect the interests of the workers except an organization by, of and for the workers.

This viewpoint is registering itself in legislation and judicial decisions. The decision of Judge Hutchison of the federal court of Texas, demanding that the Texas & Southern Pacific railroad recognize the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks' union, has been upheld by the U. S. circuit court of appeals at New Orleans, La. This is an epochal decision and is a great asset to the porters' union. It resulted in the wage scale of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks on the railroad in question, being raised from $75,000 to $340,000 a year. It is easily recognized, in view of this money difference, why corporations such as the Pullman company, oppose a bona fide union such of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and seek to have the porters enthralled in a company union misnamed the "Employees Representation Plan." This case, no doubt, will be carried to the United States supreme court and the probabilities are that the decisions of the federal court for the southern district of Texas and the United States circuit court of appeals will be upheld. This will render impossible the holding of conferences on wages and working conditions under a company union, such as took place in Chicago, from May 20 to June 6, in which 21 delegates, whose names were published in The Chicago Defender and the New York Amsterdam News a week before the elections for said delegates were over. This proved conclusively that the wage conference was hand picked and that the cards were stacked against the porters. Under such a condition the porter delegates to said conferences have no liberty or choice to do anything other than to sign on the dotted line, or to be kicked out and fired should they refuse to sign the agreemeent, as occurred to Messrs. Bennie Smith and W. H. Edwards, who refused to sign the agreement of the Pullman company in the wage conference of 1926.

WAGE INCREASE DRIVES PORTERS TO BROTHERHOOD

As a result of the wage increase granted the Pullman porters, thousands of porters are becoming awakened and are joining the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, since they feel that the employee representation plan of the company cannot help them, as has been repeatedly shown by various wage conferences and in local grievance committees. The men are thoroughly aware of the fact that they would not have secured this $5 increase had it not been for the pressure and power of the brotherhood. They also see that as the brotherhood has forced the company to grant the $5 raise, it can secure a substantial wage increase and the 240-hour work month or eight-hour day, and recognition of the union for them.

Hotel Employees Association.

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President of Hotel Waiters' Assn. Entertains

Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 27.—R. M. Rowland, national president of the Hotel Employees association, entertained the delegates and officers of local No. 9 with an elaborate stag party at his home on E. 100th St.

Addresses were made by Mr. Rowland, Richard W. Smith, national treasurer; Jesse L. Butler, president of local No. 9; Benjamin Andrews, W. S. Curtis, general manager of the national association and local financial secretary; F. J. Clarke, vice president local No. 9; Israel Marshall, head waiter at the Hollenden hotel; John W. Daniels, state director; Lawrence Payne, former assitsant police prosecutor; Roger W. Dillard, attorney; Daniel Boone, assistant to Richard W. Smith at Wade Park manor; Alexander O. Taylor, representative of the Defender and several other guests.

Mr. Rowland was presented with a beautiful full dress shirt set, which he promised to wear at the annual banquet of the national association in Detroit next year.

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Negro Workers Protest Evanston Jim-Crowism

Daily Worker 3/12/29

(Crusader News Service)

EVANSTON, Ill., March 5.—The Evanston local of the American Negro Labor Congress is protesting against the action of the Evanston Hospital in discharging two colored students who formerly found employment as waisters at that institution. The American Negro Labor Congress claims the action was motivated by prejudice. The protest of the A. N. L. C. resulted in a walk-out of eight white workers, desirous of showing their solidarity with their Negro fellow-workers.

The A. F. of L. and the Negro.

The International Labor News Service is a propaganda medium of the American Federation of Labor. Joseph A Wise, member of the Typographical Union No. 16, of Chicago, is one of its most active correspondents, specializing in malicious anti-Communist slanders.

Daily Worker 3/12/29 N.Y.

This much needs to be understood in order to properly rate the vicious attack on an "inter-racial dance" given by the Young Workers (Communist) League in Chicago, written by Wise and sent out by the I. L. N. S., in which it is declared that:

> **"The male part of the crowd was largely made up of Negroes, with a sprinkling of Whites, Chinese, Filipinos, Mexican Indians and mongrels."**

The A. F. of L. propaganda that slanders the unity of the five races clearly explains the obstacle that the Green-Woll regime is today in the effort to build the solidarity of the American working class that is constituted of all these races. The clipping that came to the Daily Worker was taken from the Colorado Labor Advocate, the official organ of the Colorado State Federation of Labor, also of the Denver Trades and Labor Assembly. It no doubt appeared in many other A. F. of L. organs. Two other interesting paragraphs are as follows:

> **"Two large banners bearing the following slogans conspicuously adorned the walls: 'Full social equality for Negroes', and 'Fight against race prejudice.'**
>
> **"These slogans epitomize the inducement held out to men of the colored races to join the Communist Party."**

Since the A. F. of L. thus reveals itself as being opposed to the fight against race prejudice, it must be in favor of race prejudice, with its Jim Crow laws, the segregation of Negroes, and really revealing the reason why the A. F. of L. takes no steps to organize Negro workers, in fact discriminates against them on every hand. It takes its stand with the lynchers, who hang and burn in the name of social inequality, for the preservation of so-called "white supremacy."

The A. F. of L. news service indicates that it feels "political and economic equality" are sufficient. But these are the masks under which the A. F. of L. completely betrays the Negro working class. In this article the A. F. of L. has completely unmasked itself insofar as its real attitude toward the Negro is concerned. Here is enough to blast every hypocritical utterance on the Negro question that may ever come from the lips of President ~~William Green~~ or Vice President Matthew Woll.

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WHITE UNIONS MAKE THREATS LATHERS CLAIM

Caused Loss of Contracts

Negroes Claim They Are Not Recognized

In a petition filed by the members of the Junior National Masber, Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers Organization, composed of Negro workers, charges are being made that employment of Negro lathers has brought threats of damages to builders and property owners from officials of white unions.

The petition which was sent to Police Commissioner Russell, to States Attorney Swanson, District Attorney Johnson and Secretary of Commerce R. P. Lamont, claims that several Negro lathing contractors have lost contracts on account of these threats. The white unions refuse to recognize or accept the Negro workers and classify them as non-union laborers, according to the document.

When Negro contractors secure a contract the builders and property owners are advised that the property will be destroyed or damaged in some manner and for fear the threat will be carried out, the Negro workers are called off the job and the contract cancelled. The signers of the petition are asking that this condition be remedied and the rights of Negro lathers be protected.

Petition

To Mr. Robt. P. Lamont, Sec'y of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C.; Mr. George E. Q. Johnson, Dist. Atty., U. S. Dist. Court of Chicago; Hon. John A. Swanson, States Attorney, Criminal Court Building; Mr. Wm. F. Russell, Commissioner of Police, City of Chicago.

Honorable Sirs:

The undersigned respectfully represent that they are now and all their lives have been law abiding citizens of the United States; that for a long time they have been first class lathers, and in every way capable of practicing the trade, but that for a great many years they have been denied the privilege of joining the American Federation of Labor, the Lathers International Union and Local No. 74, of the Lathers Union in Chicago, Illinois, notwithstanding that they have frequently made application and have shown themselves willing and ready to comply with the requirements of said organization.

Your petitioner further respectfully represent that they have been refused admittance in the above organization because they are of the Negro race.

Petitioners further say that they are now almost daily being threatened with bodily harm by representatives of Local Lathers Union No. 74 because they are attempting to work at the trade; that specifically they were on several occasions during the first week of July, 1929, threatened by one Fred Wayman and one George T. Moore who claim to be Business Agents of Local No. 74 and the owners of buildings on which the undersigned were working have by these same men been threatened with violence to the buildings. Persons living near these buildings who have furnished water to the undersigned have been threatened by these same men, causing several contracts of your petitioner, Jesse Menifee to be cancelled at a great financial loss to himself and putting him and other petitioners in fear of their life and limb.

Your petitioner further represents that these are criminal acts and that they are in restraint of your petiioners' right to their liberty and pursuit of happiness and are in restraint of trade; that these acts are in violation of the fundamental laws of this government and that the conditions brought on by these violations are intolerable.

Your petitioners, therefore, respectfully pray that you take official notice of this situation with a view to protecting your petitioners in their rigths as American citizens and that you take such steps officially as in your judgment would be effective to protect your petitioners in their rights and to assure peaceful and harmonious working conditions in this locality.

Signed by: J. H. Howard, David Scruggs, Hubert Smith, Jesse Menifee, John Johnson, James J. Wynne, Harry Blackburn, J. C. Howard, Andrew Myers, C. E. Slaughter, B. J. Johnson, members of the National Junior Master Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers Union.

Illinois.

WORKERS TELL U. S. OFFICIAL OF THREATS

Kept From Jobs by White Union

F. A. Canfield, commissioner on conciliation for the U. S. department of labor, under instruction from Secretary James J. Davis, sat in conference Friday with the members of the executive committee of the Junior National Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers union to hear their side of the controversy between their organization and local No. 74 of the International Lathers union. The organization which the committee represented was formed in 1925 after repeated requests for admittance into No. 74 were met with refusals.

The Chicago local of the international, in violation of the law of the parent body, it was stated, refused to admit members of the Race. It is definitely stated in the constitution that no one shall be refused membership into the union because of race, creed or color, it was revealed.

Department's Power Conciliatory

At the outset of the discussion Mr. Canfield clarified the position of the department of labor, stating that it had no mandatory power, but the conciliation department acted when called upon to bring about friendly relations between all parties to labor disputes, whether they involve only white groups or white and Race groups.

"It is with the view of effecting a conciliation between the junior national and local No. 74," Mr. Canfield emphasized, "that Secretary Davis ordered me to come here."

Jesse Menifee, business manager for the union and spokesman for the committee, told in detail the grievances of the men. He pointed out that they had ceased to persist in efforts to be recognized by the international body, but merely desired to be left alone to work in peace on the jobs which they secured. Business agents of local No. 74 have used every conceivable method of intimidation to drive them out of the lathing business, the speaker said. The situation is on the verge of open warfare, and it is because of this that they are asking the department of labor to help, he concluded.

"When the representatives of local No. 74 are unable to drive our men off jobs and fail to induce the owners of the jobs to take us off, they resort to unlawful practices," Menifee declared.

Local Affair, A. F. of L.

It was revealed that all the appeals that had been made to the American Federation of Labor, parent body of the international, have been referred to the latter's national office at Cleveland. The Cleveland office, stating that the affair was strictly a local one, requested the correspondents to take up the matter with officials of the Chicago local. Local 74, it was said, refused to discuss the matter. Officials of that organization would not reply to letters or communicate with the Race lathers in any respect, speakers for the latter organization said.

Friday a case between the two organizations will be heard in Judge William Helander's court. Business agents of No. 74 have been charged with intimidation on complaint of the Race lathers. Attorney Henry Hammond, in whose offices the conference took place last Friday, will represent the junior national in court.

Dr. Herbert A. Turner, president of the Chicago branch of the N. A. A. C. P. and H. N. Roibnson of the Chicago Urban league were present. Other members of the executive committee were Herbert Small and David Scruggs. The Junior National Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers union has a membership of 150 Race lathers and was chartered by the state in 1926.

Negro, White Workers United Against Scabs' Terrorism in Chicago

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 10.—Developments in the militant strike being carried on under the leadership of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union have once more demonstrated the united front between the police department and the right wing of the reactionary I.L.G.W.U. and the bureaucrats of Zaritsky's fake union.

Within the last two days there have been more than twenty arrests on Market Street. The right wing gangsters stand around and point out to the police pickets they want arrested. The machine that carries the scabs and the patrol wagon usually arrive together. In spite of the slugging tactics the hired gangsters and the police terror the workers reform their picket lines and will not be intimidated.

In all of the cases the International Labor Defense has given full support and has secured the release of the strike pickets on bond, pending trial by jury.

The solidarity of Negro and white workers has again been proven in this strike. The Negro workers take their place along with the white in the picket line and not only daily face the attacks of the police, but are thrown into prison along with the white workers.

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NEWS
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Negroes Being Organized by Heads of Labor Unions

With the hope of eventually organizing all Negro labor, President Michael J. Kelly of the Cook County Wage Earners' League, also head of the butchers and meat cutters, has been active on the south side for several months.

Already the fruits of this work in line with the dictum of President William Green of the American Federation of Labor for doubling the membership of the A. F. & L. in 1929 are shown in a score of Negro labor unions in flourishing condition. Among them are the plasterers, the bricklayers, painters, meat cutters, and so on, all of them separate locals affiliated in the several district councils of their respective trades and in the Chicago Building Trades council.

"The by-laws of the labor movement," said Mr. Kelly, former labor director for the board of education, "provide that there shall be no discrimination in labor's ranks on the grounds of race, creed or color and that is being lived up to in Chicago."

Incidentally it was learned that Congressman Oscar De Priest, 'Ald. Louis B. Anderson and Negro legislators have shown activity during the recent drive.

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International Labor Defense.

NEGRO TOILERS AID ORGANIZER

Are for Communist Prosecuted by Boss

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 17.—Whe Stephen Graham, who faces fiv years imprisonment under th charge "inciting Negroes to rebel lion" went out to distribute leaflet last night calling the workers white and black, to organize int unions on a basis of the Communist demand of full political, racial and social equality, three Negro workers volunteerd to aid him.

"We want to help you," they told him, "in your work. We know you and the organization you represent is for us." Daily Worker

Graham is an organizer for the Trade Union Unity League and the International Labor Defense, and is now out on $2,500 bail. His trial comes up in Corporation Court of Norfolk, January 13. 12/19/29

He has been threatened with lynching and must change his place of residence nightly in order to escape the terrorism of the tools of the Norfolk employers. N. Y.

Boss Presses Charge.

Graham, a young Communist, went South spreading the doctrine that workers of all races must unite to fight their common enemy, the exploiting class.

Charges against Graham are being pressed by the Spring Manufacturing Company, of Norfolk, 85 per cent of whose workers are Negro.

The Spring Manufacturing Company, a subsidiary of the Nachmar Spring-filled Corporation of Chicago has other units scattered through both North and South—and has two plants in Norfolk. In the latter city, too, there are 29 fertilizer plants, large shipbuilding yards saw mills, all employing great numbers of Negroes, miserably exploited.

Advocated Union.

For that reason Graham actively fostered unity conditions among Negro and white workers, October 15, before a meeting of 150 Negro workers. He was arrested after the meeting and threatened with "being taken into an alley and used as a football."

Graham's room has been raided and all literature found there confiscated, and then he was charged with "conspiracy to incite the colored population to insurrection against the white population."

The International Labor Defense which fights for all workers of all races issued the following statement: "To set Graham free, unconditionally, is one of the major duties of all members of the I. L. D., white and black. He is an advocate of the I. L. D. principle of 'no race discrimination—the equality of all races.'"

White Workers Elect ILD Negro Delegates to Represent Them

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Dec. 15.—When three Negro workers were elected by white workers as members of the first district functioning committee of the International Labor Defense in the South, at the first I. L. D. conference ever held below the Mason and Dixie line, it gave further emphasis to a tremendous event—a new epoch in the South dawned—the brotherhood of white and Negro workers, shown already in their cooperation in strikes and joining together the National Textile Workers Union and the Communist Party. N. Y.

Drawn together by their mutual fight against the vicious feudalistic conditions of the South, against the 12 hour day and the speed-up and miserable wage, white and Negro workers gathered around a table in the conference hall on the edge of the Negro district of Charlotte, N. C., last Sunday. Daily Worker

B. W. Miller, Negro delegate from Atlanta, spoke eloquently for the unity of workers of all races, not only Negro with white, but also of the exploited masses of China, India, Africa and Japan. 12/16/29

Vision Broadens.

Southern workers, who a few months ago were acquainted only with the little hill villages and industrial sections of their district, today were signing resolutions "demanding the freedom of Salvatore Accorsi, in Pittsburgh, Pa., on framed up murder charges and on trial for his life," Engdahl, National Secretary of the I. L. D., who has just returned greatly enthused by the conference, said, now they cheer a vote to send greetings to the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union on the triumph of the Five Year Plan. Now they denounce the murder of Haitian Negro workers by marines sent by Wall Street, Engdahl related.

Among the speakers at the conference, which numbered delegates from North and South Carolina, Georgia and Virginia, were K. Y. (Red) Kendrix, sentenced to 7 years; Elmer McDonald, member of the Children's delegation, recently returned from the U.S.S.R., Bertha Crawford, mill worker, Elbert Tothrow, in charge of youth work.

"The workers at the conference did not fail to mention that after the

International Labor Defense To Meet Here

"Negro Worker" One of Chief Topics—Convention 29 to 31

NEW YORK, Dec. 19—The Negro working class masses, whose 12,000,00 form the keystone of American heavy industry, will be one of the chief topics of the fourth national convention of the International Labor Defense, to be held Dec. 29, 30 and 31. Courier

Workers' organizations from Seattle, Washington, Kansas City, Los Angeles, to as far south as Mexico City, have already sent credentials for delegates to the national office of the I. L. D. at 80 E. 11th street room 402, New York City. 12/21/29

Many Negro workers will be present at the convention. All Negro organizations have been urged to send delegates, and many credentials from Negro workers have been received. Pittsburgher

The work of the I. L. D. in breaking down prejudice existing against the Negroes of the South and in organizing black and white workers side by side in its branches, north and south, is already well known.

Sent Labor Jury

It is nationaly known today how the labor jury in the Gastonia case sent south by the I. L. D. and the Trade Union Unity League, consisted of white and Negro workers, who refused to be separated in the court house and jointly fought against being Jim-Crowed.

The work of the I. L. D. for emancipation of the Negro masses of the Virgin Islands has been told in a score of cities by Rothschild Francis, who was toured under aspices of the organization.

The two Negro members of the labor jury, Charles Frank and Sol Harper, have appeared before thousands of workers in the North and West since their return from Charlotte, tolring for the I. L. D. They have been received with great acclaim by white workers, evidencing the growth of solidarity between the races among the working classes.

Terror Against Negroes

The savage terrorism practiced against the Negro masses in the South, not excluding the brute exploitation of them in the northern heavy industries, has not found the I. L. D. silent or inactive on that score.

Labor-1929
Unions, Strikes, etc.

International Ladies Garment Workers' Union.

APPEAL TO RACE TO JOIN DRESS UNION

12/7/29

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—(C. N. S.)—Stressing the great contrast between the wages and working hours of organized dressmakers and non-union Negro workers, officials of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union conferred with representatives of church, press and benevolent organizations of Harlem, in preparation for a membership drive to enroll 4,000 Negro dressmakers.

Floria Pinckney, special organizer among colored groups, and Julius Hochman, vice president of the international, explained conditions. They declared that non-union Negro dressmakers get 'about half the wages of union workers and work 52 to 56 hours a week, compared with a five-day, 40-hour week in union establishments.

Mr. Hochman told the conference that the 4,000 Negro women employed in the dress industry, except for few hundred belonging to the union, did not benefit from the improved conditions prevailing in the unionized section of the industry. Their average earnings, he said were $15 a week, against a $40-a-week scale in union shops. He appealed to them to join the union and cooperate with the white workers in their efforts to unionize the entire industry. A number of Negro organizers will be employed by the international, Mr. Hochman announced.

The race leaders pledged their support to the campaign and the conference voted to resolve itself into a permanent committee for the organization of colored workers in the dress industry.

With permanent headquarters in Harlem, the first meeting of the permanent committee will be held at the office of the Urban League in Harlem on December 17.

Mrs. Rosa H. Dennison of the Federation of Women's Clubs, was elected chairman; S. A. Allen of the Urban League, vice chairman, and Josephine P. Holmes, employment secretary of the Y. M. C. A., secretary.

Others at the conference included Eugene K. Jones, New York Urban League; William T. Andrews, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Henry E. Ashcroft, Brooklyn Urban League; Stanley E. Grain, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; Carita V. Owens, vocational placement secretary; the Rev. William Lloyd Imes and Robert M. Bagnal, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Knoxville, Tenn. Labor
Friday, December 13, 1929

Negroes Are Urged to Join Dress Union

NEW YORK—Plans to organize 1,000 negro dressmakers were discussed by officials of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, and representative of church and benevolent organizations.

Tre unionists, including a negro organizer, stated that non-union dressmakers are paid one half the union wage and work 52 to 56 hours a week, compared with a five-day, 40-hour week in union shops.

The conference resolved itself into a permanent committee for the organization of these workers. A number of negro organizers will be employed by the union.

Agitation by the union and sympathizers have forced police authorities to desist from arresting persons who distribute organizing literature, Future arrests will be followed by civil suits for damages, declared Benjamin Schlesinger, president International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Labor-1929
Unions, Strikes, etc.

International Negro Unionist.

World Meet of Negro Toilers at London July 1

International Negro Unionist Committee Call Meet to Unite Race on Working Class Base

Revolt of Oppressed Negroes in Haiti, Africa and Other Lands Proves Need of Unity

While Hoover dispatches the armed band of American imperialism o quell the growing resistance of the Haitian masses, the call has gone orth for an International Conference of Toiling Negroes to meet in London, England, on July 1, 1930.

The call, which is signed by the Temporary International Trade Union Committee of Negro Workers elected at the Second World Congress of the Anti-Imperialist eLague declares.

Daily Worker
12/19/29

The temporary International T.U. Committee of Negro workers, elected at the Second World Congress of the Anti-Impehialist League, informs of the convening of an International T.U. Conference of Negro Workers on July 1, 1930, in London, England. We herewith invite all proletarian organizations of Negro workers, trade unions, factory, shop groups and committees, and all sympathizing organizations of all nationalities to send their fraternal delegates to this conference.

The aim of the International Conference of Toiling Negroes is to create an international fighting organization for a united and organized struggle against imperialist oppression. The rising wave of rebellion among the Negro masses thruout the world, so sharply manifested in the militant action of the Haitian workers, will occupy the closest attention of the conference. It will discuss all the vital problems of the Negro masses who are brutally exploited, and subjected to every shade of masked slavery by predatory capitalists in Africa, the West Indies, South and North America.

The conference will also draw up measures for the concerted action of the exploited Negroes all over the world, and will set up firm connections between the various organizations. The conference is of the greatest importance to the interna-

Labor—1929

Louisiana

Unions, Strikes, et.

BARBERS ORGANIZE

A report from New Orleans, La., states that thirty colored barbers have organized into a union to protect and advance their trade.

It is time for the colored workman to arouse himself to his opportunities in the various lines of skilled workmanship which he has held since slavery but is now fast slipping behind in in the onward rush of progressive men in other races.

Thirty years ago there were few white men in the barber trade. Such is not the case today. Not only have they entered the barber trade but they have established chains of schools to prepare their men before they enter the shop. Even white women are entering this field and the colored barber is being relegated to service to his own race so fast that one can observe but few Negro barbers in shops for white people.

Why is this once lucrative employment slipping from the race? Is it because the Greeks, Italians, Mexicans, if you please, the Japanese along with the American white man are making their shops more attractive? Are they more scientific? More sanitary? Or does race prejudice play a part, and can any portion of the cause be laid to the silent, yet persistent work of the Ku Klux Klan? Or is it an economic matter with the white man, since in this age of machinery, thousands are thrown out of work as the result of labor-saving machinery, and casting about for an employment which would hardly be affected by a machine, wishing permanent employment in a profitable trade, the white man has landed in the barber shop?

Whatever the cause, or combination of causes, it certainly is evident that the Negro barber is losing ground in the white trade and should endeavor to find the cause and stave off the elimination from the field of white trade where competition is growing constantly.

What is true in the barber trade is true in other lines. This progressive machine age is swelling the tide of the unemployed and five million men are vying with each other for sustenance. They are taking jobs that some of them never dreamed they would accept. Therefore, along with the barbers there is the brick mason, the carpenter, the waiter, and even the Pullman porter, whose domain has been invaded and the economic outlook is anything but bright. Since the Negro is the last hired and first fired he should take up this encroachment upon his former domain and set about plans to offset the encroachment.

Why not hold conferences of the workers in the various trades and devise ways and means of holding the trenches? Decide upon certain lines of employment, trades or jobs, and throw all of your efforts and ingenuity in holding them and opening up new lines in other fields.

The economic battle is on. Pressure is getting heavier and harder. Economic and industrial independence is the outstanding problem of the race. The conditions are rapidly changing. If the Negro is not able to adjust himself to these changing conditions so that he can meet the demands of the social order his struggle for independence will change to a struggle against dependence. This changing order can be observed from the best paying jobs of brick layers down even to farmers and farm ownership.

This economic pressure of the Negro workman, laborer or what-not, is bound to affect the professional Negro, for if the foundation of the laborer and workman becomes treacherous, the upper stories and even roof garden had better take notice. So the law of self-preservation should work through the whole race and bring the various lines of employment, as well as the various factions, together in this struggle for economic independence. Who will be the first to start the ball?

"Voyager upon life's sea, to yourself be true,
And whate'er your lot may be, paddle your own canoe."
—Dr. Edward P. Philpotts.

Dr. A. G. Taylor, of Atlanta, Ga., says: "It is high time we should be doing something for ourselves, that is substantial and commendable."

BARBERS OF NEW ORLEANS ORGANIZED

2/16/29

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 14.—(A. N. P.)—P. J. Naquin, district organizer of the National Associated Master Barbers of America, announced on Friday, he was successful on Thursday night in organizing the Negro barbers into a chapter of their own with a membership of 30 master barbers. The following officers were elected: President, Edward Gaudet; vice president, Thadious Lomax; secretary and treasurer, Anderson Banks; recording secretary, Harry Mathews; guide, Rev. R. N. Waters,; chaplain, N. H. Thompson; doorman. Peter Morris.

TRIBUNE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

JAN 9 1929

ORGANIZE NEGRO BARBERS

An attempt to organize negro barbers in New Orleans into a branch of the National Master Barbers' association, will be made at a meeting at 8:30 p. m. Thursday in the Pelican Dance hall, Gravier and South Rampart streets. The meeting was called by P. J. Naquin, district organizer for Louisiana, of the barbers' association.

Labor-1929
Unions, Strikes, etc.

Maryland

Interracial Dance Scheduled at Elks' Hall October 3

Harold Stepteau's Melody Boys Will Play for Young Communists' Affair.

Afro-American
9-28-29

The first of a series of inter-racial dances to be held under the auspices of the Young Communist League will be held in the Elks' Home, 1628 Madison avenue, Thursday evening, October 3, it was announced this week.

The dance was first planned for this week, but postponed in order not to conflict with a mass meeting at which Sophie Melvin, one of the prisoners in the Gastonia shooting affair is to speak.

Get Acquainted

Leaders in the movement have planned these affairs that young white and colored workers might get acquainted and understand more thoroughly how their interests as workers are interwoven. One of the main reasons it is pointed out, why managers of big industrial concerns won't give colored youth other than janitor and maid jobs is the belief that young white workers are opposed to giving their race comrades a square deal. There is a growing number of young white men and women who declare that they are willing not only to work alongside, but to maintain the everyday friendly relations with, these colored young people.

If colored workers are willing to meet them halfway, they say, they can disprove that young white workers are as a rule unfair enough to keep young men and women out of Baltimore plants in any capacity which they can work efficiently.

The dance will be a public affair and young men and women are invited.

Second Affair

Some time ago a dance of this character was held at the International Seamen's Hall on Thames St., South Baltimore. A regular police permit has been secured and the affair will be staged in the usual manner in which public dances of this character are staged in the Elks' Hall.

"The openly declared policy of the Young Communist League," declares its officers, "is complete political economic and social equality of all men and women, without regard to race or religion. It is against all forms of race discrimination, segregation and jim-crowism."

Labor Organizer

Afro Photo.
CHARLES FRANK

Afro-American
10-19-29

National Negro Organizer for the International Labor Defense, who stopped in the city as the guest of the local labor branch. Mr. Frank was a member of the "Labor Jury" sent from New York to Charlotte, N. C., to observe the trial of nine textile workers a few weeks ago.

INTER-RACIAL WORKERS FORUM

The Baltimore Inter-Racial Workers Forum held its opening meeting for the fall season Sunday evening at Pride of Baltimore Elks' Hall, 1112 Madison avenue.

11-4-29

The attendance was good considering the inclement weather.

Mr. Richard E. Moore, Labor leader and communist candidate for Congress from the 21st New York Congressional District was the speaker of the evening.

Mr. Moore in a lengthy speech urged the united action of all workers, white and black, to throw off the shackles of the capitalistic class.

Regular Sunday evening meetings are scheduled with the following speakers:

November 10th—J. L. Engdale, National Secretary, Interracial Labor Defense; Nov. 17—Herbert Benjamin, Organizer of the Communist Party; Nov. 24—Sam Darcy, Assistant Director Workers' School; Dec. 1—M. J. Olgin, Editor, Daily Freiheit.

Massachusetts.

Labor – 1929
Unions, Strikes, etc.,

NEGROES REPLACE STRIKERS AT DOCK IN BOSTON, MASS.

125 Fill Foreigners' Jobs on the First Day of the Outbreak

Special To The St. Louis Argus.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 8.—Negro workers got their first chance on the docks here Tuesday when they defiantly replaced striking white longshoreman who had long kept any of them from getting jobs.

Ignore Threats

Though threats were made the colored workers boldly refilled the places of the strikers. A crew were made of 125 of them were hired the first day of the strike. They went to work immediately, at what was said to be a fair salary. Their job was in unloading the cargo of the American-Hawaiian Steamship line boats.

Most of the strikers are foreigners. They were said to have been dissatisfied for considerable time. The strike was declared when the employers are said to have asked that they carry three 300-pound bales of wool on a truck, in the past, they had carried but one bale.

Gives Opportunity

The Boston Urban League reported that it was the first time that the Negro workers had gotten a real chance on the docks and it means the opening of a new outlet for the many idle Race workers in the city.

ARREST N. LABOR MAN

IN CAMBRIDGE — LABOR CONGRESS SPEAKERS RELEASED BY JUDGE—JAILED WITHOUT FOOD OR WATER FOR 16 HOURS

On Saturday evening, Aug. 10, Preston V. Green and Jackson Wales were arrested in Cambridge and charged with speaking without permit and disturbing the peace. The open air meeting held for the benefit of Colored workers under the auspices of the A.U.L.C. was a decided success and concluded about 11 P. M. At this time a drunk representing the interests of the American Legion was sent in the crowd to start a row. The police taking advantage of this fact arrested Jackson Wales. Preston Green, a colored speaker went along with him to bail him out, but he too was thrown in jail where both were kept for 16 hours without food or drink.

The case came up in court on Monday. The permit was produced, so the first charge fell through. Then the police sergeant attempted to show that the speakers made references to Sacco and Vanzetti, to the imprisoned Gastonia strikers, and to the war danger. But evidence was produced to show that these topics were very favorably received, and that the only disturbance was that caused by the drunk whom the police defended.

So ridiculous did the sergeant's charges appear that the judge was forced to bawl out the police and discharge the prisoners. They were defended by Lawyer Hoffman of the International Labor Defense.

Labor—I

Mississippi

Unions, Strikes, etc.,

USE JIM CROW 'UNION' TO SPLIT LONGSHOREMEN

Farm Negroes Become Company's Prey

GULFPORT, Miss., May 30. — White and Negro longshoremen are taught to hate each other by the Standard Exporting Company in this backwoods seaport through a Jim Crow company union which takes in only Negroes.

They have placed at the head of the company three "good Negroes," who are instructed to charge husky farm Negroes who come to town seeking work a fee of $3 per month and as much graft the men can pay out of their first pay, which is less than 61 cents per hour for loading creosoted railroad ties from cesspools of water where they are dumped by the thousands from freight flats. Each man is forced to carry up on the ship gangplank a heavy tie of 200 or more pounds if he expects to stay on the job. If he leaves before the job is finished he is subjected to arrest for vagrancy by the local tools of the bosses.

These men are forced to eat at a company store and pay twice or three times more than they would under other conditions for cash. They are sold rotten corn whiskey and fed stinking meat.

The white workers are forced to slave at other jobs. They are demanding that the Jim Crow "union" be broken up, and an organization which admits both white and Negro workers be formed. So far the American Federation of Labor has neglected to organize the union.

Labor—1929

Unions, Strikes, etc.,

URGES LABORERS TO MAKE BETTER CONDITIONS FOR CHILDREN OF RACE

Frank Peterson, White, Praises Local 555, Hod Carriers Union at Mixed Good Will Banquet

"Make conditions better for every colored boy so he won't have to carry the hod, protect and encourage youth," urged Frank Peterson, white, secretary of the Building Trades Council in an address at the annual banquet of the South Side Do Rite club and Local 555, Hod Carriers and Common Laborers union, held December 30, in their building at [illegible] Lydia Avenue. "Don't let your youth be [illegible]ids and bootblacks," he continued. Only three labor organizations own their homes and Local 555 has set the example for other unions. The speaker attacked compensation laws saying they were proposed by unscrupulous lawyers. He also warned his audience to watch traitors in their own ranks and admonished them to "work hard, save money ,and spend it wisely." The speech was well received by the assemblage.

Mrs. Jennie Howell, mother of Wm. Gatewood, chairman of the affair traced the movement to organize colored labor from its beginning 40 years ago at Sixth and Charlotte to its present growth and importance. Charles Harris, business agent of the local, explained the relation of the local to the South Side Do Rite club.

C. A. Franklin said the organization was the best in Kansas City and that the increase in wages was due to the unions. He stressed the value of cooperation and stated that river traffic will aid the building trades. Herbert Rivers, general organizer of International Hod Carriers organibations declared the local 555 to be the best regulated union out of the 300 locals in America.

"Local 555 has never broken an agreement," said Jack Toland, secretary of Brick Layers Union and predicted early admittance of Negro brick masons to the local here. "All business agents," he continued, "should take lessons from Charlie Harris."

Other speakers were Edward S. Lewis, executive secretary of the Kansas City Urban League who stressed the cooperation of the league with the aims of the labor organization; Dr. J. E. Perry saying that the local had always been loyal to the race; John Ward, veteran labor leader; T. B. Watkins, J. A. Lang, white business agent of Brick Layers Union No. 4; Mrs. Pryor, associated with the Do Rite club for 27 years; Al Poston, Edward Rhodeman, secretary and business agent of local 205; Mrs. Prince of Kansas City, Kas.; Rev. Holley, treasurer and wife, Mrs. Holley and Mrs. Moore. Mr. Gatewood presided at the affair.

Plan For Waiter's Conv. Here In Aug.

Expect 2000 Delegates to Attend National Gathering

Chylou Brown of Chicago, founder of the National Association of Colored Waiters and Hotel Employes which has branches in 30 states, and its first national president, came to St. Louis last week end to make final arrangements for the fourth annual convention of the association to be held here in August. With the president was Normal Dunlap, manager of the waiters and cooks of the Progressive Association of Chicago.

Labor-1929.

National Association of Colored Women.

Unions, Strikes, etc.,

Negro Working Women Must Take Place in the Class War

Daily Worker 3/8/29

By GRACE LAMB.

Class-conscious organized workers should endeavor to reach workingclass women, since women are even more oppressed as workers, than are men. It is particularly necessary that Negro women workers should be brought to a consciousness of their position in the working class, and drawn into the class struggle.

Negro women workers are the most abused, exploited and discriminated against of all American workers, not only by the capitalist system and the employers, but by the unenlightened race prejudice which is found even in the working class, and is used by the employers to drive a wedge between the black and white workers and thus destroy their unity and fighting power. This effort of the employers must be energetically combatted by the working class. Women workers must stand together, regardless of race and color, in organizing to improve their conditions and fight the employers. Race consciousness must be replaced by class consciousness. Negro women workers must broaden their outlook on the labor movement and must gain a conception of the class struggle as a whole and the international struggle against capitalist imperialism, led by the Communist International.

Negro Women and War.

Persistent effort must be made to develop in the Negro Woman worker a real working class ideology, especially now on the eve of a new war, for in the coming war, as in the last world war, Negro women will be drawn into industry in large numbers and also into political support of the war-making imperialist government. Today, Negro working women thruout the United States are better trained in industry and have a wider political experience and knowledge than ten years ago and are therefore a more weighty factor in the great struggles that are developing. With the growing class consciousness and political awakening of white women workers the capitalist bosses will seek to use Negro women as strikebreakers on a greater scale than before, while bourgeois politicians will use all means to win their support for capitalism in the imperialist war.

The duty of the class conscious workers, therefore, is to teach the oppressed Negro women workers the true nature of capitalism and imperialism, and to show them that theirs is a struggle of class and not of race, that the working class in America is composed of black and white together, that imperialism is the common enemy of all workers, and that in case of war, black and white working women, must stand together firmly organized and united to the end of strangling imperialist power. At the same time, they, with their white sisters, must give resistance to the capitalist oppressors everywhere, in the shop, in the homes, in political campaigns, and must fight together under the leadership of the Workers (Communist) Party, the only defender of the oppressed colonial and racial minorities. The class struggle is one great struggle in which all the workers are involved together, and in which the Negro women in America are a factor of prime importance.

POST
WASHINGTON, D. C.

MAR 31 1929

UNIONS ARE PLANNED OF COLORED WOMEN

National Conference Here to Discuss Opportunities for Workers.

OPPOSE VAGRANCY LAWS

A national industrial conference has been called in three-day session, beginnnig Friday, at headquarters of the National Association of Colored Women, Twelfth and O streets northwest, involving the entire organization which met here in convention last summer. Headed by Mrs. M. Moselle Griffith, of Philadelphia, national industrial chairman, it has been called for the purpose of establishing closer contact between the colored woman and industrial workers throughout the United States, and to plan a constructive program that will meet the needs of the negro.

The conference, Miss Mary Anderson, director of the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor, pointed out yesterday, will be largely an organization for development of a subsequent fact-finding body. Round table discussion will be conducted by industrial leaders of prominence and an outline for a national industrial survey will be developed.

Miss Anderson stated her belief that the colored woman worker is not extensively organized for economic advancement or industrial expansion, and that a campaign of education would be necessary before such organization could follow. Members of the various industrial committees of the National Association of Colored Women, she stated, would probably prove to be educational leaders in their various communities rather than workers in the industrial field, so that the time of conference sessions would be spent in determining how to reach and educate the worker.

Many Are Complaining.

Action of the Federation of Civic Associations here in complaint about loss of work by colored men and women in this community has disclosed that colored communities throughout the South are registering complaints through newspapers and organizations against widespread loss of employment and threatened passage of vagrancy laws. Ben Davis, of Atlanta, head of the National Negro Press Association, in calling the annual convention of this body in Milwaukee next month, referred to "economy starvation and cutthroat progress."

"The South," he said, "has spent the last 60 years, to its own economic, industrial and agricultural handicap, in a suicidal and unpatriotic effort to deprive the negro of his political rights; and is now engaged in an inhuman campaign to economically starve his group and reduce him to a condition of peonage and industrial slavery by depriving him of every opportunity to earn a dollar to buy a home, educate his children, or to make them useful and helpful citizens.

"There is nothing left for us to do but to force our political and economic indispensability by arming ourselves with the ballot and increasing our economic weight and value among those who discriminate against us. Shutting the door in the face of the negro workingman and jailing him because he can not find anything to do, for idling and loitering when he goes into the street to find a job to keep from starving, is a suicidal policy for any government to adopt, and one calculated to grow a race of anarchists, bolsheviks and communists."

184 Colored Locals Listed.

The Department of Labor, however has listed 184 colored union locals affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, exclusive of musicians, theatrical men and teachers, with an approximate membership of 6,236. Of these locals, 72 are freight-handlers' unions, and the membership is constantly employed. There are 22 such organizations of coach and car cleaners. Membership in the Brotherhood of Dining Car Cooks and Waiters and the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters more than doubles the total given by the department. By far the greatest per cent of negro unionization is found in connection with railroad employment. There is no complaint among colored union men and women concerning lack of employment.

This condition of affairs has strongly suggested unionization of the colored woman worker. The conference will present colored women to conduct round tables who have been leaders in activities of the International Garment Makers in Chicago and elsewhere, and it is expected that they will urge unionization of colored women in all forms of employment. The purpose of such organization, Miss Anderson pointed out, would be at first to develop a standard of efficiency in trade or other employment.

Model Colored Association.

The Margaret Murray Washington Vocational School was cited as example and working model of the kind of institution which the National Association of Colored Women, through its industrial department, must foster. This institution has placed waitresses in the Grace Dodge Hotel who are given the highest rating in their employment, not only in point of service, but also in knowledge and appropriate use of all related services.

Political aspects of such prospective organization will not be overlooked at the conference. Miss Jeanette Carter, president of the Women's National Political Study Club, will address one of the conference sessions and point out a basis for cooperation between her organization and the work which the industrial committee of the National Association of Colored Women is attempting.

The program of the conference will include addresses by Miss E. A. Christison, of the Women's Trade Union, and Mrs. Evelyn Reynolds, industrial secretary of the Armstrong Association, of Philadelphia. Sectional conferences will be planned for all parts of the country, with a view to an adequate survey to be followed by a fact-finding conference a year hence.

APPEAL TO NEGROES TO JOIN DRESS UNION

International Garment Workers Seek to Enroll 4,000 as Plans for Strike Are Laid.

Private

COMMITTEE IS FORMED

1-26-29

Organizers to Stress Contrast in Wages and Working Hours.

New York, N.Y.

Plans for the organization of 4,000 negro dressmakers, as part of the preparations now under way for a general strike of 45,000 dressmakers in this city in January, were discussed yesterday at a conference of officials of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and representatives of church, press and benevolent organizations of Harlem at the Civic Club, 18 East Tenth Street.

Negro leaders, who pledged their assistance to the unionization campaign, heard Julius Hochman, vice president of the international, and Floria Pinckney, special negro organizer, explain conditions in the industry. They declared that non-union negro dressmakers get about half the wages of union workers and work fifty-two to fifty-six hours a week, compared with a five-day, forty-hour week in union establishments.

The conference voted to resolve itself into a permanent committee for the organization of colored workers in the dress industry. Rosa H. Dennison of the Federation of Women's Clubs, was elected chairman; S. A. Allen of the Urban League vice chairman, and Josephine P Holmes, employment secretary of the Negro Y. M. C. A., secretary.

Others at the conference included Eugene D. Jones, New York Urban League; William T. Andrews, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Henry E. Ashcroft, Brooklyn Urban League; Stanley E. Grain, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; Carita V. Owens, vocational placement secretary; the Rev. William Lloyd Imes and Robert M. Bagnall, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Mr. Hochman told the conference that the 4,000 negro women employed in the dress industry, except for a few hundred belonging to the union, did not benefit from the improved conditions prevailing in the unionized section of the industry. Their average earnings, he said, were $15 a week, against a $40-a-week scale in union shops. He appealed to them committee will be held at the office to join the union and cooperate with of the Urban League in Harlem on the white workers in their efforts to Dec. 17. unionize the entire industry. A number of negro organizers will be employed by the international, Mr. Hochman announced.

The conference voted to establish permanent headquarters in Harlem. The first meeting of the permanent

Labor - 1929

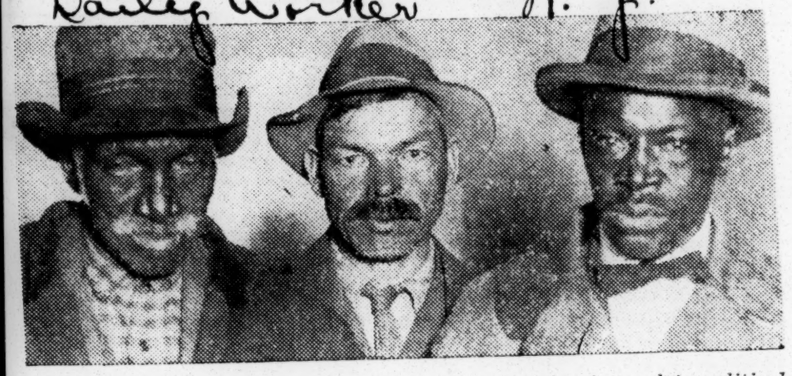
Unions, Strikes, etc.

National Miners Union.

Negro and White Workers in the National Miners Union

12/12/29

Daily Worker N. Y.



The N.M.U. has been committed to the principle of complete political, industrial and social equality of the Negro and white workers, from the day of its inception. The Illinois strikers demand the end of Jim Crowism, and no discrimination against Negro miners

Labor - 1929

New Jersey

Unions, Strikes, etc.,

Negro, White Workers Express Solidarity at Newark A.N.L.C. Meet

Daily Worker

3-27-29

PATERSON, N. J., March 24. — Negro and white workers attended a meeting at the Workingmen's Alliance Hall, Paterson, N. J., Thursday night, under the auspices of the American Negro Labor Congress.

Speakers called the attention of the black and white workers to the necessity of interracial cooperation against the present system of race and class oppression.

The Negro workers were very enthusiastic listening to John Owens discuss of Communism. Mary Adams appealed for the support of the Negro Champion as the only militant Negro weekly. Richard Moore spoke on the necessity of interracial solidarity between black and white workers as a means of emancipating themselves from the shackles of economic slavery.

M. Rassah of New Jersey spoke for the Workers (Communist) Party. Copies of the Champion and Daily Worker were sold, and several applications for membership in the Communist Party were received. Harold Williams, head of Negro department, Communist Party, District 2, presided.

Labor—1929
Unions, Strikes, etc.

New York.

Teachable Labor

A Southern public utilities company, as an inducement to industries to locate in the South, advertises among other things in a national publication that this section has a steady supply of quick, teachable, farm-reared white labor that learns quickly.

Doubtless the truth of that statement will not be questioned by certain mill operators who have lately transferred their plants South and settled them around the sections of Gastonia, N. C., and Elizabethon, Tenn. That their farm-reared white labor, while teachable in handling textile machines, proved also teachable in the fundamentals of labor unionism, which include the demand for better wages, working conditions and the employment of the strike, with its attendant picketing, community bitterness, and often sabotage and violence, these mill operators have certainly learned. Of course, it is no reflection upon these farm-reared whites that they are advertised as teachable and quick to learn. Neither is it a reflection on them that they, while learning about mill machinery, also learned to regard these machines as ruthless tools of human and economic exploitation, unless operated with due regard to modern standards of socialized industry. The point is, however, that the manufacturer planning to move his factory South will no longer be deluded with the notion that he is going where the white labor is teachable only in the arts of production and not in the essentials of organized labor.

So thoroughly cognizant is a recent correspondent to the *Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch*, who claims to have made quite a survey of locations of industrial sites in Virginia and the Carolinas, that farm-reared white labor of the South can no longer be depended upon to avoid labor troubles in the Southern textile field, that he suggests as a solution to the labor troubles in this industry the introduction of Negro operatives. Of course, the inference here is that the Negro is generally a more contented laborer and less subject to radical influences. Whether that is a credit or discredit to him is another question, but the inference is undeniably true. The fact is Northern industries migrating South long ago would have learned all about the possibilities of the Negro as a factory hand, and doubtless would have been capitalizing that possibility to the limit, except for the fact that local sentiment has emphasized white labor to the specific and studied exclusion of colored, the same as is done in the advertisement of that Southern public utilities previously mentioned. In time, prehaps, some manufacturer's employment representative will make an independent investigation of this farm-reared but non-white labor and find that there is something to be considered in the suggested use of it as a solution to labor troubles in the Southern textile field.

Negro Seaman, 64, Delegate to Stirring Conference Here

"New Union Will Be Hard to Stop"; Is Moved By Story of Gastonia Struggle

Wilbur Upshaw, a 64-year-old Negro seaman, was one of the delegates at the Atlantic Coast conference held here Saturday and Sunday at the International Seamen's Club.

Vigorous and enthusiastic, Upshaw took an active part in the conference and served on several committees.

"How long I've been in the game? Why, I was born in Eastville, North Hampton county, Virginia, on the [illegible]th of December, 1865. That makes me 64 years old."

A delegate from Chester, Pa., Upshaw was until two years ago president of Local 1239 of the International Longshoremen's Association. "The fakers in the International suspended our local a couple of years ago."

Upshaw, one of the nine Negro delegates at the conference, first went to sea in the square-rigged sailing ships long before the Munson and Dollar lines made modern industrial slaves out of thousands of marine workers.

"My first trip was to Savannah, Georgia. Since that time I've been in every part of the world—Europe, Asia, Australia, China, Japan, and Africa. I've received discharges from 28 different customs."

No, he said, he had never been to the U. S. S. R., but would be before long.

Stirred by Gastonia.

The aged seaman was much moved by the simple, sincere talk made by Amy Schechter, one of the Gastonia defendants, at the conference Saturday night. "Her description of those fighting people down South who are struggling for a union brought tears to my eyes quicker than anything else in the world. Any worker anywhere who doesn't stand up for real unionism ain't got the guts of a cat."

Commenting on the plans for the launching of a new industrial union for marine workers, he said, "There is something on foot now that's going to be hard to stop. It's the only union that's square with the Negro workers. All the other seamen's organizations betray the white workers and try to make scabs out of the Negro workers by keeping them out of the union."

LAUNDRY UNION DRIVE NEEDED

Among Most Exploited Workers

Representatives of exploited laundry workers are expected to be at the Metropolitan Area Trade Union Unity Conference to be held Tuesday Aug. 20 at 7.30 p. m. according to a statement issued yesterday by the Laundry Workers Section, Trade Union Educational League, 235 West 129th St.

The statement urges the workers of the hundreds of laundries of New York to elect delegates to the conference. It states that every laundry is entitled to one delegate for every 25 workers.

"We laundry workers of greater New York," reads the statement, "are victims of the bosses with their merciless, ever increasing speed-up system and the horible conditions forced upon us. The tens of thousands of unorganized laundry workers are facing an attack of the organized bosses.

"The 30,000 men, women, young, black and white workers employed in the laundry industry are working under horrible conditions. Long hours, low wages, speed-up system, unsanitary conditions, are forced upon us by the bosses.

"Only 500 workers are organized in this industry, and even these workers are kept divided into separate craft locals by the officials of the American Federation of Labor. These locals play no role in the laundry industry, in which over 30,000 workers are employed. The officials of the locals of the American Federation of Labor are mere agents of the bosses.

"The officials of the American Federation of Labor are helping the bosses to force the ever growing speed-up system upon our backs. The betrayals of the strikes in three steam laundries by Local 290, which were conducted by Boss Schnidерman, who is an official of the American Federation of Labor, and the recent strikes of the laundry drivers betrayed by Rosenzweig and Schechter has opened the eyes of the workers in the laundry industry to the necessity of an organization of a new laundry workers industrial union.

"The Negro workers, who are the most oppressed and exploited in the laundry industry, constitute an important section of the workers, and they are ready for organization. These thousands of Negro workers together with all workers in the laundry industry, must be organized into one powerful industrial union of laundry workers.

"The laundry workers' section of the Trade Union Educational League is waging a campaign to organize all the laundry workers into one powerful industrial union. The laundry workers section of the Trade Union Educational League is an organization of progressive and militant workers within the laundry industry."

DRESS UNION PLANS TO ENLIST NEGROES

To Open Campaign Tomorrow to Organize 4,000 Women Employed in Shops Here.

EXPLOITATION IS CHARGED

Their Wages Are $8 to $12 a Week as Against $26 to $44 for White Workers, Hochman Says.

A special drive to organize young negro women employed in the dress trade who, it is alleged, are exploited because of their race and lack of union affiliation, will be started at a mass meeting called for tomorrow night by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

The meeting will be held at St. Luke's Hall, 125 East 130th Street, and the speakers will include Julius Hochman, vice president of the international; A. Philip Randolph, organizer for the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and Floria A. Pinkney, special organizer for negro workers in the garment industry.

Mr. Hochman said yesterday that the Harlem churches and negro fraternal organizations are behind the union campaign. He asserted that fraternal, civic, church and social welfare organizations of negroes were aroused by the exploitation of negro women who earned $8 to $12 a week in the dress trade, in contrast to the scale of $26 to $44 prevailing in white union shops.

The campaign among the negroes is part of the union drive against the sweat shop, which is expected to culminate in a strike of 45,000 dressmakers on Dec. 31.

"While the exact number of colored women employed in the dress industry is not known, it is estimated that out of the 53,000 colored women engaged in industry, about 4,000 work in the dress shops of New York," said Mr. Hochman in outlining the campaign. "A recent investigation proved that most of these women earn between $8 and $12 a week and that the employers discriminate against them in many ways.

"The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has never made a distinction as to race or color in accepting members and has always maintained that wage scales and hours and other union conditions must be equably enforced.

"We are out to organize all the workers in the industry and we will not neglect Harlem. We shall call meetings, distribute literature and do everything to reach the colored workers. While at the present time we are carrying on our campaign from the Joint Board headquarters, 130 East Twenty-fifth Street, we expect to open a special office in Harlem."

COLORED WOMEN'S UNION

The first colored women's union was organized by Miss Marie E. Ryder, State Organizer and President of the Typographical Union No. 8, who resides at 4360 Washington Avenue. The Union is Auxiliary No. 1 to the Building Laborers Union No. 34 and the First Council Auxiliary to the Colored Union. It will also be affiliated with the Building Laborers Central Trade Unions. The Officers elected were Mrs. S. Suggs, Pres., 2933 Franklin Avenue; Mrs. E. Frizzle, vice president, 3406 Franklin ave., Mrs. L. W. Wells, 3045 Morgan; Mrs. S. C. Shanks, Trustee. The next meeting will be at Elks Garden, 3126 Laclede, August 6, 1929. All women are invited.

Labor – 1929

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Laundry Workers, Negro and White, Begin Organization

By GRACE LAMB.

Under the leadership of the Trade Union Educational League the laundry workers of Harlem and the Bronx, most of whom are Negro women, are building a militant union.

At a meeting held May 22 both eagerness and hope were shown on the faces of these workers as they talked about their new union. They told of long working hours, of speeding up by the bosses, of low wages, of an inadequate number of toilets and of the unsanitary and filthy conditions of these.

Both White and Negro Workers.

The new union is to consist of workers of both sexes and no racial discrimination will be tolerated.

Women workers told of working from sixty to seventy hours a week and receiving ten to seventeen dollars a week wages. One worker said that they lived in constant fear of cuts. The bosses, she said, even where they were paid by the pound, would reduce the rates so that a worker working at high speed could not average over $17 a week for work which should have brought at least $25 per week. She once was paid at the rate of 4 cents per pound, but was cut to 3½ cents, then to 3 cents and finally to 2¾ cents per pound, because the boss thought that she earned too much.

Unsanitary Conditions.

One worker said that the laundry industry had gotten to the place where it was impossible to make a living. She declared that many women workers could earn only $10 and $12 a week though working ten hours and over a day, which made it impossible for a woman to make enough to support herself, especially as Harlem rents were extremely high.

Another woman worker said that it was a common thing for women to faint on the job while working for long hours in the steam and heat, besides many workers contract bronchitis and asthma from poor ventilation.

The bosses are accused of using vile language to women in their efforts to force the work forward.

Only "Tools."

In hiring laundry workers the bosses were said to look over those who apply for the strongest and most robust looking and that they work them out without sympathy.

"We are only tools for them to make money with," said one woman.

A worker told of a laundry which gave but one-half hour for lunch and recreation and which had but one dirty toilet to accommodate 56 workers.

Still another worker said that since the workers of her factory had been thinking of organizing they had stood up somewhat better for their rights and stood less in fear of the boss. He noticed this and said: "Is there a union being formed here? Last week you stayed till 8 o'clock; why is it you won't stay after six o'clock today? I'll have to bring some buns and whiskey here so you can forget this nonsense."

The workers applauded the organizers, Di Santo and Suskind, who spoke to them on the necessity of working class solidarity in their struggle against exploitation and told them of their duty to speak to other workers in their laundry and to tell them it was time for the workers to organize, so that through their union they look their bosses in the face and demand more wages, shorter hours, less speed-up and clean, well-ventilated shops in which to work.

The drivers present at this meeting pledged their support to the inside workers. They gave their motto as "All for one and one for all. A member of the Trade Union Educational League laundry workers called upon the laundry workers to stick together and fight their common cause, and assured the workers that the Trade Union Educational League would give full support.

Leaflets and literature are distributed daily at the factory gate with the hope of gradually drawing all laundry workers into the union. and, in spite of guerilla warfare and police regulations, the T. U. E. L. is holding open-air meetings in front of the laundries during lunch hour.

HALL TO REPORT ON NEGRO TASKS

T. U. U. L. Conference Here Oct 1.

Otto Hall, Negro organizer, will report on the tasks of the Trade Union Unity League in the light of the Cleveland Trade Union Unity Conference at the Metropolitan Area Trade Union Unity Center meet to be held at Irving Plaza, Irving Place and 15th St., Tuesday, Oct. 1, it was announced yesterday.

William Z. Foster, general secretary of the T. U. U. L., will give a detailed report on the Cleveland conference, while Henry Zaser will report on the applications of the achievements of the Cleveland meeting to the trade union work of New York and New Jersey.

Rose Wortis will report on the tasks of the women workers and Harry Yaris will take the problems of the young workers.

One of the important questions on the agenda will be the immediate formation of workers' defense committees to protect workers' demonstrations and institutions from the police, fascists and right wingers.

ANTI-INJUNCTION BILL TO AID PORTERS' FIGHT

The bill drafted by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, in its meeting in Atlantic City, known as the Anti-Injunction Bill, is calculated to make illegal the "company union" plan of the Pullman Company, it is claimed here by officers of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

The Role of the Negro Youth

By LEONARD PATTERSON.

The most important task of the YCL is to win the Negro young workers for the revolutionary youth movement. This work has been badly neglected by the League and this must be remedied at present.

The Negro Youth has been drawn into the basic industries of this country, such as coal mining, steel, textile, railroad, chemical, etc. In these industries the Negro Youth is subjected to the most ruthless exploitation. As a result of rationalization, the Negro young workers are taking the place of adults and work longer hours at less wages. The Negro young workers receive the filthiest jobs and because of their color are subjected to various forms of discrimination. In most cases the Negro Youth is last to be hired and first to be fired. The discrimination also exists in schools, sports and in all fields of social life. The Jim-Crow system is a good means in the hands of the bosses to divide the young workers along racial lines, so as to make more profits.

Down in the south the Negro young workers suffer the most bitter from the age of 7, such as the cotton industries, tobacco, textile, lumber, etc. This gives a very little time for schooling. The youth in the south works 14 to 16 hours per day, 6 days a week and a led away from the struggle of the revolutionary youth. This is due to the poison in their minds by the agency of the capitalist churches. They suffer the most bitter forms of discrimination and are denied the rights of social life. In many sides they are not allowed to walk on the same side of the street as the whites.

Today when the bosses are preparing a new imperialist war they are making special efforts to militarize the Negro youth. But even in these attempts to prepare the Negro workers for another war, the bosses also discriminate against the young Negroes. For instance, in Philadelphia, young Negroes were denied admittance to same Boy Scout camp as the white. As a result the young Negroes broke away from the Boy Scouts and joined the Young Pioneers which fights against all forms of race discrimination.

Negro young workers can emancipate themselves only by joining the revolutionary movement and fighting side by side with all the young workers for better conditions and for a workers and farmers government. On September all over the world the militant young workers will mobilize for a struggle against wars to celebrate IYD. The Negro young workers must rally to the call of the YCL and celebrate together this day. The YCL must on this day bring the Negro young workers under its banners for a struggle against capitalism.

Up until now, the Young Communist League has paid very little attention to the working youth of the south. This must be remedied and immediately turn to the working youth of the South and organize the youth in the ranks of the revolutionary working youth of the world and United States of America under the banner of the YCI, the vanguard of the working youth.

Fight for the interests of the workingclass!

Defend the Soviet Union!

Long Live the Solidarity of the Working Class!

Fight Against Race Discrimination!

Fight Against Imperialist Wars!

INTO THE SOUTH TO ORGANIZE NEGRO WORKERS

Daily Worker 9-23-29

Under a special Negro organizer, James Ford, the Trade Union Unity League is starting its campaign to organize the 2,000,000 working Negroes in the United States. The program for the organization work is outlined in a resolution unanimously adopted by the 690 delegates at the T. U. U. L. convention in Cleveland, August 31, Sept. 2. It states:

T. U. U. L. Champion.

"The Trade Union Unity League must become the champion in the struggle for the rights of the Negroes in the old union, and in the organizing of new unions for both Negroes and whites, as well as separate Negro unions, in industries controlled by the revolutionary unions and in which we have no new militant union. The organization of special trade unions for the Negro workers in these industries must be carried out as part and parcel of the struggle against the restriction imposed upon the Negro workers and for their admission to the white workers' unions.

"The creation of separate unions should in no way weaken the struggle in the Trade Union Unity League, through its contracts in the old unions and by all possible means outside of these unions must wage a merciless struggle against the A. F. of L. bureaucracy which prevents the Negro workers from joining the white workers' unions. In all locals of the reformist unions in which the influence of the left wing is strong, Negroes shall be admitted in direct violation of A. F. of L. restrictions."

Into the South!

The resolution points out that the main field of organization work among Negroes is in the South, where increasingly rapid industrialization is bringing them to the factories, mines and mills.

A fight on race prejudice is proposed, with special Negro literature to be issued from the T. U. U. L. national office full representation on all T. U. U. L. committees, and a constant linking together of the Negro and white workers in militant campaigns for immediate demands through strike action.

Factors that make for the success of organizers among the Negroes are the rising resentment of Negro working masses against the attacks upon them, by bourgeoisie, land owners and A. F. of L. lead the campaign of wage cuts, speed-up, the mechanization of agriculture and the growing war danger.

35 COMMUNISTS ARE EXPELLED FROM PARTY

Whites Refused to Mix With Negroes at Dances, Given as Reason.

VA. UNIT OUTLAWED

N. Y. Sent Race Man to Investigate.

(Crusader News Service)

NEW YORK.—Failure to free themselves of the influence of the imperialist ideology of Nordic superiority and race hostility and separation, resulted in the expulsion of thirty-five white members of the Communist party, it was announced here Saturday at the plenary session of the central committee of the party.

Stachel, the organization secretary, reported the expulsion of two white members in Seattle, Washington, for propagandizing against the participation of Negro workers in party dances and affairs.

The Seattle District, of which the unit is a part, then took note of those who voted against the expulsion of these two, with the result that twelve others were soon summarily expelled for "condoning white chauvinism (race prejudice."

Norfolk Unit Out

The secretary also reported the expulsion of almost an entire unit in Norfolk, Va., for refusing to meet with the Negro comrades in the same unit. The central committee sent Comrade Hall (a Negro member of the central committee and one of the recognized leaders of the Communist party) to Norfolk to deal with the white members. Comrade Hall was given full powers of a C.E.C. representative, including power to expel. Comrade Hall had investigated, had found the complaint true, and had summarily expelled all but one white member of the unit..

The fight against white chauvinism in the party and among the American working class ran like a red thread through all the proceedings of the plenum of the central committee, which lasted for three days. The determination to crush out all vestige of race prejudice was evident in the speech of every member of the committee.

As a concrete expression of this determination to wage a relentless struggle against white chauvinism, the plenum began by electing a Negro, Otto Huiswoud, as chairman for the first session. Another expression of this determination to wipe out this influence of imperialism was to be seen in the agenda for the plenum.

Three Questions

Although only three subjects were taken up, the Negro question was one of the three. The other two were reports on the trade union work of the party, which also gave great attention to the task of organizing the Negro workers side by side with the white workers in the same unions; and a report on the inner party situation. The Negro comrades, together with the Japenese, Chinese and Filipino comrades, took an active and leading part in all discussions.

Party Institutions

In waging a relentless struggle against white chauvinism, the Communist party of the U.S.A. is carrying out the categorical instructions of the Communist International, of which it is a section. These instructions are lengthy and categorical and include the following:

"The party must link up the struggle on gehalf of the Negroes with the general campaigns of the party. The Negro problem must be part and parcel of all and every campaign conducted by the party."

Labor Conference to Hear Albon L. Holsey

Age 12-1-29

Chicago, Ill.—M. P. Webster, president of the Chicago division of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car porters, is perfecting plans for the National Negro Labor Conference, which he is directing, to be held here during the week of January 26. New York, N.Y.

Among the speakers announced by A. Philip Randolph, president and general organizer of the Brotherhood, are Dr. George E. Haynes of the Federal Council of Churches, New York City, and Albon L. Holsey, secretary of the National Negro Business League.

President Randolph has announced that 2nd Vice President A. L. Totten, who has been stationed in Kansas City, Mo., for several years, supervising the Midwestern Zone, will be located hereafter in New York City, where, with 4th Vice President S. E. Grain, he will supervise the New York Zone.

Labor—1929

Unions, Strikes, etc.

SAY MILLS IN SOUTH EXPLOIT WORKERS

Educators Tell Consumers Here That Conditions Parallel Days of Slavery.

Times

STRIKERS TELL OWN STORY

11-17-29

Employers There View Union Organizers as They Did Carpetbaggers, Dr. MacDonald Asserts.

New York, N.Y.

Patronage, exploitation and suspicion, similar to that existing in the days of slavery, were blamed for recent labor disturbances in the textile districts of the South by speakers yesterday at the thirtieth anniversary luncheon of the National Consumers League in the Hotel Astor. Mill workers from the area described the recent strikes and riots.

Discussing the industrial transition in the South, Dr. Broadus Mitchell, Associate Professor of Political Economy in Johns Hopkins University, pleaded for a distinction between the shootings, riots and strikes and the fundamental labor problems which caused them. The strikes were made, he held, not for shorter hours and higher wages so much as for "the inherent right to organize" labor.

Suspician and misunderstanding of modern industrial methods and the difficulties of social adjustment, he said, account for the unsettled conditions in the textile sections today. He thought that the unionization of the workers to improve conditions of labor and better welfare work would eventually solve the difficulties in the South.

Dr. Lois MacDonald, economics professor in New York University and head of the Southern Summer School for industrial women workers at Burnsville, N. C., compared the happenings in the South to the industrial revolution in England a century ago.

"Industrial technique has outrun social technique," she said. "The South does not know how to deal with the social effects of machine production. Add to this the heritage of 'patronage and poverty' which comes down from the days of slavery; and the psychology of a defeated people who continue to burn at the memory of reconstruction and carpet-bag rule. Carpet Baggers came down to teach a backward people; labor agitators coming down are the modern version. Often the Southerner does not see any difference."

Mrs. Florence Kelley, secretary of the consumers league, asserted that England had the same experience in dealing with its textile workers "but did not murder or tolerate murder." She demanded that industry be made to pay its "social costs."

Strike conditions in the South were described by Margaret Bowen, secretary-treasurer of Local 1,630 of the United Textile Workers Union in Elizabethton, Tenn., and Mrs. Cora Hall, of Marion, N. C.; both of whom were themselves strikers. Dr. John Howland Lathrop, pastor of the Unitarian Church of the Savious, Brooklyn, presided.

The league adopted resolutions calling for support of shorter working days and weeks; amendments to compensation laws prescribing compensation based on earning power at age 22 for permanent injuries to minors; minimum-wage laws for minors; old-age pensions, and other industrial reforms.

"The Trouble With the South."

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

In publishing Sinclair Lewis' article, "The Tragedy of Marion, North Carolina," I feel that you did a signal service in turning light on conditions in the south.

Comment

The north cannot comprehend the monumental, benighted ignorance, narrowness, bitterness, sourness, hate and prejudice that have been fostered in different parts of the south since Civil War days, against all progress, enlightenment and advancement which came from the north, or other sections outside the south. These people believe in [illegible] negroes, depriving them of their free-born right to vote, keeping them around the house to polish up the door-knobs, etc., and otherwise giving them a free livelihood, thereby contributing to their general degradation.

Memphis 11-22

If I had gone to Marion to write an article, I would have expected to find that those "respectable, leading citizens," who are guilty of conspiracy against the American Constitution and American liberty —that is, those "leading, respectable citizens" guilty of murder, riot and conspiracy against organized labor especially, and against American ideals in general—were actually well paid by anti-labor gold from Wall Street or other sources, and not acting on their own beliefs and prejudices. Knowing as I do, the tendency of some of the "respectable, leading citizens" of those "wide-awake southern towns," for graft, rottenness and corruption, it is my sad fear that the root of the trouble is inside. May God speed enlightenment of our beloved south, which can be helped greatly by the willingness of such publications as yours to throw daylight on the conditions in such localities.

C. C. MILLS.

The above communication taken from the St. Louis Post Dispatch confirms what The Commercial Appeal said a few days ago about the Sinclair Lewis articles.

The Lewis articles were about as patent an effort at propaganda as anything we have observed.

The purpose obviously was to stem the tide of industry that is moving from New England to the south, but the mills still come. Some of them move their equipment to East Tennessee and the Carolinas, while others desert their New England properties outright for the superior advantages afforded by southern water power.

No person with capital to invest will permit Sinclair Lewis to change his determination. Manufacturers have a way of making their own investigation and arriving at their own conclusions.

Of course, there are persons such as the writer of the above letter who will decide, after reading the Lewis articles, that the south is a terrible place. But they are not the kind of persons we are desirous of having in the south because they have nothing to bring with them in the way of material or mental assets.

We do not know where the writer of the letter quoted above gets his ideas about "the freeborn right to vote." In every state in the Union the right to vote is determined by certain qualifications. Nowhere is it considered a dispensation of Providence.

No negroes are employed in the Marion cotton mills and therefore we are at a loss to understand the connection between the tirade against the south for its treatment of negroes and the outburst over the Marion strike.

"Our beloved south," which the above writer weeps over, is getting along pretty well. He may dry his tears.

North Carolina

Race Jury Members Speak to Laborers

Letter from

11-16-29

New York, Nov. 15.—The tour of Sol Harper and Charles Frank, Race members of the "labor jury," which functioned at the North Carolina textile strike trial, is adding new members to the International Labor defense, according to the report made by these men.

Evening Sun.

Eight made application for membership in Baltimore and 40 in Philadelphia the report states. During the week speeches have been made in Worcester, Mass., Paterson, N. J., Allentown, Easton, Wilkes Barre, Boston, New York and other eastern and New England cities.

Communism Drive Fails In North Carolina Mills Despite Big Expenditures

Vice Chairman for National Defense of D. A. R. Tells of Cold Shoulder Received.

BY MRS. EDWIN C. GREGORY
Vice Chairman National Defense
N. S. D. A. R.

SALISBURY, N. C., Nov. 17.—(Special Correspondent)—Communism has failed in North Carolina. In spite of the vast amounts of money expended, the quantities of literature and propaganda distributed and the number of international agents sent as leaders, communism has failed to take hold on the Anglo-Saxon mill workers in the state.

1-11-29 Constitution Atlanta

Although there are a hundred and five cotton mills in Gaston county, N. C., there was a strike in only one mill. Most factory owners there pride themselves on working with and for their employes, who rank above other laboring groups in pay, comforts and advantages. The communists were opposed by the laborers themselves who objected strenuously to the invasion of their territory by hostile leaders and hostile doctrines.

Americanism is being taught daily now in the schools of the county, in an earnest co-operative effort to offset any possible effects of communistic teachings among young people. American flag drills are being conducted regularly, with instruction in the meaning and spirit of patriotism. Old Glory now floats from the building recently used for communist headquarters.

Law-Abiding.

Always law-abiding and God-fearing, the citizens of this North Carolina Piedmont section are opposed to the spread of anarchical and atheistic tenets. For over a century and a half they have stood zealously for justice and democracy. All classes and groups will receive fair treatment in their communities and courts. But they hold no brief for communists.

As North Carolina state regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution four years ago and later as chairman of the National D. A. R. Committee on Legislation in the United States congress, I warned citizens against the planned communistic drive in the state.

Despite the criticism heaped on me by various individuals and newspapers, who thought that I was needlessly "viewing with alarm and looking for bogey-men," I continued my predictions and work until even Oscar G. Villard ridiculed Mrs. Alfred J. Brosseau, D. A. R. president general, and me in a lengthy article on "The Blue Menace" in Harper's Magazine.

Although I then feared the possible results of their onslaughts and methods, without prepardness on the part of our people, I now believe that the communists have utterly failed to accomplish their first purposes in North Carolina. Their campaign was mapped out well in advance. They worked diligently and tirelessly. But they did not reckon on the sturdy Anglo-Saxon character of our Piedmont inhabitants.

Under-Cover Workers.

Just as almost any cause can usually find some proponents, however, especially if its leaders are cleverly misleading, the communists may have made some inroads among certain groups of mill workers. They may still have under-cover workers and propaganda there. Recognizing their danger, citizens in general are now checking up their work and banding together for opposition to any possible further gains.

As one of the most important steps in their southern fight, particularly among the youth, the communists selected a boy from Gastonia, N. C., to go to Moscow for the international children's congress. Among the seven in the American delegation was a negro.

But North Carolina is not fertile Gastonia, Gaston county and North Carolina have long stood for free-ground for communistic doctrines. dom of worship, the right of individ- North Carolinians will never support ual opinion and the principles of de- atheism, anarchism, racial social mocracy. Regardless of race, creed or equality, class warfare or abolition of class, if wrongs are committed there, property rights and marriage ties. state and county authorities will leave This is being realized by the communo stone unturned to bring guilty nists themselves. parties to justice. Our executive and judicial officers, of whom we are justly proud, will do all in their power to give fair trials to all defendants.

Labor-1929
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North Carolina.

Communists Do Not Fear to Carry Fight to South": Hall

Otto Hall.

Fanny Austin.

Daily Worker

"In the trial of the seven Gastonia strikers, the prosecution of the mill bosses demanded that the jury send the defendants to living deaths in prison cells because one of them spoke on the same platform with me when I was in the South. But William Z. Foster, speaking at the Charlotte conference of the National Textile Workers' Union, gave the southern bosses the answer, once and for all. 'We are for full social, political and economic equality for the Negro, and we mean that in the fullest sense of the term.'"

10-17-29 New York

Thus spoke Otto Hall, candidate for Comptroller on the Communist Party ticket, who will be one of the speakers at the election rally to be held in St. Luke's Hall, 125 W. 130th St., under the auspices of the Harlem section of the Communist Party this Friday night, Oct. 18.

The Communist Party, Hall said, does not hesitate to bring its fight into the heart of the South, where race prejudices are most deeply rooted, and the flame of race-hatred is fanned by the capitalist class. While the democratic and republican parties stand responsible for lynching, Jim-Crowism and race discrimination, Hall said, and while the socialist party does not dare to enter the South on a program of struggle for the interests of the Negro workers, because it is nothing but a third party of the bosses, the Communist Party carries on a relentless battle for full social, racial and political equality for black and white workers.

"The Communist Party," continued Hall, "exposes the capitalist myth of white superiority and the bugaboo of 'Negro domination' by which the employing class seeks to divide the black and white workers in order more easily to oppress and degrade them both."

Besides Hall the other speakers will be William W. Weinstone, mayoralty candidate, Richard B. Moore, candidate for Congress in the 21st District, and Fanny Austin, candidate for alderman in the 21st District. The latter, who is a day domestic worker, is the first Negro woman to be nominated for public office in New York City. She has been extremely active in efforts to organize the miserably exploited day workers who are the victims of all forms of discrimination at the hands of their white employers.

"The Communist Party," Fanny Austin said yesterday at the office of the Communist Election Campaign Committee, "is the only party which ha sa fundamental economic political and social program for the working class and is the only party which is truly the defender of the interests of the masses of bitterly exploited Negro workers."

Richard B. Moore, candidate for Congress in the 21st District, is known to thousands of workers in Negro Harlem not only because of his activities as president of the American Negro Labor Congress, but also as president and a leading spirit in the Harlem Tenants' League, which has taken a leading role in organizing the Negro tenants against the high rents, firetraps, slums and unsanitary tenaments.

Moore, in his speech on Friday, will deal especially with discrimination and economic tyrannization of the Negro workers; he will discuss the activities of the three capitalist parties, show the betrayal role of the socialist party and of the liberal intellectuals like Du Bois, Pickens and James Weldon Johnson.

In Negro Harlem thousands of families still live in old tenements condemned as unsanitary a quarter of a century ago. Many of these are in long stand disrepair, endangering the health and lives of the tenants. Rents are so exorbitant that they often consume 25 per cent or more of the workers' income. The landlords and real estate dealers' associates are keeping 100,000 apartments vacant rather than reduce the rents. The workers' earnings are cut off by unemployment, sickness, and during strikes the workers are faced with evictions.

At the meeting on Friday night the speakers will discuss this issue and state the Communist position.

Three Are Dead Following Riots At Mill Center

Who Fired First Shot Is Question In Investigation

Form Picket Line

And Fight Starts After Officers Called

Advertiser
10/2/29
Montgomery Ala.

MARION, N. C., Oct. 2.—(AP)—Three lead, six believed dying and five others in the hospital here today brought state troops to Marion for the second time in two months to put a stop to textile strike troubles.

Two men were killed outright and another died several hours later as a result of riots at the gates of the Marion Manufacturing Company cotton mill in East Marion this morning. Who fired the first shot is a question of dispute, leaders of the United Textile Workers Union asserting that it was fired by sheriff's forces and the sheriff himself asserting that a striker fired first, after officers had used tear gas guns.

The mill was the scene of a strike of nine weeks' duration which was ended on Sept. 11, in an agreement whereby the East Marion mill and the Clinchfield Manufacturing Company's mill were reopened on a non-union basis. Members of the textile union recently claimed that the agreement was not being lived up to by the East Marion mill management and at one o'clock this morning several score of workers of the night shift walked out in an unexpected strike.

Picket Line Formed

A picket line was formed outside the gate. At 6:30 o'clock when the shift changed, about 100 persons were at the gate. Sheriff O. F. Adkins of McDowell County, and a number of deputies had been called.

A fight started. Sheriff Adkins said in a statement that John Jones, a striker who died today of wounds, struck him in the head. The sheriff attempted to arrest Jones. While this was going on, the sheriff said some one fired a shot at the officers and killed Sam Vickers, a union member. Shooting became general and the sheriff said more than 100 shots were fired.

Union officials charged that the first shot was fired by an officer. William Ross, publicity manager for the Southern division of the United Textile Workers of America, gave out a statement this afternoon saying that warrants were being prepared charging Sheriff Adkins and Deputy Sheriffs B. L. Bobbins, James Owens, T. M. Green, W. C. Biggerstaff and Alley Stepp with murder. Other warrants he said would charge Aram Hunt, superintendent of the mill, and John Snoddy, an overseer, with complicity.

Sam Vickers and Randolph Hall, both strikers, were almost instantly killed by pistol bullets at the mill gate. John Jones, who, Sheriff Adkins charged, started the trouble, died at noon.

The following critically wounded are in the Marion General Hospital: T. L. Carver, 54, striker, shot in neck; James Roberts, 18, shot through lung; Robert Minish, 41, shot in head; Luther Bryson 22, shot in abdomen and chest; W. S Black, 45, shot in abdomen and shoulder; George McCombs, 36, shot in neck and arm.

Others in hospital with leg and arm wounds: A. M. Koon, 28; L. S. Long, 37, Kermit Fenders, 18; Elsie Ballard, 18, and W. M. Sparks, 25.

Claims "Unfounded"

R. W. Baldwin, president of the Marion Manufacturing Company, late today issued a statement asserting that claims of the union leaders that he had failed to live up to the agreement ending the strike were without foundation. He declared that all agreements had been lived up to.

Sheriff Adkins, telling of the shooting this afternoon, said that the first shot was fired from the crowd of strikers in the picket line and that after that shooting became general. He asserted that his own pistol was not out of its holster, and W. W. Neal, state senator, who was among those who examined the sheriff's gun, asserted that the pistol had not been fired.

UNION MEN "INNOCENT"

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—(AP)—Headquarters of the United Textile Workers of America announced today receipt of telephone reports from Marion, N. C., that no union members had used firearms in the clash at the Marion Manufacturing Company plant and that the violence started when forces under the sheriff threw tear gas bombs among the workers.

Officials of the textile workers here sent telegrams today to the North Carolina governor asking an immediate investigation and to state officers of the union in North Carolina urging use of all possible influence to force an inquiry.

PROPOSES PROBE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—(AP)—Aroused by the fatalities in the labor outbreak today at Marion, N. C., Senator Wheeler Democrat, Montana, tonight proposed that the Senate manufactures committee go to that section and investigate.

Little hope was held out for such a program, however. Chairman LaFollette of the committee recalled that the committee wuold require specific authorization from the Senate in order to go to North Carolina or to make an investigation.

With the tariff bill holding full sway in the Senate, there is little prospect of obtaining the necessary authorization, in the opinion of the interested senators.

Probe Is Begun In Activities Of Gastonia Mobs

Veteran Judge Opens Court To Investigate Recent Riots

Witnesses Called

Civil Liberties Union Of-

fers Aid

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept. 11—(AP)—Open investigation into the activities of an anti-communist mob which on Monday night cut a swath of violence through Gaston and Mecklenburg Counties got under way today with unexpected suddenness.

Thomas J. Shaw veteran North Carolina jurist, presiding over the superior courts of Mecklenburg and Gaston counties during the current six months, took hold of the situation in lieu of a Grand Jury which could not be summoned for three weeks. He directed Solicitor John C. Carpenter of the local district to summon all available witnesses, examine them in open court and endeavor in every way possible to find out who was in the mob.

The judge will sit as magistrate setting aside civil cases now being tried in court here in order to conduct the inquiry.

Solicitor Carpenter had been ordered by Governor O. Max Gardner to spare no efforts to investigate the kidnaping and flogging of Ben Wells, British subject and organizer for the National Textile Workers Union and the kidnaping of C. M. Lell and C. D. Saylor as well as raids on union and communist headquarters in Gastonia, Bessemer City and Charlotte. It had appeared that the inquiry would be delayed at least three weeks as a special term of court would be necessary to impanel a Grand Jury for the inquiry, but today, after conference between Judge Shaw, Judge Hoyle Sink and Solicitor Carpenter Judge Shaw startled the court this afternoon by his order.

"Information has come to the court Mr. Solicitor," said the judge in ordering the inquiry. "through the newspapers and private citizens that night before last a mob from Gastonia swept through Gaston, Mecklenburg and Garrus counties, doing deeds of violence in each

"No Grand Jury is now in session in the district and I am placing this court at your disposal, the court sitting as a magistrate."

Subpoenaes Issued.

The judge immediately put a sheriff at the disposal of the solicitor and subpoenaes were issued for Wells, Lell and Saylor, two Charlotte policemen, S. J. Partis, Sartis and W. J. Allen, who saw the mob when it reached Charlotte; Mrs. Helen Lodge, Gastonia boarding house operator; Perry Lodge, Gastonia, Mrs. J. Franke, Gastonia, and a man named Frye and R. E. McDonald of Concord.

Frye and McDonald are the men who happened up on the party of men flogging Wells near Concord causing them to flee.

While steps looking toward an investigation proceeded with unexpected speed Wells and his companions were recovering at a local hotel from their experiences. It was expected that they would be in court tomorrow for questioning.

Because the majority of the witnesses could not be brought into court this afternoon, Judge Shaw completed a civil case being tried and announced the mob inquiry would begin tomorrow morning.

A subpoena was served on Wells but Dr. C. S. McLaughlin, Mecklenburg County physician who was sent to examine Wells to determine if he were able to come to court, reported his injuries were such that he could not be brought to court this afternoon.

Saylor and Lell could not be found and the subpoenas on the Concord and Gastonia witnesses were in process of being served this afternoon.

WOULD FINANCE SUITS

NEW YORK, Sept. 11—(AP)—In a telegram sent today to J. D. McCall of Charlotte, counsel for the Gastonia strikers charged with conspiracy to murder, the American civil liberties union offered to finance civil suits for damages aganst the members of the mob alleged to have kidnaped and beat three of the strike organizers.

The union asserted that the criminal action promised by the prosecuting authorities would not be sufficient restraint on further possible mob action particularly in view of reports that persons connected with the prosecution of the strikers were in the mob.

23 FACE TRIAL IN N. CAROLINA FOR MURDER

May Die in Chair for Labor Stand

Gastonia, N. C.—Belief in racial equality expressed by the 23 strike leaders and members of the National Textile Workers' union is being sought as an excuse to send 13 of them to the electric chair in the Gastonia case. Despite the frequent public expressions of the mill owners and the court that the social and economic theories of the defendants will not be brought in, the following letter is indicative of the true spirit.

This letter is being sent every week or two broadcast throughout Gastonia by a committee hired by the Manville-Jenckes company, fighting the strikers:

"Your attention is called to an article in the Labor Defender for June, 1929, in which the following statement is made: 'The union organizers, the representatives of the international labor defense and the workers' industrial relief have propagandized for social equality of the white and black races. On this question many of the strikers have already abandoned their prejudices and comment on this statement in the Labor Defender.' The mill owners write: 'Surely this does not mean to say that there is any white woman or white man in Gaston county who has consented to social equality with the Negroes. Surely no man or woman of the white race has degenerated and become so low as this.' For good government, for clean government, the American government."

WANTED WORKERS ON EQUALITY IN UNIONS

Because the members of the National Textile Workers union advocate the inclusion of white and our workers on an equal basis in the unions they are hounded to jail and face the electric chair. The international labor defense, jointly with the workers' international relief and the National Textile Workers union, are raising $50,000 for the defense of the strikers, 100,0000 new members for the organization and 1,000,000 names on a mass protest petition.

Amy Schechter, Vera Bush and Sophie Melvin, the three women defendants who were charged with murder, have been released under $5,000 bail and the charges against them lowered to second degree murder. This was a maneuver to make it easier to send the men to the electric chair. The women are touring the country and will appear at the following cities: Washington, D. C., Aug. 9; Pawtucket, R. I., Aug. 10; New Bedford, Aug. 11; New York, Aug. 12; Lawrence, Aug. 13; Paterson, Aug. 14; Providence, Aug. 14; Passaic and Allentown, Aug. 15; Philadelphia and Boston, Aug. 16; Pittsburgh, Aug. 17; Wheeling and Buffalo, Aug. 18; Cincinnati and Cleveland, Aug. 19; St. Louis and Detroit, Aug. 20; Minneapolis and Milwaukee, Aug. 21; Chicago, Aug. 22.

Negro Representatives Are Jim-Crowed

New York, Aug. 16—Two Negro delegates, representing the Common Laborers' Union of Winston-Salem, N. C., were Jim-crowed, and Sophie Melvin, representing the National Textile Workers Union was banned from the North Carolina State Federation of Labor convention at Raleigh, N. C., yesterday.

Although more than 65 per cent. of the organized workers in North Carolina are Negroes, they were not represented by a single delegate. The National Textile Workers Union, 23 of whose members face the electric chair or long terms of imprisonment as a result of their activities in forming a militant union of white and Negro workers on the basis of equality in the south is continuing its work in unionizing workers regardless of race or color. The union is steadily growing despite the terror instituted by the employer controlled police and committee of 100 of the bosses of Gaston county.

The Gastonia Joint Defense and Relief Committee, with national headquarters at 80 East 11th street, New York City, has instituted a nation wide campaign to rally all workers white and Negro, to save the 23 strikers from the electric chair or long perison terms when their trial re-opens in Charlotte, August 26th. Funds are being sent in daily to the national office and more than 300,000 names of protest have been received on the mass petition from workers thruout the land.

Negro And White Workers Battle Gastonia, N. C. Strike Terror

Within three weeks fifteen workers and strike leaders at Gastonia, N. C., members of the National Textile Workers Union, will go on trial for murder because they succeeded in forming a union of the white and Negro workers in the textile mills at Gastonia.

They are specifically charged with the murder of Chief of Police Aderholt, of Gastonia, who led a detachment of deputized citizens and police, some of them with very poor reputations, to break up the tent colony where the strikers lived, after they were thrown out of the company owned houses.

Aderholt and his men began firing into the tents when they arrived, and guards of the colony fired back. When the smoke cleared, Aderholt and three other officers were on the ground and one of the strikers seriously wounded.

Then came a night of terror in which 71 workers, men and women, were hounded, severely beaten and thrown into jail, and 15 later charged with murder.

According to Chief of Police Aderholt's friends, the chief had gone into the colony the night of the shooting to "see about a fight between a white and a black man." This is known to be a fabrication of the bosses, attempting to instil race hatred.

The mill bosses and the police were not only angry that the workers were unionizing but also that it was the first time in the South hat white and Negro workers, organized in the National Textile Workers Union, were ever in one union on an equal basis. The N. . W. U. contends that unless all workers, regardless of color, are inclined in the union on an equal basis, the strike would be lost.

The Negro organizer of the National Textile Workers Union, Otto Hall, was saved from lynching at the hands of a mill owners' mob on June 7 by the intervention of white union members—the first time such an occurrence has taken place in the South. The Negroes work in the picking room in large numbers, a strategic spot in the mills.

Hall says, "We have been able to prive that in conditions of strugle, when the workers begin to see their common interests, they will get together in spite of racial antagonisms. Once they become convinced of the economic necessity of organizing with the Negroes, they were very eager to carry on this work and at many open meetings expressed their solidarity with the Negro workers."

In the meanwhite, the International Labor Defense, of 80 E. 11th Street, New York City, has hired the best of legal talent to save the lives of the fifteen workers. To do this they have been obliged to expend great sums of money, and are appealing to workers all over the country for a minimum of $1500 a day for the next 30 days for the most expert legal talent and the other heavy defense expenses.

The manufacturers of Gastonia have hired fourteen lawyers, and have contributed to a half million dollar fund to send the workers to the chair.

The Labor Defender, edited by Karl Reeve, the official magazine of the International Labor Defense, has been advocating equality of whites and blacks in labor unions. The I. L. D. appeals to the Negro working masses to aid their fellow workers who have been arrested in the fight to get better conditions for all labor whether white or black.

North Carolina.

Labor-1929
Unions, Strikes, etc.

Negroes Rallying to Aid of the 13 Gastonia Defendants

Newspapers Tell of Boss Conspiracy, Union Organizes Black and White Workers

The National Textile Workers Union that came South to organize the most exploited section of workers in America, the white and Negro textile workers, found the most brutal opposition on the part of the mill-owners, the mill-owners' government and courts.

But the National Textile Workers' Union, aided by the International Labor Defense finds its work has not been in vain. Throughout America the toiling Negro masses, numbering 12,000,000 of the most exployted workers, are evidencing tremendous interest in the case of the 16 Gastonia strikers who go on trial Sept. 30 at Charlotte, in danger of the electric chair.

The Gastonia Joint Defense and Relief Campaign, of 80 E. 11th St., New York City, Room 402, finds the case taking greater and greater space in the columns of Negro newspapers as time goes on.

Negro Newspapers Tell of Gastonia

Such newspapers as the Chicago Defender, one of the largest Negro papers in the world, have been featuring stories on Gastonia. The Pittsburgh Courier, another large weekly, has displayed considerable interest in the case. Smaller newspapers, outside the metropolitan centers, are even more concerned with the fate of the 16 unionists on trial for murder because they dared defend themselves from the brutal onslaughts of the boss-controlled police that instigate lynchings.

A recent article in the Pittsburgh Courier declared: "Colored people need to be concerned about this trial of white people in the South. If whites who are poor and disadvantaged have no rights of self-defense and no rights of legal procedure, the blacks will know where they stand."

Policemen Owned by Bosses.

It stated further, "These poor whites were striking; the policemen were in the influence of the employers. That is clear."

Trial Reopens Sept. 30.

The trial begins again Sept. 30 in Charlotte, N. C. World-wide demonstrations are being held on behalf of the strikers. The Negroes of America are growing to realize the tremendous importance of the National Textile Workers Union and the International Labor Defense which is defending, with the aid of the militant American working class, the Gastonia prisoners.

All workers, regardless of color should come to the aid of the Gastonia strikers in danger of the electric chair, and send funds and messages of solidarity to the Gastonia Joint Defense and Relief Campaign Committee, 80 E. 11th St., New York.

NEGRO WORKERS AID STRIKERS IN CAROLINA MILLS

Solidarity of Workers in Struggle

By SOLOMON HARPER.

Negro workers are giving their time to the cause of the strikers in Gastonia, N. C., where thousands of white workers including women and children are forced into a life worse than chattle slavery, slavery before the civil war of 1861-64.

The mill bosses are co-operating with the mill owners who were induced to remove their plants from the North to the South where the various instruments of capitalism informed them "labor is 100 per cent non-union" thus, "is willing to work for lower wages than the textile workers of New Bedford, Paterson and other textile centers.

The mill owners are working hand in hand with other capitalists of the South in playing up the old mob psychology practiced for years on American Negroes, during which over 3,500 have been lynched, burned and mutilated. This mob psychology has been built up over a period of three hundred years of bondage for Negroes and wage slavery of white workers. The nature of the class struggle in the Soouth is clearly indicated by a dispatch from Bilox Miss., yesterday: "Jeannie May Bearden has started suit against Martin Brister, sheriff of Lincoln county, for the lynching of Stanley Bearden, her husband, by a mob in Brookhaven." Negroes are kept in slavery, by fear kept in "their places," separated from white workers who are "white people" but who are slaving at hard labor on chain gangs, on farms, in lumber and cotton oil mills, as well as in the cotton, silk and rayon textile mills. Rayon mills especially are convertable into munition plants almost over-night.

While the mill owners are engaged in making millions of profit, workers, Negroes and whites, are being forced to slave for less than $10 per week from sun-up to sun-down.

The mills are unventilated; the workers live in mill-owned homes, and if they refuse to work for the peonage-like wages, they are dispossessed.

The efforts of Negro members of the Communist Party, and such workers' organizations as the Trade Union Educational League, International Labor Defense, Workers International Relief, left wing trade unions, the American Negro Labor Congress and fraternal groups have a major task in raising funds and performing other work to save the lives of the white workers and union leaders in Gastonia. All unessential activity is being dropped in order that the relief work in behalf of the enslaved Negro textile workers and "hands" about the plants in Gastonia and other textile towns shall receive the fullest attention.

One Negro comrade has spoken at several International Labor Defense meetings, and a large financial response resulted at each. The Negroes throughout the country cannot fail the heroic workers of Gastonia, N. C., where lynch law prevails.

Carolina Strife Purely Political, Not Economical

So-Called Reign of Terror Develops as Failure of Industrial Grievance Becomes Apparent.

BY ROBERT BARRY.

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Gastonia, N. C., September 18.—Gastonia's so-called reign of terror is political rather than economical. The strife, conceived in industrial grievance, has grown to the ugly, misshapen thing of racial and sectional hatred.

Given a poorly educated people, a people prey to ready prejudice, permit any one and every one to carry a gun, and the wonder is that there has been so little blood-letting as already has occurred to focus national notice on Gastonia as a hotbed of civil strife.

No longer is the mill strike the issue. Communism and the red flag of Moscow are becoming anathema to the mill workers, who a few brief months ago were convinced they had a grievance against the "cotton Barons," a right to better wages, shorter hours and improved living conditions. The strike is lost, there is no dispute about that. The mill operatives assert it. The radical unionists acknowledge it. The mills have all the workers they desire. Wages are a trifle higher. The 60-hour week has given way to one of 55. The minimum wage of $20 a week was not obtained. The negro sweepers still get $12 a week. The 44-hour week was lost.

Aftermath Significant.

The aftermath is more significant than the strike. The worst of the trouble may be over. No responsible authority, however hopeful, will assert that it is. The courts are loaded with more cases alleging violence and death than can be cleared from the congested calendar in many weeks.

The lawlessness which is Gastonia's unhappy lot today is not that of the ordinary industrial upheaval in a mill town or a mining camp. There are no thumping soldiers, no street corner barricaded. It is hoodlumism armed and restive, inspired by what it views as a call to maintain law and order and the sanctity of the Stars and Stripes, a community's inalienable right to repel a sinister foreign invasion by whatever method occurs at the moment. The American Federation of Labor and its agencies and its strike procedure are not involved in Gastonia. When "unionist" is mentioned it is the National Textile Workers' Union, the affiliations of which are with the communist party in America.

The "unionists" are radicals. They boast of that, not deny it. Their chief organ is the Daily Worker, published in New York and distributed widely in the mill towns of Gaston county. Some of the leaders and organizers are enrolled communists. William Z. Foster, designated by Moscow as acting head of the communist party in the United States, has been here and in Charlotte.

The leaders are for the most part "foreigners," as the natives call them. Down here they will define to you "Russian bolsheviks" or "any of the rest of them."

To Set Up Unions.

An avowed purpose of the "unionist" group here involved is to set up a "government of workers and farmers" and of a type, if memory serves, nearer Lenin than the non-partisan league of Senator Henrik Shipstead. The declared immediate purpose is to organize the textile mills of the Carolinas and Tennessee for "civilized standards of living and something more than a starvation wage."

The hatreds here are not those of "striker" and "scab." That passed weeks ago. They are "native" against "foreigner." North Carolina versus New York's east side and Russia's red flag, America against the world, "the stars and stripes forever." It is sectional prejudice and group hatred armed with shotguns, rifles and pump guns passionate for night riding and the bucolic gayeties of free shooting and horse whipping.

Mob psychology, the lynching bee, barn burning, the tar barrel and the rail are the symbols of the moment, requiring merely a little raw corn whisky and the bravado of a street corner bully to start a cavalcade of autos on a hell-raising tour of the mill towns of Gaston county.

On the other side is the no less incendiary fanaticism of the radical unionists, who envisage in the Carolina mills and hills a God-given opportunity to rescue a benighted group of workers from the serfdom of American industrialism and the oppression of old world imperialism.

Gastonia Is Symbol.

It is to them a cause. Gastonia is a symbol. The police are cossacks. The mill owners are greedy and unscrupulous tyrants. Ella May Wiggins is the Joan of Carolina. Persecution must be endured, danger invited, death welcomed. The mill worker must be freed whether he will or not. Those who do not see the light will do so. Carry on. Such is your atmosphere. With nearly every one on both sides carrying a gun solely "for self-protection" and claiming to violate no North Carolina statute in the doing thereof, one random shot, meant for the aurora borealis as well as any one else, by an irresponsible drunkard following a crowd, is a sufficient incentive for indiscriminate and fatal gun play.

No one knows what the first shot was about, nor for whom it was intended. Everyone thinks it was meant for him and acts for self-defense. When fracases of the sort go on indefinitely somebody is bound to get hurt. Chief of Police Aderholt was killed and other policemen injured in one. "Communist" leaders and their recruits are under arrest for that. In the most recent, Mrs. Ella May Wiggins, 27-year-old mother of five children — the eldest 11 years old, the youngest a babe in arms—was the victim. Loyalist mill workers are accused of that, the mill owners with having inspired it. There is no static in this atmosphere—the call to action comes clearly to one side or the other.

Cavalcade Forms.

Someone had an idea to "make them damn bolsheviks kiss the flag." A cavalcade of a hundred or more autos over the hills of Gaston county formed like magic. The raiding of a boarding house, the kidnapping, stripping and whipping of a communist organizer, not so long from London's Hyde Park, were logical and inevitable.

Another night someone suggested it would be a swell idea to "bust up" the unionist headquarters. The ayes seemed to have had it. Men and boys came from behind fences or dropped out of trees to form a mob. Before the night's work was over it included the wrecking of offices in three different mill towns, the destruction of the front of the building here, and the littering of streets and highways with radical literature. It is idle to try to prove who did these things. Inquiry raises serious doubts that any of the communists will be convicted of the assassination of Chief Aderholt nor any mill worker of the death of Ella May Wiggins.

North Carolina is not unique in that respect. There may be a hundred witnesses to a gangster slaying in New York or Chicago, but all of them happen to be deaf, dumb and blind. Lynchings are investigated frequently, convictions are rare.

SOUTH DIVIDING ITS HATRED.

A few years ago a student of sociology, traveling through the Southern states, wrote a book giving the results of his observations in the mill towns, and other centers of industrial and social conditions. Referring to the case of the Negro, and the general effect upon the race of the almost universal prejudice based on race and color, the author came to the conclusion that what the South needed above all things was to diversify or split up its hatreds. At that writing the hatred and aversion of the whites was all concentrated against the darker race. The Negro was hated as only the oppressor can hate the object of his injustice.

Age 9-21-29

Recent events in the Southland warrant the conclusion that even if the South has not come to hate the Negro less, it has found other objects upon which it can expend some of its superfluous animosity and impulses to injure or destroy. In the last Presidential campaign, in four of the Southern states, it was demonstrated by the defeat of the Democratic candidate, that there were certain things that could arouse a greater degree of Southern animosity than the argument, that to vote a Republican ticket was to prove the voter a traitor to the cause of "white supremacy."

The anti-communistic sentiment manifested in North Carolina and the antagonism exhibited toward representatives of organized labor in Tennessee are further proofs that the South is able to vent a portion of its hatred in other directions than the favorite object of its wrath and oppression. The latest development in Gastonia, the scene of a cotton mill strike in which the chief of police was shot, was the killing of a woman by an anti-communistic mob last Saturday afternoon. The woman was one of twenty persons riding on a truck bound from Bessemer City to attend a mass meeting in South Gastonia. A mob of several hundred men armed with guns met all trucks coming to the meeting and turned them back. The shooting followed after the truck had collided with a passenger automobile.

Gastonia has been the scene of mob violence since the strike was declared at the mills last spring. Rioting has been common since the killing of the police chief and just recently three labor organizers were seized by a mob and one of them lashed by his kidnappers. The trial of the sixteen men and women charged with the murder of the chief of police, which was begun at Charlotte, had to be postponed because one of the jurors became insane during the proceedings.

This survey of recent events in the Southland demonstrates that the South has the capacity to divide its hatreds. Whether that division will prove of benefit to the Negro remains to be demonstrated.

Race Question Is Ruled Out Of Trial By Judge Barnhill

Prosecution In Aderholt Case Tries to Show That Communists Were Attempting to Cause Negro Uprising. Defense Witnesses Continue On Stand.

Charlotte, Oct. 11.—(AP)—An unsucessful effort to inject the race question into a trial in which communism already threatens to become an issue was made by the prosecution today in the case of the seven labor agitators and strikers charged with second degree murder in connection with the shooting of O. F. Aderholt, Gastonia chief of police.

Dewey Martin, an organizer for the National Textile Workers union, was asked if he had ever spoken on the same platform with a negro named Otto Hall. The defense objected and at the suggestion of E. T. Cansler, prosecution attorney, the jury was excused.

"We propose to show," the attorney argued before Judge M. V. Barnhill, "that this witness spoke on the same platform with this negro and that social equality was advocated between the white and the black and that it was asserted that it was one of the objects of the union to promote social equality."

"That might depend," Judge Barnhill replied, "upon where the case is being tried."

"It's being tried in North Carolina, your honor," Mr. Cansler replied; "but I hope the social equality question would be impeaching anywhere."

Jake F. Newell, another prosecution attorney, interrupted.

"I think," he said, "those speeches were made for the purpose of arraying class against class and for the specific purpose of overthrowing the government but I know that they could not do it.

"I am arguing that as a part of the conspiracy in this case, that they were advocating and carrying on a movement, not only for the purpose of inciting strikes in Gastonia but for the purpose and with an attempt to organize negro helpers on the farms that they might cause a riot in this country."

An objection was raised by the defense that the bill of indictment had nothing in it about these charges, only charging murder.

Judge Barnhill's ruling was brief.

"That is not competent," he said.

The communism issue was raised yesterday, the prosecution petitioning the court that permission be granted to ask witnesses as to their communistic affiliations. The matter was not pressed, however, and Judge Barnhill was asked to review four cases one of which was the Sacco-Vanzetti case, before he came to a decision.

Witnesses today continued to offer testimony in an effort to show that the seven defendants, Fred Erwin Beal, Clarence Miller, George Carter, Joseph Harrison, William McGinnis, Louis McLaughlin and K. Y. Hendricks are not guilty and that the blame rested on Chief Aderholt and the officers who accompanied him on the night of June 7 to the union headquarters when the chief was fatally wounded and three of his officers were wounded.

One witness testified that Tom A Gilbert, Gastonia officer, had been drinking when he went to the union headquarters with the chief. This witness, Clyde McCabe, said he helped place Gilbert in an automobile after he was wounded and smelled whisky on his breath.

John Woodie and Dewey Martin said they had often heard Fred Erwin Beal, strike leader, speak but had never heard him urge violence They testified, in direct contradiction to state witnesses, that Beal had not told the workers to go in the mill "and drag them out."

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COMMUNISM, THE SOUTH, AND THE NEGRO

Herald Communist Wealth

Communists are making desperate efforts to spread their doctrine in the South. Among the whites, the textile mill workers, perhaps the lowest paid white workers in the South, would naturally furnish the element most easily reached by communistic appeal. 10-5-29

In the Communistic world there are but two classes "Workers" and "Capitalists,,' if a "worker" your hopes, desirers, sympathies, interests and salvation lie in communism the movement in which all loyal workers should unite themselves for the purpose of crushing the capitalists. All "workers" or communists are on the same level and with them there should be a community of interest in everything. Rich and poor, black and white, meet on the same common ground, all distinctions are abolished, all are brothers. Baltimore, Md.

All "workers" contribute toward the creation of wealth, hence all wealth is the property of the commune and not of the individual.

Their goal is the government. They plan to unite all oppressed and disadvantaged groups and classes and make a desperate effort to capture the government and put in operation the doctrines which they preach.

During the war and continuing from that time strenuous efforts have been made to convert the Negro group to the doctrine of Communism.

Fortunately, however, the Negro has not been enthusiastically responsive to the appeal. First, the Negro group bows in obedience, even if unwilling, to constituted authority, the Negro believes in individual ownership of wealth and however little his ownership represents, he is proud of its possession; also he is slow to embrace political innovations, especially when they assume revolutionary form. For these reasons mainly the Negro has failed to warm up to Communism.

Now Communistic leaders are taking a flank movement on the Negro; they seek to enlist the poor, under paid, under fed, over worked whites of the mill villages of the South, and with them all discontented elements among the poor white working classes of that section, under the banner of communism. Fortified and strengthened in the South by a powerful organization of white followers they believe the approach to the Negro will be made easier.

"One touch of nature makes the whole word kin."

The poor, exploited, trodden-under-foot whites of the South have a grievance against their rich employers and all the rich—the Negro has a long standing grievance against the whites, rich and poor, because of oppressive and discriminatng laws, bcause of disfranchisement and years of exploitation of their labor not to mention lynching, burning at the stake and the double standard of justice in the courts.

If Communism gains strength in the South among the discontented whites who become willing to forget the preachments of the Democratic demagogues stirring up their passions and prejudices against the Negro, and embrace the doctrines of Communism, Negro equality and all, what then will the attitude of the Negro be in the South towards Communism?

We do not share the general view that the Negro will continue to stand aloof if that dangerous organization becomes formidable among whites in the South. If Communism gets a strong foothold in the South we greatly fear that the Negro in vast numbers will be attracted to it by the allurments of promised equal justice, equal citizenship, equal privileges, equal division of all wealth.

The North Carolina situation is one that should open the eyes of all thoughtful citizens to the awful menace it involves and shoul engage the serious attention and enlightened thought and statesmanship of the industrial, social and political leaders of this country, and especially of the South.

A more even dispensation of justice in inferior and superior Courts, a greater regard for the rights of the working man, black or white, accompanied with a living wage, and the extension of the right of suffrage to all qualified voters in all elections regardless of race will go far in putting a check on the growing menace of Communism in the South.

It is worth the trial.

Revolt in the South

(ITS MEANING TO THE NEGRO MASSES)

The recent violent attack upon the textile workers of the South (Gastonia, Marion, Charlotte) is by no means the result of any sudden degenration of the capitalist class of the South but it is simply a development of the terror practiced for decades by these land and trading capitalist against the toiling Negro masses before the industrialization of the South began. What is new is that now the lynch-law of capitalism against its slaves extends to the white as well as to the black workers. In spite of this, however, many of the white workers, not understanding that the issue is, and has always been, one of class against class still believe that the lynch terror is a question of race against race.

Today, however, the struggle calls not only for the unity of workers of both races in the South but of all races of the world. No longer can the white workers of the South allow a vicious race prejudice, taught them by their capitalist masters in order that these masters might more easily exploit them, stand between them and their fellow black workers in their struggle to build a militant, courageous, rank

Labor Jury Of Twelve, Two Of Whom Are Negroes, Stands Pat, When Judge Orders Them Thrown Out; Then All Are "Jim Crowed."

Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHARLOTTE, N. C. Oct. 17 —The labor jury, of 10 white and two Negro workers, sent by the Cleveland Trade Union Unity convention to observe the Gastonia case trial of seven members of the National Textile Workers Union and render a verdict to the working class was thrown out of the court room this morning. 10/19/29

Just before the court convened the twelve workers entered and took seats together. The court attendant immediately told the Negro members of the jury, Charles Frank and Solomon Harper, members of the New York branch of the American Negro Labor Congress, that they would have to go up in the balcony as Negroes were not permitted to sit with whites. The whole labor jury arose in a body as a protest against this racial discrimination and started to the balcony.

Judge Alarmed by Solidarity

This gesture of working class solidarity alarmed the southern judge and before the jury could get to the balcony a second attendant rushed up to tell them that the judge had decided that for this trial no Negroes would be allowed in the court room at all, neither downstairs nor in the balcony.

When the white workers on the labor jury protested against this the court threatened them all with arrest and drove them out. This afternoon the labor jury returned to the court and marched in a body to the balcony, where they were permitted to remain unmolested.

and file unions in the South. Once and for always, they must be made to realize that the time has now arrived when this dastardly prejudice must be uprooted in the most militant fashion possible.

Already, however, signs of progress in this direction are being manifested, where the white workers in the mills of Gastonia, under the militant and fighting leadership of the Trade Union Unity League and the Communist Party, are openly working among the Negro workers and calling upon them to join the new Left Wing trade union—the National Textile Workers Union.

The American Federation of Labor, which has been received with open arms and glad heart by the mill owners, these bosses being well aware that this bureaucratic organization would utilize all of its influence to turn the revolutionary spirit of the workers into reformist channels, is being emphatically scorned by the workers. Very rapidly are these workers coming to realize that the leadership of the A. F. of L. is a treacherous leadership, as for instance in Marion it has employed all of its power to sell out the workers but has not succeeded. The workers realize that the entrenchment of the A. F. of L. in the South means disaster to the workers, black and white, and steps are being taken by these workers, as they must be taken by all workers, to defeat the policy of open betrayal of the interests of the American workers sponsored by the A. F. of L.

Events of historical importance are now taking place in the South. Events such as have never before been known in this section of the U. S. In Gastonia, S. G., one of our Negro organizers was rescued by white workers from a lynching mob, formed by the mill owning capitalists.

A workers 'jury, recently arrived in the South, including among its members two Negro workers, one from the T.U.U.L., the other from the American Negro Labor Congress, created a sensation in this locality. It was something decidedly unusual in these parts for the two races to fight jointly against the combined forces of white terror which has been carrying on its depredations for decades. The white comrades of the workers jury showed to the workers of the South what is meant by solidarity in the class struggle by refusing to be separated from the Negro jurrors and by joining them in the Jim-Crow gallery, where the capitalist overlords, in their efforts to break this real class solidarity, forced the Negroes to sit. The white comrades remained in the Jim-Crow gallery, despite numerous threats from the gory lynchocrats.

The seven comrades now on trial, leaders in the fight for the liberation of the black and white workers of the South must be saved!

The present issue in the South is of paramount interest to the Negro masses since they suffer most from the oppression of the white ruling class, who is directly responsible for the lynching and burning at the stake of many of their number.

With the establishment of a militant trade union movement in the South the Negroes will be able to resist more miltiantly these brutal attacks which must inevitably come from the rulnig class, and can count on the powerful support of the left wing union.

The bosses of the South, being more conscious of their position than are the workers, realize that a left wing union movement in the South will mean a challenge to their years of misrule, therefore they will utilize every weapon at their command to crush the union.

In view of these facts the entire working class of America must realize that the seven workers now in prison must be freed. This can be done only by our organized might, by the organization of shop committees, defense committees and the utilization of every method at our disposal to secure the release of our heroic organizers, now languishing in the prison cells under the vicious system of racial and class oppression.

Down with the mill hells!
Down with pellagra and consumption!
Long live the unity of black and white workers!
Long live the establishment of a new left wing union!
Free our seven comrades!
Defeat the capitalist murderers!
Long live the Trade Union Unity League!
Long live the Communist Party!

—HAROLD WILLIAMS.

Union Official Is Kidnaped As Gastonians Riot

Two Others Taken By Abductors And Organizer Is Flogged

Destroy Literature

Red Headquarters Is Raided By Mobs

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept. 10.—(AP)—One man kidnaped and flogged, two others kidnaped and a quantity of communistic literature destroyed was the net result of a parade of Gastonians starting out as a patriotic demonstration and winding up in raids on National Textile Workers Union headquarters in Gastonia and Bessemer City and the International Labor Defense headquarters in Charlotte.

The kidnaped men were dumped beside a country road fifty miles from the place where they were seized and only made their way back to Charlotte nine hours later. Their appearance in a police station at Concord, N. C., early today and return to Charlotte this morning was the first definite word that any person had been attacked by the crowd.

No Record of Trouble

Today there was no official record in any of the places visited by the mob that there had been any disorders. Police blotters in Charlotte, Gastonia and Bessemer City failed to show any record of there having been any trouble. The only information came from eye-witnesses who saw the mob, although in Charlotte police and deputy sheriffs doubled the guard about the county jail, where 13 men accused of the murder of O. F. Aderholt, chief of police at Gastonia are held.

After J. G. Campbell, a juror, had suddenly become insane causing a halt in the trial of 16 Gastonia textile strikers and strike leaders on charges of murder, it was reported in Gastonia that a communistic meeting would be held on a vacant lot in South Gastonia. As a counter movement, a parade was formed with the avowed intention of breaking up the meeting at which Sophie Melvin, Amy Schechter and Vera Buch, New York communists, and defendants in the murder case, were reported intending to speak.

The meeting failed to materialize. Then the parade turned into a mob and started for old Boyce home in Gastonia where the communists and union have their headquarters. Arriving there members of the crowd entered the house and destroyed a quantity of literature. Some of the men, none of whom was recognized, were reported to have wanted to burn the house but saner men prevented this. They then went to Bessemer City and ransacked the union headquarters there, tearing up literature.

From Bessemer City the procession started for Charlotte, some of the men asserting they intended to "get" Tom P. Jimison, chief attorney for the men and women accused of the Aderholt murder. They came to Charlotte and staged a demonstration in the court arcade in which Jimison's office and that of the International Labor Defense are located. It was reported but not verified that the men made a search of hotels in which communists and officials of various organizations affiliated with the International Labor Defense have been staying.

Organizer Kidnaped

While part of the crowd was raiding the various communist and union headquarters another section said to number fifteen men kidnaped Ben Wells, union organizer, and C. M. Lell and C. D. Saylor, union members at Gastonia. The trio was taken to a point five miles North of Concord on a lonely road and there Wells was flogged.

The kidnaping party carried with them a gasoline torch which they set up when the flogging started. But while they were beating Wells, R. B. McDonald, a farmer, and a companion who were possum hunting came up. Their approach frightened the party and they fled in three automobiles.

McDonald today telling the story said that he and another man were hunting along Buffalo Creek near Howe's Store road when they heard three automobiles. The cars stopped and a moment later he heard blows and cries.

"Somebody's being lashed, let's walk to the road," McDonald said he told his companion. Then his friends called their dogs and immediately the whipping ceased and the cars drove away.

One of the cars turned from the main highway into the farm of Frank Fry, McDonald said, but joined the others when they fled from the scene. Later while he and his companion were talking near the bridge, a car with two men in the front seat drove up and one of the men called to him but did not stop where three men who had been left were walking down the road. McDonald could not identify any of the party, he said, because, although they had a gasoline torch, brush hid them from view.

Ask Police for Help

Wells, Saylor and Lell made their way to Concord and asked the police there for help. They said they could identify some of the crowd. They were directed to the railroad station where they caught a train to Charlotte.

On their arrival in Charlotte the trio, telling of the kidnaping and flogging said that there were 15 men in the party. They named a number of men including some prominent Gastonia men who investigation later showed were either at work or at a distance from the scene of the activities of the mob. John G. Carpenter, solicitor for the Superior Court district composed of Gastonia and Mecklenburg Counties, today promised a complete investigation of the disorders. Mr. Carpenter's wife has been very ill for more than a week.

"Upon returning to my home last night from the city hospital where my wife is sick," said the solicitor in a statement today, "I was notified by telephone that a parade or demonstration had occurred about an hour before. I went immediately to the city hall and got Policeman Austin and proceeded to the old Boyce house on West Airline Avenue where I had been informed some disturbance had taken place and began an investigation as to what had occurred elsewhere.

"I am continuing the investigation and expect to probe this matter thoroughly.

"I regret exceedingly this occurrence and I expect to go to the bottom of the whole matter and find out if possible what violations of law have happened and prosecute to the fullest extent of the law the person or persons responsible for such violation.

"I have been in conference with City Solicitor George H. Mason with respect to any violations of the law that the City Court of Gastonia has exclusive original jurisdiction over so that the same might be prosecuted in the proper court. Mr. Mason is also giving this matter his thorough attention."

WHITE MILL WORKERS SAVED ORGANIZER

Otto Hall, Negro Race Congress Worker, Might Have Been Lynched

NEW YORK.—Otto Hall, organizer for the Negro Race Congress might have been lynched but for the vigilance of white mill workers in Gastonia, it was learned here when Organizer Hall told of his narrow escape recently.

Hall, who was in North Carolina to help in the textile fight at the time when a Gastonia officer was killed during a clash at the tent colony, was returning from Bessemer City to Gastonia. Hearing that he was on the way back and that it was being planned to lynch him, a number of mill strikers broke through the police cordon thrown about the city and succeeded in warning him of the danger, rushed him to a railroad station forty miles away and sent him to his home here.

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CAROLINA FLOGGING DEFENDANTS FREED

Ben Wells, British Organizer, Absent When Jury Verdict Is Read

CONCORD, Oct. 19.—(AP)—After 45 minutes deliberation, a Cabarrus County jury this afternoon acquitted the four men on trial here on charges growing out of the kidnaping and flogging of Ben Wells, British communist textile organizer.

The jury reached its decision on the fifth ballot and reported to Judge A. M. Stack that C. G. Mordhead, Carl Holloway, Dewey [illegible] Horace Lane, all of Gastonia, were not guilty of taking Wells and two other organizers from a Gastonia rooming house and beating Wells at a spot near Concord, almost 50 miles distant.

The abduction of the men followed the formation of an anti-communist mob in Gastonia on the night of Sept. 9, which staged a demonstration and invaded labor headquarters in Gastonia, Bessemer City and Charlotte.

Trial of the four men was begun Thursday and was featured by the fact that they presented almost 50 witnesses in establishing their alibis.

All four denied guilt, the evidence for three of them being presented yesterday and the fourth, Horace Lane, this morning. Lane testified he was acting as a special deputy on the night of Sept. 9, in South Gastonia, following information that labor organizers were planning a demonstration. He presented as his alibi witnesses a deputy sheriff, a mill superintendent and South Gastonia residents.

After the defense rested this morning, the testimony of Ben Wells, made before Judge Thomas J. Shaw in the preliminary hearing at Charlotte, was read by Solicitor Zeb V. Long. Wells did not appear as a witness but a telegram was received by the solicitor today informing him that Wells would be present Monday. When the defense agreed to have the testimony read, Judge Stack decided to continue trial.

The arguments were brief, the four defense attorneys using only a little more than an hour and Solicitor Long using 45 minutes in his argument.

There was no demonstration in the court room. The few people who had gathered were for the most part friends of the defendants and crowded round them to congratulate them.

The first three ballots of the jury were ten for acquittal and two for conviction. On the fourth ballot, the count stood 11 and one. On the fifth ballot all voted for acquittal.

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CLAIMS IT IMPEACHES CREDIBILITY OF DEFFNSE WITNESS IF NEGRO WAS SPEAKING FROM THE SAME PLATFORM

Judge Still Withholds Ruling on Charge of Communism Against Defendants and Defense Witnesses, But Jury Has Been Notified

Daily Worker 10-12-29 New York, N.Y.

Saylors Testifies Policeman Gilbert Threatened Week Before Raid to Get His Gang and Murder All of Unionists in Tent Colony

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Oct. 11.—"We propose to show," said Attorney Canslers, member of the mill owners' prosecution trying to eliminate seven textile unionists from the class struggle forever by long prison sentences, "that this Negro spoke on the same platform with this man and that social equality between whites and blacks was advocated. This is an impetchin question."

The witness was Dewey Martin, active organizer of the National Textile Workers' Union. He was testifying for Fred Betl, Louis McLaughlin, William McGinnis, George Carter, Joseph Harrison, K. Y. Hendricks, and Clarence Miller, accused of murdering Chief of Police Aderholt of Gastonia, because the chief was killed during a murderous raid tgainst the Loray mill strikers, living in the Workers Internatinal Relief Tent Colony at Gastonit, June 7.

"DID A NEGR0 SPEAK?"

Martin had begun to describe the events of the evening of June 7 and told of himself speaking at a strike meeting there.

"Did a Negro speak from the same latform with you?" demanded James F. Newell, member of the mill owners' prosecution.

Defense counsel objected to the question as irrelevant and immaterial. But the judge took the matter very seriously. He sent the jury to its room, and permitted Cansler to argue for a considerable period that any recognition of a Negro as on an equality with a white man proved that the white man could not be believed on the witness stand.

No Ruling On Politics.

The judge finally ruled, after the jury of conservative white farmers had been influenced by the first remarks, and the race jingoistic appeals had apparently done all they could to the sentiment in the court room, that the objection should be sustained.

There is no ruling at this writing on the question taken under advisement yesterday by Judge Barnhill, whether the political and religious or anti-religious beliefs of the defendants and defense witnesses are to be made a part of the proceedings gaainst them in this trial.

Here too, however, the prosecution's constant declarations that the unionists are "Communists and Atheists, sent in to overthrow the American home and the state of North Carolina," have come before the jury, which is as religious as it is conservative.

"One week before the shooting Gilbert came to the union lot at night. He flashed his light on us and cussed out for a bunch of bastards. He said he had half a mind to shoot all of us union people. 'I am coming down here some night with a gang and clean you out.' I said, 'Don't pull your gun on me.' Gilbert answered, 'I'll shoot you too, god damn you.'" This is part of the testimony of C. D. Saylors, which occupied all of the afternoon session yesterday.

Paid Only Expenses.

Saylors told how he was discharged from the Myers mill in South Gastonia for joining the N. T. W., and then became active in the W. I. R. and I. L. D., which paid him only expenses

The prosecution read a statement alleged to have been made by Saylors after his arrest with 70 others all charged with shooting Aderholt. This statement differed in some particulars from Saylor's testimony today, but Saylors declared it had been altered and included some things he never said.

Under Threats.

Furthermore, it was obtained under duress at a time of great excitement and danger.

Saylors explained that Carpenter and Bulwinkle were trying to either incriminate him or get him to testify for the state. 10-12-29

The prosecution also read Saylors' affidavit made the day after the kidnapping of the three organizers when Wells was beaten and threatened with lynching. Cansler attempted to poke fun at Saylors' declaration that he saw Carpenter and Bulwinkle and that they helped to organize the Loray gang that swept through three counties the night after the mistrial resulted from the insanity of Juror Campbell.

New York, N.Y.

Prove Police Hatred.

Cansler also tried to discredit Saylors by references to his arrest with seven others for "overthrowing the government," which charge was dropped when the state failed to produce any evidence.

Despite Judge Barnhill's ruling yesterday excluding the testimony of Gladys Wallace that Buch and Melvin had been beaten on the picket line, by the police, the defense succeeded in getting a great deal of such testimony into the record today over the strenuous objection of the prosecution. It showed the brutality of the police, their hatred of the strikers and subservience to the Manville-Jenckes Co., which necessitated arming the guards to protect the union.

Flat contradiction to the perjury of the state's witnesses who testified that K. Y. Hendricks ran into the house of Connie Neal, asking to be hid and saying, "We have shot Aderholt and Gilbert," was given in the testimony of Dewey Martin this morning. Martin told how he had returned from the picket line which the police had broken up with vicious brutality, and went to the house of his father-in-law, Tom Phifer near the union headquarters. Mrs Connie Neal was there, also Mrs Tramble, Tom Phifer and Martin's wife. They were standing in the back yard when the hsooting occurred. Hendricks arrived while the shooting was going on, so that it is impossible that Hendricks could have been at the union headquarters when Aderholt was shot.

While standing in the back yard, a boy ran by and told them the police had been killed. He said, "The police are looking for Beal." Martin, Hendricks and Martin's wife went back into the house, and found Hack Wilson, one of the Loray Committee of 100 there. Wilson left, returning ten minutes later with a white handkerchief around his arm. Hendricks was with Martin and the others all the time.

Judge Shields Police.

Whenu Martin started to tell how Officer Jackson had knocked Earl Tompkinson down on the picket line and then kicked him, and how the police had knocked old Mrs. McGinnis down, the prosecution objected. Barnhill sustained them, and this testimony was ruled out as irrelevant. Marti nalso testified that he told Hendricks that since Hendricks had been beaten by the police, only a few days previously, they would be looking for him, and that he had better get out of town and offered to take him away in an auto.

Hendricks refused, saying, "I have done nothing wrong. I don't have to run away." Then Hendriks went home to sleep and was arrested.

Insinuations.

N omore vicious cross examination ever took place in a coutr room than that to which Jake Newell of the proseution subjeted Martin in the attempt to disredit him and impeah his testimony. Lying insinuations, vile suggestions, and innuendo were resorted to by Newell. The mill bosses' attorney tried to give the jury a picture of Martin as an immoral scoundrel. He tried to charge by his questions that Martin ran naway with other men's wives. Newell based all his insinuations solely upon the fact that Martin went with Weisbord, Cecil Berger, and two women strikers to New York to appeal for funds for the Workers' International Relief to feed the Loray strikers. Newell intimated repeatedly, despite objections from the defense, overruled by the judge, that Martin believed in free love and that this tour for the W. I. R. was immoral.

Newell then asked Martin the question, "Didn't you speak from the same platform as Otto Hall, Negro Communist, who advocated racial equality?"

The court ruled against this question.

Reads Daily Worker.

"Aren't you a orrespondent of the Daily Worker, Communist paper?" Newell asked.

"No but I read it evary chance I get," Martin answered.

"When did you begin your career as a union orator?" asked Newell.

'Well, I began to speak for the union soon after we went on strike," Martin stated.

"What did you say?"

"I told the workers that the only way to win better wages was by sticking to the National Textile Workers' Union and fighting the bosses," said Martin. "When the new union headquarters was finished, I made a speeh ,and Gilbert was stand-

alongside the stand. He said to me, ou had better make much of it, Big by, for your headquarters won't stand up there for a week.'"

Saylors Tells of Shot.

Before Martin took the stand Saylors was again, today, subjected to sneering acusations by the prosecution, who framed their lying insinuations in the form of questions. These questions were often so flagrantly vicious in intent and so irrelevant that they had to be ruled out by the court ,but not before the desired effect had been made by the jury .

Saylors repeated his testimony of yesterday tha tthe first shots came from the police.

Who Said "Shoot?"

John Woodle, mill worker. today reiterated the statement of all defense witnesses that Beal did not advise the strikers to shoot the olice, as harged by the prosecution He testified that he heard Jackson tell Aderholt that there was no need of going down to the union headquarters after breaking up the picket line, as "the trouble there is al over."

It has been shown by the testimony of several defense witnesses that the remark, "Shoot 'm down,' came not from the strikers but from some unidentified citizens aross the street, and was directed not to the workers' guard but to the police.

Saylors also said he had been kept in jail eleven days without a warrant or a charge against him. He said he had seen two policemen administer a severe beating to McGinnis trying to extract a confession in jail.

EQUALITY OF RACES IS COMMUNIST DOCTRINE

Race equality to the fullest extent was advocated at the conference of the National Textil Workers Union, a Communist organization, held in Charlotte the other day.

The speakers who stressed the race equality principle, a point which has been much stressed in the late uprisings in the textile centers of North Carolina by the Communist agitators, were William Z. Foster, Communist candidate for president at the last presidential election and head of the Trade Union Educational League, and Sol Harper, a New York negro. Harper, the New York negro, is a member of the Communist jury sent to attend the Gastonia trial recently.

Foster who has recently succeeded the expelled Jay Lovestone as leader of the American Communist party following orders from Moscow made his plea for racial equality after a brief address by Harper, in which he called upon the white workers in the mills to co-operate with their negro associates in the building of one big union.

"You have just listened to a negro speaker," Foster told the delegates who assembled for a two-day conference, at which plans for a series of new strikes in textile mills were to be discussed. "It is a sign of new times in the South when a negro speaker is given such a splendid reception by white workers. The white workers of the South must learn a new lesson, but I think it will be learned sooner than anyone realizes. We must have all workers in one union, white and black, and not have a policy of arraying workers against each other.

Ridiculing the idea of the purity of races, Foster in an interview following his address declared that "the Anglo-Saxon race is a mixture made up of 30 races."

"When I say full political and social equality. I mean all that these terms imply," Foster declared .

Referring to the remarks made at the conference by Elmer McDonald, a 12 year old Gastonia boy and a member of the Communist pioneer youth organization, who has just returned from a visit to Soviet Russia, Foster declared that what the boy saw in Soviet Russia was "the last step" of what the Communists were trying to accomplish in America.

Among the things that pleased Elmer in Soviet Russia, he told the conference, was that "if the teacher doesn't act according to the rules, the children kick him out of the school."

We give these excerpts so that our people may better understand the Communists. No explanation is necessary.

EQUALITY OF RACES IS URGED BY FOSTER

Communist Leader Advocates 'One Big Union' in Address to Southern Workers.

COLORED SPEAKER HEARD

Sol Harper's Reception Is Praised at Charlotte as Textile Mill Hands Convene.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Oct. 12.—Race equality "to the full imit" was advocated at the conference of the National Textile Workers' Union, a Communist organization, which convened here this afternoon with 300 delegates purporting to represent 150 cotton mills from five States in attendance.

The speakers who stressed the race equality principle, a point much emphasized by the Communists in their agitation among the cotton workers of the South, were William Z. Foster, Communist candidate for President at the last Presidential election and head of the Trade Union Education League, a Communist organization, and Sol Harper, a New York negro. Harper is a member of the "labor jury" attending the Gastonia trial.

Foster, who has recently succeeded the expelled Jay Lovestone as leader of the American Communist party following orders received from Moscow, made his plea for race equality after a brief address delivered by Harper, in which he called upon the white workers in the mills to cooperate with their negro associates in the building of "one big union."

For Full Racial Equality.

"You have just listened to a negro speaker," Foster told the delegates who are assembled here for a two-day conference, at which plans for a series of new strikes in textile mills are to be discussed. "It is a sign of new times in the South when a negro speaker is given such a splendid reception by white workers. The white workers of the South must learn a new lesson, but I think it will be learned sooner than anyone realizes. We must have all workers in one union, white and black, and not have a policy of arraying workers against each other."

Ridiculing the idea of the purity of races, Foster in an interview following his address declared that "the Anglo-Saxon race is a mixture made up of thirty races."

"When I say full political and social equility I mean all that these terms imply," Foster declared.

Referring to the remarks made at the conference by Elmer McDonald, a 12-year-old Gastonia boy and a member of the Communist Pioneer Youth Organization, who has just returned from a visit to Soviet Russia, Foster declared that what the boy saw in Soviet Russia was "the last step" of what the Communists were trying to accomplish in America.

Attacks Federation of Labor.

"In Soviet Russia the workers have overturned the capitalist government and obtained control of the government themselves," Foster said. "In the South you are now witnessing the first step."

A large portion of Foster's address, like the addresses of other speakers, was devoted to an attack on the American Federation of Labor whom all the speakers characterized as the "union of the boses." "The official policy of the A. F. of L. is the stretch-out system," Foster said. "The American Federation of Labor anr the United Textile Workers of America are not unions," reid declared. "They fight for the bosses. They don't fight for better conditions, but they use their prestige for fooling the workers."

Among the things that pleased Elmer in Soviet Russia, he told the conference, was that "if the teacher doesn't act according to the rules, the children kick him out of the school."

LET THE REDS BE WARNED.

Quite to be expected is the widespread interest in southern labor conditions evoked by the North Carolina mill strikes, the Gastonia trials, and the murder conviction of seven communist agitators by a jury at Charlotte.

The main fact around which those events revolve must not be hidden or dodged by any who choose to comment upon them. The incidents are the outcomes of an initiative, which was the deliberate conspiracy of a communistic organization to stir up revolutionary action by inflammable spirits against peace, law, order, social security and constitutional government. In the mask of industrial justice red agents of Russian communism came into the south to destroy industrial peace and prosperity and inaugurate civil war between a class and the commonwealth of law and order.

There were no hardened wrongs against labor in the southern mill areas to be righted by the methods of bolshevism. The editor of the Manufacturers' Record, Richard H. Edmunds, has graphically compared the actual conditions in the textile industries of New England and of the south, showing beyond all dispute the better status of the southern mill workers. He refers to the picture of the New England conditions, as drawn by the American Wool and Cotton Reporter, of Boston, and says: "The picture of the distress of the textile interests in Massachusetts is one of the most dismal that I have ever seen of any section of America, or of any other country." That picture is the product of the same sort of work that the communists undertook in North Carolina.

Mr. Edmunds is fully warranted in saying to the country at large that—

"Communism will not halt the south's progress. The present situation in North Carolina is merely a desperate attempt of the communists to control the white labor and the negroes of the south, but it will not succeed. Other parts of this country have far more reason to dread the effect of communistic activities than has the south."

Every plant of Russian communism in the south will be promptly and fearlessly rooted out.

Whatever adjustments may be needed in the interest of justice to labor, in whatever form, will be fairly worked out as time and circumstances furnish fair opportunities. Our workers are our own native kinsmen and southern authorities, public or private, have no purpose to peonize them or prevent their progress in domestic, social and industrial betterments.

But those betterments can no more be advanced in the south by communistic methods than they have been in Russia, or in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. The south is fixed in its determination to manage its own problems of politics, labor, and social customs, without the propaganda and interference of red radicals who are seeking to carry out the injunction of Trotzky, on leaving America:

"I go to Russia to overthrow that government. I want you to remain in the United States and bring on one revolution after another until you overthrow this damned American government!"

They will find the south dangerous territory for that kind of work.

North Carolina.

Labor-1929
Unions, Strikes, etc.

"Unofficial" Jury At Aderholt Trial

Courier Gastonia, Ga 10/19/29

GASTONIA, N. C., Oct. 17.—The members of the "Labor" jury, reading the evidence presented at the trial of the seven men charged with the murder of Chief of Police O. F. Aderholt. The avowed purpose of this jury is to pass upon whether the regular jury acts justly. Both juries will render a "verdict" at the end of the trial. Two race citizens are members of this jury which was constituted by the trade union congress at Cleveland. Left to right, front row—Hubert Carroll, Ida Simons, Daisy MacDonald, E. P. Cush, Wes Williams, Charles Summey. Back row—Taylor Shytle, Charles Frank, Joe Golden, Sol Harper, Leo Hoffbauer and Henry Buckley.

By LISTON M. OAK.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 14.—Every rank and file delegate of the North Carolina State Federation of Labor Convention received a copy today of the with the arrested textile leaders and support of their defense which Sophie Melvin was not allowed by the bureaucrats to present. Although the convention adjourned this afternoon, many delegates are staying over to hear Melvin, Juliet Stuart Poyntz, Dewey Martin and C. W. Saylors speak at the mass meeting at the Wake County Court House tonight.

After refusing the floor first to Melvin and later to Dewey Martin and C. W. Saylors yesterday, the bureaucrats tried to adjourn for executive session in order to exclude the left-wingers from the hall. The rank and file defeated this move and finally forced through a resolution demanding justice for the Gastonia defendants.

Two Negro delegates, representing the Common Laborers' Union of Winston-Salem, were Jim-crowed. Although more than 65 per cent of the organized tobacco workers in this state are Negroes, they did not have a single delegate at the convention. There were no women or young worker delegates present. Whenever Negroes were mentioned it was with contempt, especially by Hoffman.

gro?'" Dunne replied that his sister would have to decide for herself, but added he would rather have her marry a militant, courageous Negro worker than throw herself away on a white bum."

REPORTER
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

JUN 28 1928

Reds Are Busy

Writing in the Daily Worker, New York (national communist organ), Irving Keith says that the growth of industrialization in Tidewater Virginia, calls for an intensification of communist revolutionary activity in that section. It is especially important, declares the article, that the negroes be organized along revolutionary lines. All this is especially important, writes Keith, because of the number of bases for manufacturing and storing war material, and the number of military schools in that section.

Thus Virginia becomes "one of the most strategic points in the country." "In the navy yard at Portsmouth," continues the article, "is a strong group of militant workers. . . . This militant group in the navy yard is of the utmost importance. With the proper leadership it must be turned into an active shop nucleus, embracing the best element among negro and white workers. It is also of the utmost importance that nuclei be established immediately in all of these bases and military schools."

Carolina Reds Urge Race Equality

First Communist Meeting Succeeds in North Carolina

CHARLOTTE, N.C. — The first meeting under the auspices of the Communist party ever held in Charlotte was held Saturday night, and race prejudice was bitterly attacked. William F. Dunne, southern organizer, said:

"White workers must fight with Negroes against the system of jim-crowism. Our party makes no distinction between races, except that in the South, Communists fight harder for the Negro workers because they suffer greater exploitation and persecution."

"Communists do not oppose racial inter-marriage. The standard question intended to end all argument on the Negro question is 'do you want your sister to marry a Ne-

Equality Of Races Big Issue

Gastonia Murder Trial Brings Matter to Light

Citizen Charlotte, N. C., Sept. 9—(CNS)—The series of questions asked the prospective jurors of the first special venire of the prosecution today showed again most clearly that the mill owners of North Carolina, whose attorneys sit in the ranks of counsel for the state, are determined to have a jury that will burn these sixteen workers on trial for the crime of belonging to the National Textile Workers Union which advocated full equality for Negro workers and has been organizing white and Negro workers in the same locals.

Everybody who showed the least sympathy for the union's race equality policy or for unions as a whole, anybody who ever had a relative in a strike, on the side of the strikers, anybody who ever read any labor papers, was excluded, either by the judge, for cause, or by peremptory challenge by the prosecution counsel.

Everybody who had ever worked in a cotton mill, anybody whose relatives ever worked in a cotton mill, anybody who had a friend that ever worked in a cotton mill, was absolutely unacceptable to the state, until, by surprise, they passed a cotton mill worker this afternoon. He had been a member of the reactionary United Textile Workers.

When court adjourned for lunch, five were in the jury box and 105 had been examined to get these five. One more was added during the afternoon, and the special venire of 200 was exhausted. The defense demanded a new venire of 300, and the judge ordered it called.

Most of the venire were businessmen, and they usually admitted much prejudice against the defendants. One nursery salesman quietly declared that he couldn't give the defendants a fair trial because he didn't think they believed in God.

MOB MURDER IN NORTH CAROLINA

Mrs. Ella May Wiggins, textile worker, mother of five children, was murdered by a South Gastonia, N.C. mob Saturday afternoon. Mrs. Wiggins was one of a number of people on a truck which was intercepted by a mob on its way to a Textile Workers' Union meeting. Shots were fired into the truck after it had

been forcibly turned about, and Mrs. Wiggins was instantly killed. Her murder gives the North Carolina police another opportunity to demonstrate a fairness in functioning that has lately been conspicuous by its lack.

After the kidnapping and whipping outrages of last week the Associated Press dispatches of September 11 said of the police:

"Today there was no official record . . . that there had been any disorders. . . . Police blotters in Charlotte, Gastonia, and Bessemer City failed to show any record of there having been any trouble.

Three days later the police arrested eight men, one a ministerial student recently attending Duke University, on the charge that they were conspiring to disseminate Communist doctrines for the forcible overthrow of the government, and that they possessed "pump guns, shot guns and riot guns." A pump gun is a repeating shot gun such as bird hunters use. Of this the press dispatches now say:

"Though there is no law in North Carolina against possession of shot guns and no permits are necessary for their ownership the police said that there was a law against carrying a loaded gun in a city, but they did not give out any information as to whether any of the seized guns were loaded."

A police force that is not on the job when an armed mob, taking the road against an expected labor meeting, commits murder, and that is on the job in raiding rooms for shot guns that may be lawfully held, is no impressive spectacle. The murder of Mrs. Wiggins—practically a permitted lynching — shames the State. Until evidence appears that the murderers will be sought out and punished the shame will stick.

That done, there will still be an industrial problem for the future. Let North Carolina see that even-handed justice is maintained, that mob demonstrations of any stripe are suppressed, that "direct action" is stopped; let the textile industry put its workers on a living wage and decent hours. Then neither the police nor anybody else need worry about Communism.—New York World

UNION ORGANIZER ABDUCTED, LASHED IN MILL DISORDER

Speaking Stand Used by Union Sympathizers Dynamited—Civil Liberties Union Aroused.

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Labor-1929
Unions, Strikes, etc.

North Carolina

Young Mother Killed As Riots Start In Mobs

Violence Again Runs Rampant Through Strike Area

Bar Photographers

Others Hurt When Crowd Becomes Wild

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept. 14.—(AP)—Reports that Bill Dunne, secretary of the Communist party in America and Hugo Oehler, Southern organizer for the National Textile Workers Union were missing reached persons connected with the two organizations here late tonight. The last seen of them, it was said, was when they entered a taxicab in South Gastonia this afternoon a few minutes after Liston M. Oak was arrested.

Friends of the two men said that when Dunne and Oehler entered the cab and drove away three cars loaded with men followed them. They feared the men may have been kidnaped.

All officials of the Communist and National Textile Workers Union in this section except Dunne and Oehler, it was said, had been accounted for at a late hour tonight.

GASTONIA, N. C., Sept. 14.—(AP)—Mob violence again today ran rampant through the outskirts of Gastonia and tonight one woman is dead and another woman and a man injured.

The violence grew out of announced plans of Communists and leaders of the National Textile Workers Union to hold an open meeting in South Gastonia. The meeting failed to materialize although one Communist leader, Linton M. Oak, of New York, publicity director for the International Labor Defense in this section, appeared and with his chauffeur, C. M. Greer, was promptly arrested and locked up without bail.

Young Mother Killed

The dead woman was Mrs. Ella May Wiggins, 29, mother of five children whose home was in Bessemer City. She was shot and killed after a truck carrying 21 mill workers toward the Loray mill strikers' tent colony was stopped by a mob as it neared the Loray section of Gastonia, turned back toward Bessemer City and wrecked when it collided with a car containing members of the mob.

Hobart White, a mill worker, sustained a broken arm when someone struck him with a club and Mary Goldsmith was injured on the lower lip.

The mob violence occurred a mile or more from the scene of the intended meeting. Twenty-five heavily armed deputy sheriffs stood guard around the section where the meeting was scheduled to be held and only Oak, who was arrested, braved the cordon. He was charged with carrying concealed weapons and the driver of his car with reckless driving. Police claimed they took a pistol off Oak. He and Greer were held without bail after a brief hearing before a justice of the peace, the justice claiming that he would have to confer with the solicitor.

Enemies Gather, Too

A crowd of several hundred persons gathered near the Hanover Mill across the street from the house, where the meeting was slated to be held. The crowd apparently was made up of persons hostile to the Communists and union leaders and included many curiosity seekers.

Rumors flew thick and fast in this section tonight. After the mob had turned back the Bessemer City truck and Mrs. Wiggins had been killed, there were reports that mobs intended to "clean out" Communists and union members tonight. There also was a report circumstantial enough to send newspaper men tracing it that the Communists had transferred their meeting to King's Mountain, 17 miles from here in Cleveland County. The report proved unfounded.

Photographers Barred

Members of the crowd and mill guards were determined that there should be no pictures of anything that occurred here. John T. Huston, photographer for The Charlotte Observer and The Associated Press, reported that he had been detained for an hour by guards at the Pinckney Mill and then bundled into a car with his camera and returned to the downtown district of Gastonia.

Solicitor John G. Carpenter and Coroner J. F. Wallace went to Bessemer City to investigate the death of Mrs. Wiggins. An autopsy was ordered and the inquest will be held at the courthouse at Gastonia tomorrow morning.

The physicians examining the body told newspaper men tonight that a single pistol bullet entered the woman's chest, struck the vertebrae and ranged downward, causing almost instant death.

George B. Lingerfelt, driver of the truck in which the strikers were riding, was ordered held for investigation. Solicitor Carpenter said he wanted to question F. P. Morrow in connection with the shooting. The car which collided with the truck and in which the persons said to have fired fifteen or twenty shots at the fleeing mill workers were riding was said to be registered in the name of Morrow. The tag had been removed from the car after the wreck.

21 Persons In Truck

L. J. Baumgardner, a union mill worker, said that he was riding in the front seat of the truck, which was wrecked just before Mrs. Wiggins was shot. He said that there were 21 persons in the truck.

Baumgardner said they had started to visit friends in the tent colony maintained at Gastonia by the International Labor Defense for members of the National Textile Workers Union on strike at the Loray and other mills which the union has attempted to organize. They were stopped in the edge of Gastonia, he said, by a mob and ordered to return to their homes in Bessemer City.

When they complied with this order, Baumgardner said, the mob pursued them in a number of automobiles. One of the cars, he said, collided with the truck and the occupants fired a number of shots into the rear of the vehicle, killing Mrs. Wiggins.

No One Else Struck

Insofar as could be learned no one else was struck by any of the bullets. One bullet struck Mrs. Wiggins.

Solicitor Carpenter tonight was endeavoring to locate the tag belonging on the wrecked car said to have been used by mob members. It was reported that one of the first persons to reach the scene removed the tag from the car.

That the temper of the crowd which gathered about the meeting place fixed by the Communists and in other sections was such that almost anything might happen was reported by men who mingled with the crowd.

John T. Huston, photographer for The Charlotte Observer and the Associated Press, was seized by guards at the Pinckney mill in South Gastonia and locked in the mill office for more than an hour. He finally induced the guards to release him but they refused to permit him to stay in the vicinity. He was bundled into an automobile and taken to Gastonia where he was released with a warning not to return with his camera.

INQUIRY RECESSED

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept. 14.—(AP)—The inquiry here into the Gastonia anti-communist mob by Judge Thomas J. Shaw was recessed for the week-end this afternoon after the defense had begun its efforts to disprove statements by state as to the identity of mob members.

At the same time, the eight communist and union members who arrived here Thursday night and charged with attempting to overthrow the government by dissemination of communist doctrines, were released on $1,000 bond after Judge E. A. McGurrie, city recorder had continued the case against them until Monday.

The feature of the day's proceedings in Judge Shaw's court was the appearance as the opening state witness of Solicitor John N. Carpenter who with Judge Shaw is conducting the investigation in open court.

The solicitor together with Maj. A. L. Bulwinkle, former congressman, were called to the witness stand to deny the statement of C. D. Saylor, one of the three men kidnaped from the Gastonia rooming house, that he had seen them in the crowd that gathered outside the house Monday night.

Saylor, Ben Wells and C. M. Lell were taken from the house into Cabarrus County, more than 40 miles distant, where Wells was beaten.

Both the solicitor and Maj. Bulwinkle denied they had been near the mob and accounted for their actions minutely from early that afternoon until after midnight.

When they left the witness stand, the defense attorneys presented witnesses in an attempt to build up an alibi for C. M. Ferguson, Gastonia city police officer who was accused of heading the parade and C. L. Jolly, night superintendent of the Loray mill, who was said to have been a mob member.

Both Ferguson and Jolly took the witness stand. They denied they were in the mob. Then Ferguson had his wife, his brother and his mother to corroborate his story. Jolly had a number of mill employes to testify he had been in the mill all Monday night with the exception of an hour at midnight when he went out to get supper.

The hearing is to be continued Monday, with prospects that several days will be consumed by the defense in denying stories by state witnesses.

Judge Shaw began the inquiry yesterday after hearing secret investigations Saturday in which witnesses were examined and testimony taken. At its conclusion a bench warrant for 14 men some of them prominent Gastonians was issued.

The calling of Solicitor Carpenter as a defense witness came as a surprise this morning. When the solicitor announced the state had finished its evidence Plummer Stewart, defense attorney arose and said:

"Solicitor Carpenter, Maj. Bulwinkle be sworn." Mr. Carpenter stood with apparent reluctance. He was placed on the witness stand at once and denied in a firm voice he had anything to do with the mob.

He testified he had been at his home and subsequently had gone to the hospital to visit his wife who is ill. The solicitor said he was informed on returning from the hospital about 11 o'clock that there had been a disturbance and proceeded to investigate.

He went to the home of Mrs. Perry Lodge, from which the three men were taken, but Mrs. Lodge, after telling him her typewriter had been stolen, refused to give any more information, declaring she would tell what she knew "when I get ready."

Maj. Bulwinkle next was called to the stand. He said he was at Gastonia police headquarters virtually all evening and had no connection with formation of the parade that later turned into a mob.

Winston-Salem, N. C., Republican
Thursday, October 17, 1929

COMMUNISTS TO WORK FOR NEGRO MEMBERS

Charlotte Conference Plans Ambitious Program To Capture Southern States For Their "Red" Ideas.

The National Textile Workers Union, known as the Communists or "Reds" held a two-day conference in Charlotte, closing Sunday, by electing a Gastonia cotton mill striker as a delegate to the 12th anniversary celebration of the Workers and Farmers Revolution of Russia, to be held in Moscow November 7, and adopted a manifesto setting forth a course of proposed activity in the textile industry.

Russell Knight, Gastonia mill worker and one of 16 persons who were indicted on charges of murder for the slaying of O. F. Aderholt, Gastonia chief of police during strike disorders there, was elected a delegate to the Russian Revolution celebration. Charges against Knight have been nolle prossed. It was announced Knight's expenses as a delegate would be paid by the friends of Soviet Russia.

The manifesto was largely a reiteration of demands the union has made at mills where it has called a strike and condemnation of what it said were conditions among workers in the textile industry.

Declaring the "first step towards freedom" to be a formation of a militant union taking in "all workers in industry, black and white," the union pledged itself to strive for accomplishment of the following things in the textile industry:

"1. End of stretch-out (multiple loom) system.

"2. The abolition of the 10, eleven and twelve-hour day. An eight hour day for all adult workers, a six hour day for young workers.

"3. Abolition of night work—no night work for women.

"4. End of child labor.

"5. Equal pay for equal work for men, women, negro workers and young workers.

"6. Recognition of the National Textile Workers Union.

"7. $20 a week minimum wage—this to be lowest wage paid any worker in any mill and with substantial wage increases to all categories of mill workers."

All union members were called upon to "fight to put in force the program of action," and were urged to form defense units in every mill. The manifesto declared there should be preparations throughout the textile industry for a strike to enforce the demands outlined and said textile workers should "as rapidly as possible join with the workers in other industries for a wide, mass movement of struggle for the economic and political demands of the Southern working class."

It added that "only a united front of all workers, black and white, for these demands can stop the bosses and their government from driving the low paid workers in the textile and other industries still lower into poverty."

The National Textile Workers Union is not affiliated with the United Textile Workers Union, the latter being affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The United Textile Workers will have nothing to do with the gang that held forth in Charlotte Sunday. This is the crowd led by Fred Erwin Beal that caused the Gastonia trouble, while the United Textile Workers led by Alfred Hoffman, are at the bottom of the labor war at Marion, which resulted in the death of six strikers.

RACE QUESTION IN NORTH CAROLINA TRIAL

Belief in Social Equality Enough to Discredit a Witness, Attorney Says.

RED LEADER SPEAKS

W. Z. Foster Believes in Race Equality and Intermarriage.

CHARLOTTE, N.C.—If a white man believes in social equality, anything else he says ought to be discredited.

This was the view of State's Attorney Jake Newell, examining witnesses in the Gastonia murder trial in the effort to find out who killed Police Chief Aderholt, white.

Dewey Martin, white, the Communist organizer, was on the stand.

Newell told the court that Martin was not to be believed because he had spoken from the same platform with Otto Hall, a colored man of New York, and that Martin believed in race equality.

Judge Barnhill ruled that matter of social equality would not be admitted and urged the attorneys to stick to the case at hand.

William Z. Foster, white, Communist leader, and Solcmon Harper, New York colored Communist leader, were speakers before an audience of 200, of the National Textile Workers' Union, here Saturday.

Foster declared that racial equality is a part of the Communist program. He said:

"The Negro is now in the same situation as the Jew was in Russia before the revolution. The Jew was oppressed, slain by thousands and regarded everywhere as an inferior race.

"Today the Jew has gained full social equality in America. The Negro will gain the same equality that the Jew has gained in Russia.

"The theory of inferior races is simply a conceit that is felt by different races. When my father came to this country the signs and advertisements were everywhere saying, 'No Irish need apply.' The Irish were regarded as an inferior race.

"The Anglo-Saxon race is made up of races one regarded as inferior. The Normans looked down on the Saxons as much as the whites do on the blacks. The scientists hold that there is no basis for the theory that the Negroes are inferior racially, or that the mixed races are inferior. It is purely a matter of prejudice and racial conceit.

"Where white men and black men work together we will organize them together. We stand for social, political and racial equality to the fullest extent."

Racial Question Injected in Trial Of Seven Strikers

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Oct. 11.—(A.P.)—An unsuccessful effort to inject the race question into a trial in which communism already threatens to become an issue was made by the prosecution today in the case of the seven labor agitators and strikers, charged with second degree murder in connection with the shooting of O. F. Aderholt, Gastonia chief of police.

Dewey Martin, an organizer for the national textile workers union, was asked if he had ever spoken on the same platform with a negro named Otto Hall. The defense objected and the jury was excused.

"We propose to show," the attorney argued before Judge M. V. Barnhill, "that this witness spoke on the same platform with this negro and that social equality was advocated between the white and the black, and that it was asserted that it was one of the objects of the union to promote social equality."

"That might depend," Judge Barnhill replied, "upon where the case is being tried," and ruled it incompetent.

The matter was not pressed, however, and Judge Barnhill was asked to review four cases, one of which was the Sacco-Vanzetti case, before he came to a decision.

Witnesses today continued to offer testimony in an effort to show that the seven defendants, Fred Erwin Beal, Clarence Miller, George Carter, Joseph Harrison, William McGinnis, Louis McLaughlin and K. Y. Hendricks are not guilty and that the blame rested on Chief Aderholt and the officers who accompanied him on the night of June 7 to the union headquarters when the chief was wounded fatally and three of his officers were wounded.

Tarboro, N. C., Southerner
Monday, October 14, 1929

Question Of Racial Equality Is Barred By Judge From Trial

Alleged Communist Teachings By Beal Are Allowed to Go to Jury; Presiding Judge Says He Is Going to Give Both Sides Fair and Impartial Trial.

Charlotte, Oct. 14 (AP)—Alleged Communist teachings of Fred Beal, former southern organizer of the National Textile Workers Union, today were admitted as evidence in the trial of Beal and six others on trial on charges of murder growing out of the death of Chief Aderholt of Gastonia.

The judge at the same time refused to permit the question as to race equality to be brought into the trial.

Beal was questioned by Attorney Cansler when he took the stand in his own behalf. Beal is the first of the defendants to testify, the others having testified for the third time since the trial started.

The examination of Beal was brief. He denied having ever advocated violence. He said he did not tell the strikers to drag the workers out of the Loray mills or had anything to do with the shooting in which Chief Aderholt was fatally wounded and three other policemen and Joseph Harrison, one of the defendants, were injured.

Attorney Cansper began his cross examination of Beal regarding his political affiliations. The defense counsel objected and the jury was sent out of the room.

After the argument, during which the prosecution outlined its wishes, the judge ruled against the race question, but added he would permit the prosecution to show what Beal had advocated regarding Communism.

The judge in response to the defendants' objections replied that "the doctrine of Communism in advocating the overthrow of the government would be impeaching anywhere in the United States."

Replying to the judge's ruling Tom Jimison for the defendants said "It will be highly prejudical if he is a Communist" and the judge replied "that he should not demand a trial as a loyal citizen of the United States."

"The people of North Carolina have been hoping and praying that this question would not be raised," said Jimison.

"I am not trying to please the people of the state. When a man takes the witness stand he is submitting his life to the scrutiny of the jury. **I am here to see that both sides get a fair trial."**

MOBBING AND WHIPPING WHITE PEOPLE

By William Pickens

(For The Associated Negro Press)

In Gastonia, N.C., a white mob took three white people out, threatened to lynch them, and proceeded to beat them unmercifully. The charge against these victims was **that they are daring to legally defend themselves and their fellow workers in a court trial.** One of the jurors went mad, and a mis**trial had to be called,—and that angered the mobbist gentlemen** who **have no patience with mere legal processes** anyway. If left to them, they would simply convict the de**fendants and punish them.** even if one of the jurors was crazy, or if **all of them were crazy.** Or, as they showed by their action, they would **punish them without "conviction"** or trial. **What is the use of bothering** to convict anybody when you're mad?

What is the background of all **this? They have learned these meth**ods by their unpunished attacks on accused Negroes. What is systematically practiced against Negroes **will be performed** occasionally against white people,—or against any **people. Lawlessness and crime may originate in discrimination,** but lawlessness and crime do not discriminate.

There is no patience in the South with giving accused Negroes "trial in courts;" therefore, there is little **patience with trials for** unpopular **whites.** The "unpopular whites" **need to appreciate** this point,—and any white person may become "unpopular" at any time.

One of the **jurors** 'went mad" just in time to save sixteen white de**fendants from being convicted** by a mad jury. Perhaps there are other **madmen on that jury,** but it "broke out all over" this particular one. He wanted the defendants convicted, **he said.** He asked for a gun that he might shoot them himself. Then he **commenced** to pray and preach and sing and call on God. **Beastly injustice** always tries to **strike up** some sort of alliance with God. Whenever you hear a fellow calling on God, instead of dealing **with the facts,** you had better look out. He is a **scoundrel,—or a mad man—maybe both,** as in this case.

The question was, not God and the Pentateuch, but whether these poor **white working people and their leaders committed** murder or an act of **self-defense when they killed an offi**cer who they claim was **murderous**ly **attacking them. These poor whites were strikers;** the policemen were **in the influence of the employers That is clear. It matters** not that some of the strikers and some of their leaders were Communists. That **has nothing to do with the right of self-defense or the crime of murder There is no special** "Communist murder" recognized by law. A kill**ing that would not be murder,** if done by a Democrat or a mill-owner, is not murder if done by a striking **Communist.**

Colored people need to be con**cerned about this trial of white peo-**

[...]ple in the South. If whites who are now where they stand. For in
poor and disadvantaged have no North Carolina the blacks do not
[r]ights of self-defense and no rights yet have any advantages over the
[o]f legal procedure, the blacks will whites.

Labor-1929

North Carolina

Unions, Strikes, etc.,

Gastonia Mill Workers Tell of Bitter Struggle for Existence

Additional information on conditions existing among the textile workers of North Carolina was given yesterday by Violet Jones, 18, and Iva Fulbright, both members of the textile strikers' delegation, in an interview with a representative of the Daily Worker.

Strikers Are Americans.

In reply to questions regarding her own family, Violet told of her parents' struggle for existence. Her father gets $11 per week. Her mother has to stay at home to take care of the six younger children, 2, 3, 5, 7, 10 and 12 years of age. Rent, fuel, light, clothing and food for the family must be paid from the $11 a week wages received by her father and contributions from two older children who have been working in the mills. Everett, 14, gets $9.65 per week. Mary, 16, receives from $6 to $8.

All of the strikers are of Anglo-Saxon descent, of a long line of American ancestors. Violet Jones, who was born in South Carolina, says her relatives fought in the Civil War.

Leaves Scab Husband.

Discussing her separation from her husband because he was one of the few who did not go on strike and join the union, Violet declared that she will live with him only when he joins the union.

Violet was very indignant at the campaign of slander against Beal and Pershing, strike leaders, conducted by the mill owners. "Every cent of money is handled by a committee of strikers," she declared.

Low Wages Cut.

Iva Fulbright told of recent reductions in the miserable wages received by the textile workers in the South. Her wages of $14.40 per week were cut to $12.90 just before the strike on April 1. Mrs. Fulbright told how the health of a son, 19, has been injured by working conditions. Recently, he has been able to work only one or two days per week. For this he received 18 cents per hour.

COLORED AND WHITE HOLD IN TEXTILE STRIKE

Gastonia, N. C., April 10.—Negro and white textile strikers are standing solidly together in the strike being conducted here by the National Textile Workers Union against the inhumanly long hours and miserly pay of the mill bosses. In spite of the fact that the union has successfully defied the many efforts of the bosses to divide the workers on race lines by stirring up prejudice against the Negro and foreign born workers.

Enraged by their failure to set the workers to fighting against each other the mill owners have called in the State militia, in spite of the fact that there has not been the slighest case of violence on the part of the strikers. Today, five companies of the North Carolina National Guard are concentrated around the Leroy plant of the Manville-Jenckes Co. These troops, menacing with fixed bayonets the thousands of strikers who march in mass picket formation, are under the command of Adj. General J. Van B. Metts, who came here when the two units or troops were increased to five.

The thousands of strikers, white and colored, defy the government threat to crush their strike, and greet the lines of bayonet bearing troops with jeers and hoots. Ten workers have already been arrested for jeering the military units. Bail for all has been furnished by the International Labor Defense, a working-class organization with national offices at 799 Broadway, New York City, which has several Negro workers on its executive committee.

"DYNAMITING" FRAME-UP OF GASTONIA STRIKERS ENDS IN RIDICULOUS FAILURE

BOSSES' AGENT CARRYING 'BOMB' SOON RELEASED

Deputy Sheriff Starts to Jail With Him But Never Gets There

Strikers Need Relief

W. I. R. Is Distributing Food; Asks for More

GASTONIA, N. C., April 12.—The fake "bomb plot," the usual resort of an employer who is losing to his striking employes, materialized today, but failed completely due to pooor co-ordination between the man with the dynamite, working in the interest of the employers, and the North Carolina National Guard, at the Loray mills.

An agent provocateur carrying two sticks of dynamite attempted to enter the mill but was stopped by the National Guard sentry, who had obviously not been properly notified that he was to let him by. The sentry told everybody about his capture, and another spy for the bosses wearing a deputy sheriff's badge, rushed in and claimed jurisdiction. He demanded and received custody of the prisoner, and stated that he was taking him to the police station.

Spy Released.

Of course neither the spy with the dynamite nor the deputy sheriff ever came near the station and the attempt at framing up the strike leaders on a "bomb" charge is today the laughing stock of the community.

Organizer Beal of the National Textile Workers Union and Carl Reeve, representative in Gastonia of the International Labor Defense, have issued a joint statement to the press in the name of the union and the I.L.D., denouncing the plot as an obvious fraud, and an attempt to falsely imprison the strike leaders and crush the union.

Strikers Stand Fast.

The "bomb plot" followed two days of intense intimidation and attempts to provoke riots among the strikers or lynch mobs to kill Beal and other leaders, all of which schemes have failed completely.

The strikers are standing fast.

The Workers International Relief store that opened here early this week is packed with hungry textile strikers, men, women and children, registering and applying for relief. Beans, lard, cornmeal, flour and milk for the babies is then parceled out to them by the strikers' relief committee in charge. Crowds of strikers gather in front of the store awaiting their turn.

Need Food.

The resources of the W. I. R. are being taxed to the utmost to supply all the hungry strikers' families that apply. A telegram sent by Amy Schechter, W. I. R. representative in Gastonia, to the national office of the W. I. R. in New York appeals for additional funds so that the relief store may constantly contain enough food for all who apply. Mothers, with babies in arms, are calling for milk and this item alone will require an immediate remittance to the strike zone.

"The relief work is well under way," said Schechter. "We rented a good store, large and cool and very well equipped with shelves, counters, lights, water, etc. It is just about seven doors from union headquarters and about a block from the mill. A striker sign painter made us a big W. I. R. sign—12 feet across—for the front of the store, with the slogan 'Solidarity of the Working Class Will Win.' It can be seen all down the street leading to the mill.

Collect at Other Mills.

"We have a real first rate relief committee, primarily resourceful and self-reliant. It was loosely organized, but I divided it into four sub-committees, which are beginning to function effectively. A collection committee of four is in charge of arranging and supervising collections. Tomorrow, for instance, they are organizing a squad of about 20 girls to go to South Gastonia, the next mill town, to collect at the mill gates—Wednesday being payday; a squad of eight to go to Cannopolis, to collect; and a few to go with a truck around to neighboring farmers. An investigation committee has been formed to investigate applications, also a store committee, consisting of store manager and six clerks. We picked out two or three with store experience, and they really are handling the job well and working like the devil.

Funds Needed.

"In this town a 'family' very often means 3 or 4 families, or a family with 12-14 boarders living in a company shack. One of our store commitee, for instance, just told me that at his house five families, including 22 persons, live in six small rooms. In one room of the house, 12 X 12 seven people, three married couples and one baby, live.

"So far we have given out corn meal, flour, Pinto beans, lard, fatback, homony grits, a few cans of milk for babies. Not all items to each family.

"All workers should contribute funds to help feed the striking workers. Send your donation at once to the Workers International Relief, Room 604, 1 Union Square, New York City."

* * *

Textile strikers are urged to write in their experiences to the Daily Worker for its Worker Correspondence page.

To Aid Southern Textile Strikers

New York, April 10—CNS—The opening of a national campaign to raise funds for the striking textile workers of North and South Carolina was announced last night by Alfred Wagenknecht, national secretary, Workers International Relief, 1 Union Square, New York city.

"The strike that has been called by the National Textile Workers Union in Gastonia," stated Wagen-

knecht, is the latest of several strikes of textile workers of the South during the last few weeks. Textile Workers of Belton, S. C., struck recently. Similar strikes have broken out in Ware Shoals, S. C., Central, S. C. and Woodruff, S. C. [illegible] have just gone on strike in [illegible], S. C., in the Brandon Corporation mill. According to the latest information strikes in many other textile centers of the South will be declared shortly, against the long hours, low pay, and speedup of the mill owners, who moved their mills from New England in the hope of employing cheap labor.

"Food must be rushed to the strikers immediately. Workers should at once send a contribution to the Workers International Relief, 1 Union Square, which is cooperating with the National Textile Workers Union in raising relief."

Hall, Just Returned from Gastonia, Will Speak to Harlem ILD

Otto Hall, Negro organizer of the Trade Union Educational League who has just returned from the strike zone in Gastonia will give a detailed account of the situation there at a general membership meeting of the Harlem Branch of the International Labor Defense, tomorrow at 8 p. m.

GASTONIA JAILER AIDS LYNCHERS

Said He Would Admit Them to Jail

"If you bastards think I'm gonna shoot down respectable citizens to defend a bunch of cutthroats, you're mistaken. If they want you, they can come and take you."

It was the jailer of Gastonia County prison speaking. And Clarence Miller, southern youth organizer of the National Textile Workers Union, and the other arrested strikers to whom this was addressed knew that it meant that the "Committee of One Hundred" and the other thugs and hirelings of the Manville- Jenckes Company were to lynch any or all of those workers in jail, they will be welcome.

Miller and six Gastonia strikers, just arrived in New York City from Gastonia, yesterday in the office of the Daily Worker, told some of the things that have happened to rivet the eyes of the entire working class on Gastonia where the greatest frame up in American labor history is now in the making.

Four Defendants Here.

Miller and three of the strikers with him — James Pitman, Walter Loyd and Clarence Townsend — are defendants in the trial which is scheduled to start July 29. They are all charged with "secret assault with a deadly weapon with intent to kill." After spending sixteen days in jail they were released on $750 bail each furnished by the International Labor Defense. Four others face this charge while fifteen are charged with murder.

The three other strikers who came up with Miller are Elbert Tothrow, Fred Tothrow and J. L. Dewer. All have taken a leading part in the strike.

Arrested in Elizabeth.

Just what connection there is between Gastonia, N. C., and Elizabeth, N. J., is hard to tell, but it was perhaps something more than a coincidence that on Thursday night while on their way to New York, the automobile in which Miller and the six strikers were riding was stopped by police in Elizabeth, searched and the occupants arrested when strike leaflets were found in the car. They spent the night in a filthy jail, which was without toilet provisions, and when they appeared for a hearing yesterday morning, were charged with not being able to identify themselves. The case was dismissed.

"But we're used to filthy jails," Miller said. "Both the county and municipal jail in Gastonia are thoroughly unsanitary. Vermin crawl over the walls and floors and the food is terrible. At first there were six or seven of us in a cell. Later they put in 'only' four. In order to torture us the police threw tear gas bombs into the cells. Joe Harrison, N. T. W. U. organizer, who was badly wounded in the arm during the shooting when the police raided the tent colony on the night of June 7, was given practically no medical attention. I myself was not in such good condition since I was badly beaten up before the shooting."

"How do the workers in Gastonia feel about this frame-up?"

Workers Back I. L. D. Campaign

"The workers realize that their comrades are innocent and are being framed at the behest of the Manville-Jenckes Company. They know that the framed strikers can be saved only by making the campaign of the International Labor Defense a big mass movement. Fred Beal and the others who are still in jail facing murder charges have sent messages to the workers of the country to support the fight of the I. L. D. in order to save their lives.

"The workers are sticking to the union and their spirit is stronger than ever. They read the Daily Worker eagerly and were much concerned when it failed to appear one day last week. They all hope the workers of the country will get behind the campaign to save the Daily Worker, which is a might weapon in the fight to save the frameup victims.

Send Books, Letters to Prisoners.

"The fifteen workers who are in jail are in good spirits and know the workers will rally to their defense. They ask that books and other reading matter be sent to them and would also like to receive mail from workers throughout the country."

Miller and several of the strikers are scheduled to leave soon on a speaking tour of various parts of the country under the auspices of the International Labor Defense.

Lynch Plots Renewed; Electric Chair Ready

Danger Immediate, and Desperate, Says International Labor Defense; Trial Less Than Month Away; Huge Prosecution Fund

National Textile Workers Union Offices in Bessemer Reopen Again Big Mass Meetings in Gastonia and Nearby Mill Towns

STATEMENT BY INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE.

The fact that the governor of North Carolina has ordered a special session of the criminal court for trial of the Gastonia textile strikers (which means trial some time in July);

The fact that the federal government has come into the case and is attempting in violation of its own laws to hamper the campaign to mobilize the workers in defense of the Gastonia defendants;

The fact that in Gastonia a new wave of mob terror is being prepared: all this shows that the union leaders in Gastonia are in grave danger of being lynched or of being railroaded to the electric chair or to long prison terms, unless the working class, by immediate mobilization and demonstration of its will that these innocent workers shall go free, saves them.

Hold demonstrations; support the International Labor Defense; send telegrams of protest to the press, and send funds for defense to International Labor Defense, 80 East 11th St., Room 402, New York City.

Labor- 1929
Unions, Strikes, etc.

North Carolina

WRITER DESCRIBES CONDITIONS OF LABORING CLASS NEGROES IN GASTONIA, BESSEMER CITY

Tumble Down Shacks, Low Wages, and Mudd Streets Predominate. Strike Conditions Analyzed. Writer Threatened

By OTTO HALL

One is immediately impressed by the similarity of "Negr Sections," derisively termed "Nigger Towns," in various sec tions of the South. In the State of North Carolina in mos cities, these sections are usually isolated, marked by haphazard y built, unpainted tumble-down two-room shacks sitting up on stilts, that leave no room for streets or sidewalks.

Such a place is "Stump town" in Bessemer City and "Happy Hill" (?) in Gastonia. These districts are usually in a very unsanitary condition, with no sewers, outside toilets and great breeding places for diseases.

If an epidemic should break out in any of these towns, the whole community would probably be wiped out, because many of these Negroes who are forced to live in such unsanitary places come in daily contact with the whites as cooks, nurses, waiters, porters, etc.

Only One Paved Street

There are only a handful of houses on the whole Negro section equipped with such luxuries as bathtubs, inside toilets, etc., and these belong to the 'socially elect" of the Negro community, and in Gastonia are located on the only paved street that runs into this section.

This element of "social elite" among the Negroes, is composed mainly of preachers, teachers, doctors, and other professionals.

One prominent Negro preacher was known to have received $300 from the mill owners to discourage Negro mill-workers from joining the National Textile Union, or participating in the strike. But it is significant to note that an overgrowing number of Negro workers are losing confidence in these so called "leaders" and openly they say that they are selling out the race.

All of the menial and disagreeable work is done by Negroes. Some of the men getting as low as $6.00 a week and women working as maids, cooks or nurses, getting a munificent wage of $3.00 a week.

An amusing letter was sent to the "Gastonia Gazette," a mill owned sheet sarcastically referred to by the workers as the "Gassy Gazette", by a middle class white woman concerning Negro servants. She complained bitterly of her inability to get good servants.

She wrote that most of the Negro girls she employed were immoral, untidy, dishonest, and generally slovenly in their work. She further remarked that the leading Negroes should talk to these women and get them to improve their appearance and their work. This woman wanted efficient servants for $3.00 a week!

Negroes Crowded Out of Jobs

Before the advent of the textile mills in this section, there were very few white laborers, in the towns. Nearly all the work was done by Negroes. They were bricklayers, plasterers, carpenters, mechanics, and semi-skilled artisans, as well as common laborers. While the few whites that did any work at all were employed as foremen and straw bosses.

With the development of the textile industry, many thousands of poor whites, farmers and mountaineers, were drawn into the towns and cities. These workers are now steadily crowding the Negroes out of most of the skilled and semi-skilled work, and even common labor including such jobs that were formerly considered "Negro jobs".

The traditional attitude of the poor whites for the Negroes has been hatred and fear of Negro domination. This fear of Negro domination has been inspired by cheap, demagogic politicians. They raised a cry of preserving the purity of the white race and other arguments to keep these workers fighting one another.

Negroes have been taught since slavery to look down upon this poor white with contempt and referred to him as "poor white trash." This feeling of antagonism dates back to slavery days when the Negro as a slave competed with the poor white and because slave labor was cheaper than so called "free labor" the Negroes were given the preference in jobs.

The Negro slave bought by his master was considered valuable property and worth money, and as property had to be protected and taken care of. While the poor white was not considered valuable by the white ruling class, therefore, nobody cared what happened to him. This hatred of the Negroes and poor whites toward each other, persists to this day. Only the industrialization of the South which is bringing these workers together on a common basis is breaking down this hatred.

The capitalist well know how to intensify this racial hatred by using these white workers as lynching mobs against the Negroes. The Negro sees only the white worker as his enemy and not the ruling class who inspire and encourage all lynching mobs.

Low Wages For Negroes

This was the situation the National Textile Workers Union was confronted with when it entered the South. In 2 or 3 counties centering around Gastonia, Charlotte, and Bessemer City there are over 25,000 mill workers with about five or six hundred average pay of from eight to ten dollars a week, and live in dirty, unsanitary company houses, for which they are charged 50 cents per week for one room, and are kicked out of these houses if they quit the mill. The wage scale of the Negro is of course corresponding lower and these Negroes work in the worst part of the mill and under even worse conditions than the whites.

While the Negroes in the textile industry are very few in number compared with the whites they occupy a very strategic position. In the Loray mills they work in what is known as the "picking room" which process the cotton has to go through before it goes to the other departments. This work is very dangerous, low paid, and generally unhealthy.

The workers have to breath the lint that is always floating around the room, usually dying of consumption after a few years' work in this department.

For that reason it is a difficult matter to get even white scabs to take the places of these Negro workers.

In Bessemer City they work in what is known as the "waste mill," also a very dirty job, and unhealthy. The pay of these workers is from $3.00 to $12.00 a week, employment being given to many women and children.

Racial Hatred Persists

It was only when we were able to show the white workers the necessity of carrying out the Union policy of organizing all workers regardless of race on and equal basis, were the strikers able to make any progress in their strike.

It is not a very easy matter to overcome in a few months the traditional hatred which has been generating in these people for centuries. This hatred is very deep seated, and seems to be imbibed in them with their mothers milk. Naturally, it requires a great amount of tact in order to get our program over. But we have been able to prove that under conditions of struggle, when the workers begin to see their common interests, they will get together, in spite of the racial antagonisms. This is what happened with the strikers in Gastonia and Bessemer City.

Once they became convinced of the economic necessity of organizing with the Negroes, they were very eager to carry on this work and at mony open meetings expressed their solidarity with the Negro workers.

We carried on quite a number of open-air meetings, where the strikers themselves admitted to the Negroes that they were mistaken in their hatred not against the Negro workers but against the bosses. The Negroes were very skeptical at first at what they considered a sudden change of heart of the white workers, and were very slow to respond to our call for organization.

Later, when they began to see evidences of the loyalty of those strikers to the writer, a Negro like themselves, they began to have more confidence in our Union, and were joining it in large numbers. This was the state of affairs in this vicinity before the recent raid by mill controlled police on the Union headquarters.

It was the fear of the increasing solidarity of the black and white workers, that caused them to precipitate this attack on the workers. They realized that once these workers would organize it meant the finish for exploitation of the workers. The editorial sections of the loyal papers, carried screaming articles against our policy of equality of races.

The Gastonia Gazette carried an article in which the question was asked these mill workers: "Do you want your sisters, or daughters to marry a Negro? That is what this Communist controlled Northern Union is trying to make you do. We know that no red-blooded Southern white man is going to stand for anything like that and when these foreign agitators come down here to insult us with such a policy our answer to them should be in the good old Southern fashion of riding them out of town on a rail."

In spite of all this propaganda the workers refused to be stampeded and joined our Union in large numbers. When they heard that thugs were going to beat up the writer for his activities they volunteered a body-guard around with him at nights.

At the time of the shooting up the camp by the police the writer was holding a meeting in Bessemer City about 7 miles from Gastonia. On his way back to Gastonia he was met by a few strikers and sympathizers who had escaped the police raid and was told that he was in danger of being lynched, that they must get him out of town immediately.

The police planned to capture the writer and kill him and lay the shooting of the chief of police on him, and thus make a big racial issue out of the affair and in that manner stir up public opinion against the union. It was only through the loyalty of these strikers that the writer was able to escape.

LABOR TROUBLES SOUTH.

According to a news dispatch from Charlotte, N. C., the representatives of the National Textile Workers' Union who held their convention in that city last week, had the courage of their convictions on the race question, notwithstanding their hostile environment. William Z. Foster who directed the steel strike of 1919 and led the radicals who attempted to "bore from within" and obtain control of the American Federation of Labor, attended the conference as the secretary of the Trades Union Unity League and a director of the communist program for organizing southern industries.

While Mr. Foster said that the organization did not consider race equality as the most important part of its program it would take an uncompromising stand for full social, political and racial equality of the Negro. He declared that race equality is part of the revolutionary program and that it is ultimately inevitable under any circumstances. He elaborated his meaning by the following comparison:

"The Negro is now in the situation that the Jew was in Russia before the Russian revolution. The Jew was oppressed, slain by thousands in pogroms, regarded everywhere as an inferior race. Today the Jew has gained full social equality in Russia, and the old theory of race inequality has disappeared like a myth. We believe that the same thing will happen in the South for the Negro.

"Where white men and black men work together, we will organize them together. That is the first and a most important step toward racial equality. The employer now plays one race against another. The white and black workers must stand together or the one will be used against the other."

The American Federation of Labor which has been holding its annual convention at Toronto this month, is much more conservative in it sattitude on the race question, but it is also planning to perfect union organization in the South. At the same time it is steadfastly en-

gaged in fighting communism, which has gained a step in advance by its active participation in the mill strikes both in North Carolina and Tennessee. The breach between these two labor factions is almost as great as that between labor and capital, the communist leaders insisting that the Federation has become a non-fighting union, with capitalistic affiliations.

The labor fight in North Carolina was not racial in its origin or in its purposes, but recent developments seem to indicate that it will involve the Negro as a labor factor, that cannot be ignored. As has been set forth by the communist leaders, the policy of the employers of labor in the South has been to array the poor whites against the black workers and use one against the other in any conflict that might arise. It has been to the interest of capital to foment racial prejudices in order to prevent the union of black and white labor. This feature has been shrewdly emphasized by the communist leaders, who have the courage to proclaim it to the world and declare their intention of doing away with such a handicap.

The concerted attempt to improve labor conditions in the South, which has provoked such a violent reaction in North Carolina and Tennessee, has given rise to much talk about giving labor a fair deal in that section. But such a proposition is futile, unless at the same time it includes a determination to give the Negro a fair deal. The black worker cannot ignored in any settlement of the labor troubes in the South, because he remains an important factor in the situation. Capital is ever willing to utilize him as a weapon against the poor white, while the latter shortsightedly believes that he must keep fighting the Negro in order to assert the doctrine of race supremacy, which does not get him anywhere.

The plain speaking of the communistic leaders may help to dispel some cherished illusions on this subject.

NEGROES JOIN IN TAG DAY DRIVES TO AID GASTONIA

Need Immediate Funds to Bring Witnesses

Negroes as well as white workers have mobilized themselves for the ten day Gastonia defense and relief campaign Aug. 4 to Sept. 2, and declarations from various unions, such as the Needle Trade Workers Industrial Union, who have assessed each member 50 cents for Gastonia defense, and reports on tag days thruout the country, indicate intensive activities from the Atlantic to the Pacific to raise funds.

The following letter from a Negro worker indicates the spirit of the Negroes on the work done by the National Textile Workers Union in the South where 16 members of the textile union are being tried for their lives in Charlotte, N. C. The Negro addressing the letter to the Gastonia Joint Defense and Relief Campaign, sent $5 to the fund.

"As a Negro," he writes, "I am keenly conscious of the value of the work that is being done by the National Textile Workers Union where, in the face of opposition from the dominant forces of the South and the labor aristocrats of the A. F. of L., it undertakes the very necessary task of unionizing both the Negro and white workers of that vast territory which today constitutes the greatest reservoir of reaction in the United States.

"In undertaking this task, the N. T. W. U. demonstrates a brand of courage that stands without a peer in this country. It takes courage to go into the very heart of the prejudice and Ku Klux-ridden South and not only to organize the exploited workers, but to fearlessly proclaim the union as committed to a program of social equality for Negroes. This latter fact alone furnishes the reactionary classes of the South, Negro and white, with grounds for strong opposition. Despite this, and knowing the cost, Beal, Dunne and others have not flinched nor tried to evade.

"This kind of courage and unflinching adherence to principle will not permit me to stand aside and simply admire. While for personal reasons I can not do more, still I can at least contribute my share toward the defense of the men and women who stand in the shadow of the chair, so I inclose $5, regretting I can not send more."

Workers Compete to Raise Funds.

"How much did you bring in for Gastonia today?"

This question is being asked in a thousand sections of the American working class today, competing with one another in the ten day Gastonia Joint Defense and Relief Campaign that began Aug. 26 and will continue until Sept. 2.

"Unless our sympathies for the strikers are backed up by funds," one worker said, "our defense may collapse in the middle of the trial. There are lawyers to pay, witnesses to feed and shelter, court stenographers, etc., who must be paid, and the entire working class must help with funds."

Assess Members 50 Cents.

Each member of the Needle Trades Industrial Union, nationally, has assessed himself fifty cents toward the week's drive. The National Executive Committee decided to hold mass conferences throughout New York either Thursday or next Tuesday to mobilize for Gastonia defense. The exact day will be announced soon.

Rose Wortis, of the executive committee of the Needle Trades Union and her co-workers on the committee, have pledged themselves to do their utmost for the campaign for funds.

Shop Collections.

"We emphasize shop collections, to be continued all through the campaign. We are mobilizing our entire membership for the drive. Many other unions are expected to follow the needle workers' precedent.

Word was received from Boston that all the surrounding towns, as well as the city proper, are being scoured by workers for funds. New Haven, Conn., will hold a Gastonia meeting Friday, Aug. 30, to mobilize for collections.

Workers of Pittsburgh, Chicago, Philadelphia, Minneapolis, Buffalo, and as far west as the Pacific coast, are all aware of the absolute necessity of raising funds to save the Gastonia strikers. They are continuing the activities in the shops, in the streets, before factory gates, raising funds through every possible medium.

Alfred Wagenknecht, secretary of the Gastonia Joint Defense and Relief Committee declared that despite the earnest activities of the workers to date, the possibilities for funds have not yet been exhausted. "Many workers unattached to the I. L. D. or W. I. R. are anxious to contribute," he said, and are most eager to help the Gastonia prisoners. Their own shop conditions, speed-up and low wages generate immediate sympathy for the Gastonia defendants who face executio

South Africa Workers Send 14 Pounds for Gastonia

International Solidarity Again Shown by Contribution to Defense

The ten thousand miles distance between Gastonia and South Africa are bridged by the message of working class solidarity and the funds amounting to fourteen pounds, that came to America from there today.

The Organization to Support Political Prisoners in Lithuania, strong in South Africa, sent 10 pounds, and other workers' organizations contributed four more pounds. Their contribution was sent to the Gastonia Joint Defense and Relief Campaign Committee, at 80 E. 11th St. New York City.

"The martyrdom of Sacco and Vanzetti is still fresh in our memories and we are heart and soul with you in your determination that Fred Beal and his colleagues shall not suffer the fate that was theirs," the South African workers write.

Cuban Terrorism Cannot Stop

The terror that is now being carried on in Cuba against labor and labor leaders cannot halt the solidarity on behalf of the Gastonia strikers. A number of workers in Havana and Guanajay, Cuba, have sent a petition demanding the release of the Gastonia strikers and a sum of money.

34 Workers' Organizations Send Resolutions.

Resolutions protesting boss terrorism and the legal persecution of the Gastonia strikers continue to pour in. Thirty-four have been received the past three days from all parts of the United States, Europe and Latin America.

Unions Assessing Membership To Aid.

The Needle Trades Industrial Union of Philadelphia has levied a 50 cent tax on the membership to help the Gastonia strikers. A conference of workers' organizations will be held in Baltimore October 4. Tag day, city-wide, will take place September 14. A committee of nine, including white and Negro workers, has been put in charge. The Bohemian branch of the International Labor Defense in that city has raised $500 since the beginning of the case.

A Gastonia Defense and Relief Bazaar, to continue for three days, October 11, 12 and 13, at Knights of Columbus Auditorium, 150 Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco, is to be held by California workers, including the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union of San Francisco Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit, Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, Workmen's Circle, Br 668; Workmen's Education Club Finnish Workers' Club, Anti-Fascist League, Touristen Club and 1(other workers' fraternal organizations and 14 I. L. D. and W. I. R branches from the Bay Cities.

All Mobilizing For September 21 and 22.

Workers throughout America are preparing for the great mass collections to be carried into all unions factories and shops, streets and homes throughout the land, September 21 and 22. In view of the great fascist terror in Gastonia and Charlotte they are doubling their activities, and realizing the mistria heaps up tremendous expenses, are sending funds as rapidly as possible

Labor – 1929

Unions, Strikes, etc.

North Carolina.

EIGHT DEPUTIES HELD FOR MURDER IN RIOT

Slaying of Six Strikers Brings Murder Bills for Officers.

Marion, N. C., October 11.—(AP)—Judge W. F. Harding today held eight deputy sheriffs on charges of murder in connection with a riot at the Marion Manufacturing Company's plant on October 2 which cost six strikers their lives.

The men were released on $3,000 bonds to be tried at the next regular session of the North Carolina superior court. Sheriff O. F. Adkins and seven deputies who had been charged with murder were released by Judge Harding, who conducted the state's preliminary investigation as a committing magistrate on orders from Governor Gardner.

Those bound over for court trial had all testified in the hearing that they fired at strikers during the early morning battle after strikers had fired at them. They were: B. L. Robbins, W. A. Fender, Dave Jarrett, Jim Owens, Charlie Tate, Taylor Green, Bill Twiggs and Robert Ward.

The death list from the fight was increased to six today when T. L. Carver, a striker who had been shot through the neck, died at a hospital.

Between 50 and 60 strikers charged with rioting, rebellion, and resisting an officer were bound over to the superior court last week when they waived preliminary hearings.

In freeing Sheriff Adkins and seven of his deputies, Judge Harding said that he could find no evidence that the sheriff or the seven had violated the law.

Charlotte, N. C., October 11.—(AP)—An unsuccessful effort to inject the race question into a trial in which communism already threatens to become an issue was made by the prosecution today in the case of the seven labor agitators and strikers, charged with second degree murder in connection with the shooting of O. F. Aderholt, Gastonia chief of police.

Dewey Martin, an organizer for the National Textile Workers' Union, was asked if he had ever spoken on the same platform with a negro named Otto Hall. The defense objected and at the suggestion of E. T. Cansler, prosecution attorney, the jury was excused.

"We propose to show," the attorney argued before Judge M. V. Barnhill, "that this witness spoke on the same platform with this negro and that social equality was advocated between the white and the black, and that it was asserted that it was one of the objects of the union to promote social equality."

"That might depend," Judge Barnhill replied, "upon where the case is being tried."

Labor Organizer Is Arrested After Speech To Group

Radical labor leaders of the North and West who have repeatedly announced their determination to carry a militant campaign into the South for the organization of white and colored workers on a full equality basis, made their first sally into Norfolk this week, and met with quick police action.

Stephen Graham, white man of foreign birth, but alert and intelligent was arrested Tuesday night after he had spoken to about 80 colored workers at a hall, which he describes as the Norfolk Progressive Center at Freemason and Church Sts., on labor conditions in various factories in which he says he has been employed in this vicinity. He was charged with inciting a riot, and was held under $2,500 bond. In Police Court Wednesday morning his case was continued until October 29.

Addressing the workers he urged the elimination of racial prejudices in the ranks of labor and told his audience that race prejudice was now the main reliance of the captalists to defeat the the aims of both colored and white workers. He cited specific instances where this sort of prejudice and discrimination was being practiced in certain local plants. He scored the nine-hour day in factories, especially in those where most of the employees are women and sought to point out that the wages were inordinately low.

The speaker said that labor will never put up an invulnerable defense against capitalistic exploitation until white and colored workers unite in a common cause, adding that this unity will not be achieved through the American Federation of Labor because it believed in the principle of separate trade locals for colored and white.

At the end of his speech he was taken in custody by Detectives Leon Nowitzky and M. J. O'Connor.

Mr. Graham gave his home as Ohio. He says he is an organizer for the International labor Defense and secretary of the Norfolk Branch. He was chairman of the Gastonia, N. C., protest meeting held in the Arcade Theatre October 6, also of the Sacco-Vanzetti memorial meeting held at the same place August 26.

Previous to his Tuesday night meeting he had distributed labor literature to colored and white workers throughout the city. The police seized huge quantities of literature deemed inflammatory when they searched his room at 726 Roswell avenue. He was questioned at length as to his beliefs on the racial question, being asked especially if he believed in "racial equality." Graham said he believed in equality of all races.

Communist Union Asks For Radical Equality

Equality for all races"—socially, economically and politically—was the keynote of the southern conference of the National Textile Workers' Union, a Communist organization opposed to the American Federation of Labor, at Charlotte, N. C. Leaders of the important conference are picture above. Left to right, in the front row, are Sol Harper, New York; Elbert Totherton, yout hsection organization of the textile workers' union; Russell Knight one of the men held for the death of Chief of Police O. F. Aderholt, of Gastonia, and later released; J. Louis Engdahl, executive in the International Labor Defense; William F. Dunne, national secretary of the Communist Party in America; William Z. Foster, head of the Communist Party in America; Sophie Melvin, released defendant in the Aderholt trial. Back row, left, to right: Liston M. Oak, publicity director of the International Labor Defense; George Maurer, southern representative of the International Labor Defense; and Dewey Martin, organizer for the National Textile Workers' Union.

National Movement to Aid Gaston Prisoners Swelling

Negroes Active in Toledo; Hear Poyntz; 250 Organizations to Confer in Cleveland

Fifty Negroes of Toledo, Ohio, were among those militant workers who attended a meeting yesterday addressed by Juliet Stuart Poyntz, touring for the Gastonia Joint Defense and Relief Campaign in behalf of the seven workers now on trial in Charlotte, N. C.

Negro and white workers pledged themselves to fight shoulder to shoulder to free their comrades from the danger of 30 years in prison. Many are joining the I. L. D., which is now conducting a drive for 50,000 new members by January 1, 1930.

The workers of Duluth, Minnesota, crowded Campbell Hall and pledged a Tag Day, to take place on Oct. 19. In Minneapolis and Milwaukee, large groups heard Poyntz who related the events in Gastonia from the time of the Loray Mill strike until the trial now taking place in Charlotte.

In Chicago, workers filling Ukranian Hall, sent a telegram to the defendants, wiring words of solidarity. In Detroit a functionaries' conference was held. Poyntz addressed also Polish and Lithuanian meetings, at which many in attendance heard about Gastonia for the first time. In Buffalo, Negro and white workers added themselves to the ranks that are forming a united front for the defense of the seven in Charlotte. Poyntz addressed workers in St. Paul and Gary. A Women's Mobilization meeting was held in Chicago. Poyntz will in the near future speak in the Illinois Mine District.

Cleveland Conference Oct. 21.

Two hundred and fifty organizations are expected to participate in a conference on Oct. 21st, in Cleveland, Ohio. Acceptances from various organizations are pouring into the Ohio District Office of the International Labor Defense.

Steve Carr, of Wheeling, W. Va., will continue the campaign into the outlying districts when he will speak in Newcomerstown, W. Va., on Oct. 26th.

House To House Collections.

House to house collections by workers and contributions from the Progressive Group Carpenters and the Women's Consumers Educational League in Los Angeles, brought $300 from that city. A huge conference is planned for Oct. 25, and several thousand application cards have been requested.

In Philadelphia, the Lettish local of the International Labor Defense collected $72.99. In Gary, Ind., scene of many struggles, Ukrainian workers raised $25.

In Oakland, California, the newest International Labor Defense

oranch organized, bears the name of Fred Beal, who is the National Textile Workers' Union organizer most seriously threatened by the capitalist court in Charlotte.

In Scarsdale, N. Y., the Women's Alliance of the White Plains Community Church, has contributed $25 to the campaign.

Poyntz To Speak in St. Louis Today.

Poyntz will speak in St. Louis today and tomorrow, at a mass meeting and at a conference. On the 16th she will be in Cincinnatti. The 18th and 19th will find her at Pittsburgh where she will address a mass meeting and a conference for greater Gastonia defense activity. She speaks in Washington, the afternoon of the 20th, in Baltimore the evening of the 20th, and in Philadelphia the 21st.

WORKERS ANGRY AT LIES TOLD

Audience in Courtroom Denounces Prosecution

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Oct. 7.—The labor jury sent by the Cleveland Trade Union Unity Convention to observe the Gastonia case trial a render a verdict to the working class, was thrown out of the court room this morning.

Just before the court convened, they took seats. The court attendant immediately told the Negro workers, Sol Harper and Charles Frank, that Negroes were not permitted to sit with white workers and that they would have to go to the balcony, where Negroes are usually Jim Crowed. The whole labor jury arose in a body as a protest against this racial discrimination and started to the balcony.

Bar Negroes.

Before they could get seats there, another attendant rushed up and told them that the judge had ruled that for this trial no Negroes would be allowed in the court room at all, either in the balcony or downstairs.

When the white workers of the labor jury protested against this, the flunkey threatened them all with arrest, and drove them out.

This afternoon the labor jury again took seats, and have succeeded thus far in remaining.

The labor jury issued a statement as follows:

Urge United Front.

"The inclusion of Negro workers demonstrates the absence of racial prejudice among the white workers who elected them. and also supports the campaign to organize the southern mill workers and millions of exploited Negro workers. The bosses have gone to extreme lengths to divide the ranks of the workers by appeals to religious and racial prejudice. This must be combatted with determination. The workers' interests are the same, whether they are white or black. Victory requires a united front of all races against the bosses, and their agents."

Besides Harper, who represented the Trade Union Unity League, and Frank, who represented the American Negro Labor Congress, the labor jury consisted of Leo Hoffbauer, representing the Iron and Bronze Workers' Union, New York; F. P. Cush, American Association of Steel and Tin Workers' Union, Pittsburgh; Henry Buckley, International Shoe and Leather Workers, New York; Ida Rothstein, Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, New York; Joe Golden, Marine Workers League, New York; Daisy MacDonald, Gastonia; Taylor Shytle, Madaline ville; Charles Summey, Charlotte; Wes Williams, Bessemer City; Hubert Carroll, Forsythe, Ga.

The testimony of state's witnesses today was as shaky and contradictory as it has been since the beginning of the trial. This morning, A. C. Little, father of Mrs. Jenkins who testified yesterday, contradicted his daughter's testimony on a minor point, but had learned his lines fairly well, otherwise. He told about seeing "scuffling between the officers and the guard" immediately after the Aderholt raiding party arrived at the union lot. Then he said some one yelled, "Turn him loose," and firing followed.

Little didn't identify where the firing came from or who shot first.

Mrs. Little, who was on a porch across the street wiwth her husband, testified to the same effect.

Try Dramatic Tricks.

The prosecution attempted to impress the jury by dramatizing how Gilbert approached the guard, who pointed a gun at him, demanding he stop and show a warrant. The prosecution lawyer acted as Gilbert and had Mrs. Little use a cane as a gun, and point it at him as she said the guard threatened Gilbert with it.

Mrs. Gamble testified she was at home near the union lot, and saw the police get out of the automobile and walk on the union grounds. Her account of how Gilbert grappled with the guard, whom she couldn't identify, differed from Mrs. Little's account. She ran into her house at the first shot, which she said was fired into the air, and "shots fell upon her head from the sky as she fled for the house."

Mrs. George MacMahon said she went to the meeting June 7, and heard Buch say, "We have to fight to win this strike, and we're going to pull those scabs out if it takes blood to do it."

She also quoted Beal as saying from the stand, "We're going down and beat hell out of the police and thugs. If they come up here, we'll shoot, and shoot to kill.'

Would Convict on Perjury.

It is almost entirely upon these distorted reports of perjured witnesses that the prosecution depends to prove conspiracy.

Several mill workers who were in court this morning came out at noon recess boiling with rage. They stopped your correspondent and said: "The Manville-Jenckes lawyers think that because they can buy wives of the scabs to swear to lies they will get the jury to believe it. We was there, and Beal and Vera didn't say no such words. What they said was that the strikers should go to the mill and picket and try to pull the nigh. shift cut on strike. He said that we couldn't expect the law to protect us against the Loray gang and we would have to protect ourselves. He never did say we should kill anybody.'

Deputy Sheriff Upton tried to connect Miller with the conspiracy by testifying that when he came to the union headquarters after the shooting, Miller admitted ordering Aderholt off the lot and that Miller had ammunition in his pockets.

Policemen Roach and Gilbert were placed on the stand in the afternoon and told approximately the same story as in the first Charlotte trial—the story that jury did not believe. They claimed with some contradictions between them, that they went on the lot with Aderholt and that the strikers fired first.

Gilbert denied the attack on the pickets, admits that he he saw McGinnis and McLaughlin only once before, but nevertheless "identified" them as shooting.

Roach Was Grafter.

Attorney Jimison, for the defense, brought out in cross examination that while serving as special deputy Roach was reported frequently to Sheriff Ryan for taking graft. His favorite form of graft was to hold up petting parties, and force them to put up ten or twenty dollars bond, which he pocketed. This happened so frequently that the Sheriff publicly rebuked him and finally discharged him.

Was Raper, Too.

Roach raped the daughter of R. P. Reynolds of Gwen, N. C., and the daughter of M. B. Spencer of Smprna, S. C. B. T. Behler took care of the Spencer girl during confinement and several months subsequently, at Roach's reauest. Behler was in court and stood up as Jimison asked Roach, "Didn't you refuse to pay this man for the expenses of confinement of the girl whom you debauched?"

Roach denied everything in his black record of crime and violence except that he admitted paying two heavy fines for bootlegging.

Among other things he admitted that two autos belonging to him burned and he collected insurance. But he denied that he set fire to them for the nisurance. He admitted also that during the last trial, he had remarked in the court room, 'These damned Russians ought to be shot for the stuff they are preaching. We don't need no Russian atheists in North Carolina."

Admits Trying Shooting.

"Then you tried on June 7 to shoot them?" asked Jimison.

"Yes," Roach answered.

The judge ruled that the defense couldn't ask questions regarding the assault on Pedro Melton. Roach and Gilbert were drunk on the afternoon of June 7, and shot up a refreshment stand run by Melton, and tried to kill him. In the first trial, Roach and Gilbert blamed each other for starting the shootnig.

However, the judge now says that since they are under indictment they must not be forced to incriminate them, and thus part of their criminal record was excluded.

It could not be shown before the court conclusively that Roach and Gilbert were drunk only a few hours before their raid on the tent colony without the story of the affair at Meltons.

Plan Murder in Rosemary.

A letter was received today from an active union member in Rosemary. This worker had previously written for an organizer. In the letter today he said that the mill superintendent there had organized a gang the same as i nthe Loray mill, and had arranged with the police that when the National Textile Workers' Union organizer arrived, the law would disappear and leave the feild clear to the mill gang to attack the organizer and active members.

THAT COMMUNISTIC MENACE.

It is not because the Daily News has been convinced that communism is the greatest menace which confronts North Carolina that it views with something approaching alarm the announcement from the leaders of the National Textile Workers union that they intend to organize a southern branch of the Trade Union Unity league with headquarters at Winston-Salem. We have no fear of the effect of the organized effort to establish communism hereabouts or even of William Z. Foster and his friends to secure votes for his candidacy. It is rather that we fear the damage done to our most ardent anti-communists.

These will not die from the shock of having a negro address a Sunday meeting of workingmen at Charlotte; but they will suffer acutely from heartburn and high blood pressure.

The unity league, which is to be formed to fight the American Federation of Labor, far from being a threat to the established order is indicative of a desire of the communist party itself to become a part of the vested interests. So clearly does this show that Foster, Beal and their associates have their eyes open to the main chance that, but for the fear of what presumably intelligent people will undertake to do about it, the account of the communists in this state could be closed.

If Winston-Salem should interpose no objection to the location of communist headquarters; if the handful of hotheads were invited to talk their heads off, there soon would not be an audience of 50 citizens which Foster could find to address anywhere in North Carolina.

But if violent 100 per cent Americanism or the legislature is resorted to for the purpose of scratching this pimple on the body politic, there may be an infection which will require years for curing.

Labor-1929 I

Unions, Strikes, etc.

North Carolina.

Negro Workers Play Vital Role in Charlotte TUUL Conference, Foster Says

Full Equality of Negro, White Workers Shown in Conference; Capitalist Reporters Raged

Daily Worker 10-18-29

Whole Program, Conference Shows Readiness of Southern Workers for Stiffer Struggle

New York, N.Y.

William Z. Foster, general secretary of the Trade Union Unity League, interviewed in New York after his return fro mthe Trade Union Unity Southern Con ention in Charlotte last Sunday, and the Southern Conference of Textile Workers, also in Charlot Caturday, reports the two meetings of delegates representing the tens of thousands of workers, were huge successes, and certain to initiate the great est organization drive ever seen in the South, accompanied by a struggle particularly in the textile industry against conditions tha tare unbearable and are growing worse.

Particularly important, in the conference of over 300 delegates sent from locals of the National Textile Workers' Union, and from all mill committees and organization groups in the unorganized mills, was the close unity and recognition of class equality among Negro and white workers.

Negroes, Whites Together.

"Negro worker ssat down before the hall was full in the Charlotte meeings," said Foster, "and immediately the white delegates already in the meeting went over and fraternized with them. Not only that, but the Negro delegates rose and spoke from the platform, to the accompaniment of much applause from the white delegates, on the necessity o social equality of races among workers, and of a united struggle against the common enemy, the employer.

"The Southern press representatives surrounded me in throngs, and cross examined me on our theories about the Negroes. They advanced all the stale old arguments about natural inferiority of colored races," the "evils and inefficiency of racial mixtures," and asked me with horror, "Do you believe in the amalgamation of races?"

Solidarity of All Workers.

I pointed out to them that the races amalgamate, whether they like it or not; that as soon as the barriers to communication and isolation of the races are broken down, there is a mixture of races. I proved by examples from their own midst, that despite the old prejudice against "squaw men," every man now, and there are many in the South, who can prove he has a little Indian blood in him, proceeds to boast about it. I told them we were for solidarity and social equality of all workers.

"The capitalist reporters were so mad they almost choked.

"The terror against the N. T. W. is accompanied by a barrage of propaganda against racial equality, and against 'Reds.' But this is the talk of the capitalists, the employers. The delegates to these conventions proved by their actions that they are not afraid of either of these things, not anything like as prejudiced against them a sthe Southern bosses would like them to be, would like the world to think they are."

Main Facts Established.

The main facts brought out at the Charlotte conferences, said Foster, were:

1—That the N. T. W. and the T. U. U. L. had thereby established a number of the very best connections with thousands of mill workers and worker sin other industries.

2—The good representation showed that the N. T. W.-T. U. U. L. drive in the South has real volume to it, and marks a huge advance over the situation considered very favorable then, prevailing at the recent Bessemer City conference.

3—The discussion showed that the conditions in the textile industry weer not only simply horrible, but are rapidly growing worse, with new wage cuts, more speed-up, more terror, and worse living standards.

4—The delegates showed that the Southern workers' opposition to the A. F. L. and the United Textile Workers is very bitter. They do not for a moment forget the treacheries practiced on them by the U. T. W. misleaders in the last strike, and they are beginning to hear of the betrayals of labor in Elizabethon and Marion, Ware Shoals and other scenes of U. T. W. activity.

6—The southern workers pin great hopes on the new militant unions. The hysterical shouts of the bosses about "race equality," and "dangerous Reds," don't turn them away.

6—The Negro workers played a strong role at the conventions—something never seen before in the South.

7—There was an atmosphere of readiness for struggle against the bosses. A whole concrete program was laid out for building mill committees, and local unions of the N. T. W., also local general leagues and local industrial leagues of the T. U. U. L. in all important industrial centers, and personnel was canvassed and assigned to specific tasks to bring about this organization.

8—The defense of our imprisoned fellow workers now on trial in the Gastonia cas, and the struggle against bosses' terrorism, against fascism, permeated the whole of both conventions.

Program of Action.

In addition to adopting a long program of action, and declaration of principles (previously summarized in the Daily Worker) the Southern Textile Workers' Conference adopted resolutions on organization on the unionization of Negro workers, on the rationalization and speed-up practiced by the bosses in all industries, and the approaching war danger.

Referring particularly to the murder of Ella May, the Marion Massacre and the black-hundred activities of the Gastonia mill bosses, the resolution on organization says:

"The textile bosses' offensive against the textile workers has reached a new stage. In the past the mill barons have held our wages down and our hours up through the eviction, the blacklist and the power of the press. But today, when the stretch-out is on the increase and we are producing one hundred to two hundred per cent more production than sevearl years ago, the bosses are attempting to stop our organization of the industry with gunmen, the police, the electric chair, the militia and their black hundreds."

It goes on to point out that this terror does not stop the workers from organizing, and refers to the united front of the bosses, the press and their flunkies, Senator Simmons and Governor Gardner of North Carolina, "who support the textile workers like a rope supports a hanged man," and the U. T. W. controlled by a little group of highpaid officials. The U. T. W., it points out, is a company union.

Textile Program.

The National Textile Workers' Union, however, is a real workers' union, controlled by its rank and file workers, an dfighting for them. It is necessary, in order to carry out its purpose, recognizing the class struggle, to put into effect the following program:

"1. The creation of a special fund to organize every mill in the South.

"2. We have enlisted and are training a staff of Southern workerorganizers in all principal mills and textile centers, but must increase this greatly.

"3. We must establish sub-district offices within the next few months in Alabama, Georgia, Virginia, Tennessee and in other parts of North and South Carolina to strengthen the work of the organizers already functioning in these sections.

"4. More organizational activity will have to be carried on in the rayon section of the industry.

"5. We must work out a clear program for social insurance of all kinds. The present workmen's compensation laws aer almost useless. We must use all election campaigns, organization campaigns, and mass pressure to secure insurance, to be paid by the bosses and their government."

Bosses Use Race Issue.

"The mill owners of the South have been trying for years to keep the Negro and white workers divided. For years they have been saying that they "will neve rmix their labor." Mill owner asvhe a definite purpose for doin gthis—in order to extract more profits fr m the workers. They know that if the workers are divided one against the other, white against black, there can be no common struggle against the bosses," says the resolution on organization of Negro workers.

"The mill owners are not interested i nthe white workers welfare as opposed to Negro workers. They are interested only in profits."

The resolution describes the oppression of the Negroes as double oppression, both as a race and as a class. It declares:

"The N. T. W. U., realizing that the interests of the Negro and white workers are the same, that the interests of all workers, regardless of race, creed or color, are the same, that they all suffer from the same oppression robbery and plunder, **cannot and will not permit the mill owners to divide the ranks of the working class.** The N. T. W. U. pledges itself to organize all textile workers, black and white, in a militant industrial union, and to carry forward a militant struggle against all oppression and exploitation of the Negro and white workers by the mill owners."

Rationalization.

THhe resolution on rationalization an dthe war danger points out that speed-up, stretch-out, unemployment long hours and low pay are getting worse. The employers control all state and national political offices and prove by such act sas those in Gastonia and Marion what state power is used for. The working class which produces the wealth, is getting increasingly lower wages, longer hours, and worsening conditions. Less than 3,000,000 of the 27,000,000 workers are organized and most of thee into conservative, highly skilled unions.

The resoultion hails the Cleveland convention as showing the way out, by a program of militant unionism, based on the unskilled and semi-skilled masses, the factory workers especially.

War Danger.

The war danger arises from the conflict of the over-stuffed master casses i neach country, struggling for the same markets, sources of raw material and cheap labor power.

The workers of the world are called upon to join hands and fight all these robber groups, and to defend the Soviet Union, menaced by all of them. It ends: "The Trade Union Unity League is the center that can direct the struggle of the working class against speed-up, stretch-out and the coming war of the imperialist rulers."

Charlotte, N. C., Observer
Saturday, October 15, 1932

BARNHILL BARS RACE QUESTION FROM EVIDENCE

Refuses to Allow Query Abou Negro's Communist Speech.

POLITICS ALSO FORBIDDE

Defense Witnesses Deny Bea Said "Go in Mill" or "Shoot to Killl" in Speech.

Refusal of Judge M. V Barnhill to allow questions t be asked in regard to socia equality and sectionalism provided high spots in the Aderholt murder trial ir Mecklenburg superior court yesterday as the defense began to get closer to the core of its evidence and presented one of the original 16 defendants as a witness in the case.

The negro question was brought into the limelight when Dewey Martin, National Textile Workers union organizer and member of the International Labor Defense and the Workers' International Relief, was asked, under cross-examination by the state: "Did a negro, Otto Hall, ever make a speech on the same platform with you?"

"Objection," roared defense counsel. "The implication is obvious."

"We'd like to be heard on that, your honor," declared E. T. Cansler, Sr., of the prosecution.

The jury quickly was sent from the courtroom and Mr. Cansler said:

"We consider that an impeaching question, your honor. We propose to show that social equality of whites and negroes was advocated by this union."

"It's a question if that would be impeaching," interposed Judge Barnhill.

"This union," broke in Jake F. Newell, prosecution attorney, "is striving to array class against class for the specific purpose of overthrowing this government. Of course I know that is impossible, but the union is inciting strikers and bargaining with the negro workers on farms throughout the south so they can riot and overthrow the government."

"See what a wide range that would open up," J. D. McCall of the defense interrupted.

"It's not impeaching," Judge Barnhill declared as he ruled to strike out the question.

As the jury began to file back into the room, Mr. McCall said: "Unless I'm mistaken, the negro is a republican."

"Well, if he is," fired back Mr. Newell, who is a republican leader, "I want him to be in your party, but I think he is a communist."

A few minutes later when the luncheon recess was taken, Judge Barnhill rebuked prosecution attorneys and defense counsel for making remarks about political parties. Members in the opposing camps then apologized to the jurist.

NOT NARTY TRIAL.

"Parties or organizations have nothing to do with this case," said the judge. "Defense counsel has mentioned the republican party at least a dozen times. I've been very good-natured about it so far, but I don't know how long I'm going to stay that way."

The sectionalism matter was touched upon only lightly, Judge Barnhill sustaining an objection by defense counsel when state's attorneys asked a witness under cross-examination, "Do you know where Beal comes from?" The witness, however, disregarded the objection and answered, "Lawrence, Mass."

Whether the issue of communism will be directly injected into the trial was still a mooted question yesterday, Judge Barnhill announcing that he had not yet ruled on the request by prosecution counsel that they be permitted to ask questions regarding communistic affiliations and beliefs.

The jurist indicated that he would not rule on the matter until one of the defendants was placed on the stand, the state having intimated it did not desire to press the matter until then.

Regardless of the decision, however, the issue will have been placed indirectly before the jury for repeated questions as to the communist party have been asked, even if not answered, during the course of the trial.

SIX WITNESSES HEARD.

Only six witnesses were placed on the stand during the day, bringing the total for the defense up to 16 in two and one half days. Although one witness testified yesterday he saw the fatal shooting at the Loray strikers' headquarters the night of June 7, when Chief of Police O. F. Aderholt was killed, he said he could not tell where any of the shots came from.

An alibi for K. Y. Hendricks, one of the defendants, was established through one of the witnesses. Another testified that two of the knot holes in the side of the union hall through which persons inside are alleged by the state to have fired at the policemen were made by a special deputy the next morning, and three others refuted damaging statements attributed by the state to Fred Erwin Beal, National Textile Workers' union organizer, one of the seven on trial for the killing of Chief Aderholt and the wounding of three policemen.

The first of the 16 former defendants to be called to the witness stand was Russell Knight, who had been held in jail on a first degree murder charge until he and eight other defendants were released when the current trial opened and the state took nol prosses with leave in their cases.

DENIES BEAL SAID SHOOT.

He testified that he was at the union hall the night of June 7 and heard all the speeches made by Beal, Vera Buch, and Paul Sheppard. He denied that Beal told the crowd to "go in the mill" or "to shoot to kill."

Knight said he went home immediately after the speeches were made and the picket line started towards the mill. He said he heard the shots at his home and was arrested at midnight.

He testified that O. L. Glymph Loray mill electrician, a state witness, threw rotten eggs and a rock at Beal when the latter was speaking.

Joseph Harrison, union guard and a defendant, walked up to Glymph, according to the witness, and said: 'I saw you throw that egg, and I'm going to put you off the lot. We can't have any violence around here."

Someone else walked up and hit Harrison on the back of the head Clarence Miller, young Communist league organizer and defendant, came up a second later, and then B. T. Hanna, Loray mill electrician, hit him in the eye with a blackjack, according to the witness, who said, "We put them all off then."

SAYS ARREST REFUSED.

Policeman H. C. Jackson, he testified, was on the lot at the time and refused to arrest Hanna when McLaughlin asked him to do it.

In his speech, Beal told of his trip to Elizabethton, Tenn., earlier in the week and urged the crowd to go to the front of the Loray mill and picket, because there were some workers inside who would come out on strike if they saw the picket line, Knight swore.

The witness corroborated C. D. Saylor's testimony as to Policeman Tom A. Gilbert's coming to the union lot a week before the fatal shooting and cursing and threatening those present. He quoted Gilbert as saying: "Some of these nights, I'm going to get up a crowd and come down here and kill every —— damn one of you —— ——."

Telling of his experiences in jail he swore that Policeman Charles Ferguson beat Louis McLaughlin, union guard and a defendant, over the head with the butt of his pistol.

Gilbert, Ferguson, Arthur J. Roach, special deputy, and Policeman Adam Hord were the four that accompanied Chief Aderholt the night he was killed.

As soon as his direct examination was ended, Judge Barnhill asked him, as he has asked almost every defense witness that has taken the stand: "Who was in charge of the headquarters?"

He drew the same answer as the others gave, "I don't know."

ADMITS BEING MEMBER.

On cross-examination, Knight admitted being a member of the union and on the strike committee. Miller, he said, was in charge of the young workers and "taught them to be militant unionists."

"Were you ever organizer for the Young Communist league?" he was asked. Objection to the question was sustained.

The matter of armed guards at the hall was stressed in his cross-examination. He admitted being on guard duty twice, but denied knowledge of the operation of the outfit.

Handed a picture snapped on the union grounds showing a group of the armed guards, he identified McLaughlin, William McGinnis and K. Y. Hendricks, the latter two also defendants, as being in the group.

"Does that picture represent the guard at union headquarters prior to June 7? he was asked.

Objection overruled.

"We didn't have any regular guard."

"How many defendants are in this picture?"

"How was the guard constituted?"

"We had a captain of the guard."

"What other officers of the guard, did you have?"

"I don't think there were any others."

"Let me refresh your memory, didn't you have two corporals?"

"I don't know. I served only two nights."

"Who appointed the guards?"

"I don't know."

"Who appointed you?"

"I volunteered."

"Who directed you?"

"I just went where I wanted to."

"Where did you get your gun?"

"Inside."

"How many guards were there?"

"I don't know."

"Where did you get your ammunition?"

"In the inside office."

"How did you know where to go?"

"I knew about the place."

"Who gave you instructions?"

"Nobody."

"Did yo uever fire at anybody?"

"I certaidly did."

"Whom?"

"Somebody that came snooping around trying to poison the spring."

DENIES BEING ORGANIZER.

He vigorously denied that he had written a letter to his parents saying that he was an organizer for the Youth's Communist league, that he had to attend four meetings every night, that there were 26 guards on duty and that "the other night one of the thugs tried to dynamite the place and I fired at him with a sawed off shotgun."

"Did you ever make a speech and say that if Tom Gilbert came up there that you'd put him in a wooden coffin?" he was asked. This he likewise denied.

On redirect examination, he was asked by defense counsel: "Why were you guarding the hall?"

"To protect it and keep it from being torn down like the old headquarters."

Under cross-examination again, he was asked: "Were you guarding against the police?"

"No."

On re-direct immediately afterwards, he was asked: "You were defendant in this case?"

"Yes."

"And you were freed?"

"Yes."

State's attorneys objected to this and made clear that the cases were nol prossed with leave.

On cross-examination for the last time, the question was asked: "You had no objection to police coming down there?"

"Not as long as they behaved themselves."

"And you weren't guarding against them?"

"No."

"Come down."

SMELLED LIQUOR ON GILBERT.

Before adjournment for the day was taken, two other witnesses were called to the stand. The first, Clyde McAbee, Gastonia mill employe, who was to have been a state witness, testified that he witnessed the shooting, but he could not tell who it was that shot. He said that he aided Gilbert to get into an automobile after the latter had been shot and that he smelled whiskey on his breath.

Under cross-examination he denied that he had made the statement to policemen or state's attorneys that, "I figured they were in the hall shooting out."

The last witness of the day was Robert Crisp, another Gastonia mill worker, who swore that at the time the picket line was broken up he heard Gilbert say: "Let's go down and run 'em off or kill 'em."

Under cross-examination, he also said that he heard both Gilbert and Roach, without any cursing, ask the picketers to go back to the hall and not to the mill.

Court adjourned to convene at 9 o'clock this morning, half an hour earlier than usual.

C. D. Saylors, unionist, was placed back on the stand for further cross examination when court convened in the morning.

The only bright spot in his questioning was when he was back under re-direct examination and he was asked if Solicitor John G. Carpenter was present when he made a statement to Major A. L. Bulwinkle, state attorney.

"He was not," interposed the solicitor about the time Saylors replied "No."

ASKS SOLICITOR BE SWORN.

"I demand that the solicitor be sworn if he wants to make a statement," T. A. Adams of the defense

Labor-1929 / II.

North Carolina.

Unions, Strikes, etc.

adiction to state evidence that th
oles had been placed there so tha
ose in the union hall could fire o
e policemen the night before.

QUOTES GILBERT.

Martin testified that one nigh
shortly before the fatal shooting
when he was making a speech, Gil
bert came on the lot and said
"You'd better make much of it, bi
boy, for it won't stand a week.

The witness denied that Beal sai
anything about "go in the mill" o
'shoot to kill" during the speech th
atter made preceding the gun bat
le at the union hall June 7.

After the parade of picketers ha
lmost been dispersed, he said, Chie
Aderholt came up to him, flashed
lashlight in his face and asked hin
where he was going.

"Naturally, I said I was goin
ome," the witness said he answered

"Not this way," he quoted th
hief as saying. "Get back. Ge
ack. You can't go this way."

"Did you see any of the defend
nts then?" he was asked.

"I saw one of them before th
hooting ceased. He came up i
he back yard of Connie Neal's hous
nd stopped."

The yard, he said, was about 25
ards from the hall.

"Was it Hendricks?"

"Yes. When I first saw Hendrick
e was coming into the yard."

A child, he said, came up and told
hem soon afterwards, "Tom Gilber
nd Roach were killed and Beal wa
dying."

"Let's go see about it," he quoted
Hendricks as saying.

"I told him I would as soon as I
got my wife quieted," the witnes
said he replied.

Under cross-examination, he said
e heard 12 or 15 shots, "just a mo
ment, just a thought or two," before
Hendricks came up.

"How many shots were fired after
e came up?"

"Oh. Three or four."

He was rigidly examined as to his
nd Hendricks' actions and talk that
night, but stuck to his story that
Hendricks was with him before the
hooting ceased and denied that he
heard the defendant make any of
he statement's attributed to him by
state witnesses.

Many questions also were hurled
at him as to his activities in recent
months, and he admitted making
trips north on behalf of the union
and doing organization work. He
denied he attended a communist
school in New York city.

He admitted he made a speech
here last month a few days after
he close of the last trial of the case
nd that he said then, "It's the duty
of all union men to stick together."

"And that's what you are doing
ow?" he was asked.

"Yes."

told Judge Barnhill.

"Mr. Adams knows I wasn't
here," responded Mr. Carpenter.

"I didn't know any such thing'
eplied Mr. Adams, "and I demand
hat the court stop the solicitor
rom interfering with the witness.'

John Woodle, another Gastonia
nill worker, followed him to the
tand and testified that Beal did not
nake any such statements as those
ttributed to him by state wit-
nesses. He also told of rotten eggs
nd rocks being thrown at the
peaker. When the picket line was
roken up, he said, Gilbert called
hief Aderholt over to his car and
aid "something" to him and Police-
nan Jackson called: "Don't go down
here. It's all settled now. Come on
ack towards town."

Asked, under cross-examination,
ow he happened to be summoned
s a witness, he replied: "The man
was talking with that night turned
e up."

Next on the stand was Dewey Mar-
in, who was followed by R. H. How-
ll, Gastonia loom fixer, the man
who testified that he saw a special
eputy punch out two knot holes
n the side of the union hall the
orning after the shooting, in con-

RACIAL EQUALITY KEYNOTE OF COMMUNIST MEETING IN CHARLOTTE
The officers of the National Textile Union, who are holding their southern conference in Charlotte, N. C. The organization of textile workers throughout the south, equality of races, socially, economically and politically, was urged at the meeting.

The Worm Turns

A grand jury in North Carolina indicted seven strike leaders in Gastonia for the murder of Chief of Police Aderholt. On Monday of last week they were found guilty by a jury and given heavy prison sentences. A few days later, on last Thursday, this same grand jury refused to bring any indictments for the killing of a white woman, Mrs. Ella May Wiggins, a cotton mill worker and the mother of five children, who met her death on September 14 when an anti-Communist mob fired on a group of Gastonia mill hands enroute to a union meeting.

Somebody killed Mrs. Wiggins, just as somebody killed the Gastonia Chief of Police. The State has exacted its penalty for the death of its police officer. Now a great hue and cry is arising in every section of the nation against the apparently uneven justice. But for those who will see, the explanation is not difficult to find. Habits are tenacious things. The South has developed a particularly pernicious habit of uneven justice in its dealings with one minority group and now that habit has carried over and placed its impress upon the treatment of another minority group.

The murders were identical except that in one case it was the strikers who did the shooting and in the other it was a striker who was shot. The whole thing depends for its shocking character upon the fact that another's ox was gored and the worm has turned. However inelegant those terms may seem and despite the mixture of figures, the singularity and irony of the debacle find their basis in the truth inherent in them.

"It will not be safe for any so-called labor agitator to be caught nosing around here any time soon. The folks here are simply not going to put up with it any longer." So speaks *The Gastonia Gazette.*

That rings of the tone used when some isolated Negro commits, or is accused of committing, a crime. It is an attitude inviting trouble.

The Gastonia Mayor speaks cheerfully of the speed with which the docket is being cleared. It was an unpleasant incident. Let's be through with it! Such is the attitude!

Rome, Ga. News-Tribune
Thursday, October 24, 1929

NORTH CAROLINA DOES WELL

CONVICTION of the Communists and Communist sympathizers who participated in the slaying of officers at Gastonia, N. C., should have a healthful effect. It should serve as a warning to this destructive element that it cannot get away with murder and similar forms of violence in this portion of the United States.

The recent activities of these breeders of violence and enemies of constituted authority, present a menace that is new to the South and one that cannot be dealt with too severely if it is to be checked.

The Communist is an enemy to all society —an enemy to capital and an enemy to labor —and the fact is so well recognized that his activities are consistently opposed by the reputable labor organizations of this country. Not only so, but he is an enemy to the church and to established moral standards, a champion of the lewd as well as the lawless, and an exponent of a social order that would spell the ruin of the white race.

In invading the South, the Communist not only seeks to supplant order with violence of the most vicious type, but he seeks to destroy the social distinctions that govern in this part of the world. While using the firce of dynamite and the destructive quality of the bullet in the creation of disorder, he is resorting to still more dangerous weapons in seeking to stir up the negro and inspire him to seek social status equal to that of the white race.

The South must continue to show the Communist that this is no place for him, and in the meantime the Congress of the United States still faces the grave responsibility of providing for the deportation of known criminals, so many of whom are found among this element.

Labor—1929 Ohio.

Unions, Strikes, etc.,

COURANT
HARTFORD, CONN.

MAR 4 1929

Colored People In Cleveland Object To Shipstead Bill

Harry E. Davis Claims Economic and Social Injustice to Group Is Involved

Harry E. Davis, an attorney of Cleveland, Ohio, representing the Cleveland branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, filed a protest against the Shipstead Anti-Injunction Bill substitute in which he said:

"In expressing my opposition to this measure, I wish to state that I am not primarily concerned with the constitutional nor legal phases involved and in the same way I have no interest in the controversy between employers and labor unions over this bill. I appeared solely to express the opposition which must come from a submerged group of twelve millions of colored people, ninety-five per cent of whom are of the workng classes. In my judgement, this bill would work a great economic and social injustice to this group.

"While I am expressing opposition to this bill, I want to also make it clear that my opposition is directed at the principle involved. I have no doubt that if the National Congress should enact this legislation, that it is a foregone conclusion that it would become a pattern for similar legislation in substantially every state in the Union. This means that if we are to enact this into a law, that it will eventually become the general law in America controlling both state and national jurisprudence in cases involving injunctions and labor disputes.

"This group in whose behalf I am endeavoring to speak have as their greatest right in America, the right to work, and to secure employment in an open market unrestrained by artificial restrictions. It is because they do not have this economic freedom that I make this protest. This freedom is denied to them largely at the hands of labor organizations who are sponsoring this bill and who wish to secure the strong arm of federal legislation to promote their own selfish interests.

The bill, as I see it, would in effect practically deny the right of equitable intervention by our courts to any individual or group outside of the organized labor groups, and it places the labor unions in a preferential position in the field of litigation."

NEGROES WILL ATTEND TRADE MEET IN OHIO

Director Says Textile Strikers Are Cooperating In Trouble In Carolinas

Herald Tribune

New York, (CNS)—Otto Hall, director of the Negro Department of the Trade Union Educational League, yesterday gave an interview in which he predicted that many Negro delegates would attend the Trade Union Unity Convention to be held June 1 and 2 in Cleveland, uder the auspices of the Trade Union Educational League.

4-13-29

Hall, is one of the leaders of the American Negro Labor Congress, is to start a nation-wide tour soon for the purpose of interesting Negro workers in the Cleveland Convention, at which their problems will be dealt with equally with the problems of white workers. He is confident that the Negro workers are ready for organization. Moreover, he believes that the considerable sections of the white workers are beginning to see the folly of race prejudice and to understand that it is fostered by employers with the aim of dividing the working class.

Fellow Strikers

"The great textile strikes in North and So. Carolina now going on have convinced the white workers there that their Negro fellow workers are good fighters as anybody," said Hall. "The Negro and white workers now serve on the same strike committee, meet in the same union meetings, and in general trust each other like workers, without regard to race, and this even in the outh, where old prejudices have been kept alive by the bosses to the best of their ability."

Lawyers, "Uplifters," A.F.L. Misleaders Chat at Negro "Conference"

Daily Worker

5-21-29

Doctors, lawyers and prosecuting attorneys together with a handful of social workers and American Federation of Labor officials, staged a so-called conference for Negro labor in Cleveland.

One of the meetings was arranged with speakers, but no questions were allowed; another meeting was a round table conference; the last session was another meeting, but only three questions were allowed after each speaker.

The speakers were a doctor, a lawyer, and a Y. M. C. A. worker, who filled the conference with a luke-warm flavor of well-paid social workers. One whole meeting was devoted to the "Social Welfare of the Negro Worker."

THREE HUNDRED WAITERS GATHER AT CLEVELAND

Cleveland, Ohio, June 28.—The Ohio organization of the National Association of Waiters and Hotel Employees last week held a state convention in this city under the sponsorship of local [illegible]. Out of 800 Ohio members 300 were delegates and visitors to the convention. President Butler, assistant headwaiter, banquet department Hollenden hotel, presided over the sessions. City Manager Hopkins and members of the Cleveland chamber of commerce welcomed the delegates. A big street carnival on 49th St. between Cedar and Central Ave. was a part of the convention activities.

The "wildcat" degree was given a number of delegates. This degree denotes that a caterer is fully qualified to tackle any cooking problem. Ralph Rowland, headwaiter, Union club, was elected national educational director. Instructive talks were given by managers, stewards, headwaiters, captains and caterers. Delegates were elected to attend the national convention to be held in St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 3 to 9.

The Negro Workers and the Cleveland Unity Convention

By HENRY C. ROSEMOND
(Vice-President of Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union)

I have found it necessary as a trade unionist and militant worker to face many instances of the ruthless capitalist system in the trade at which I have been working for many years, as well as in taking part in the strikes in which our aims were the betterment conditions for our fellow-workers. I wish to urge all Negroes of my trade, as well as all Negroes in other trades, to support the coming Trade Union Unity Convention being held in Cleveland. This convention will embrace many angles of the Negro problem here in the United States which the A. F. of L. has never touched, since it is a part of the terrific and miserable conditions and oppressions that the Negroes are suffering.

A. F. of L. Treachery.

It has been proven more than once that the A. F. of L. was not in favor of organization of Negro workers and in the places where Negroes are a factor in different industries, they establish Jim-Crow locals, dealing always with the idea of white "superiority." I have also noticed that the few Negroes in these various unions under the leadership of the A. F. of L. who manage to have a voice are still compelled to remain in the far background and expose an inferiority complex in order to remain in these circles. The Needle Trades Industrial Union, of which I am today an executive member, has more than once shown, not only in the acceptance of Negroes into the union and into its leadership that it was one of the most progressive in the United States, but also shown an interest on the side of the Negroes in fighting openly the discrimination of the old leadership of years ago under the direct control of the A. F. of L.

Trade Union Unity.

The Cleveland convention will be the first step toward the establishment of a real trade union unity in the United States, securing complete racial, social and economic equality, controlled by workers for the benefit of the workers, and will always fight militantly and break down the barriers of the capitalists, for the betterment of the working class.

Therefore, the Negro workers, being the most exploited workers here in the United States, exploited as Negroes and as workers, we must once for all realize the need of a full and complete collaboration with our brother white workers in embracing the struggle against the ruling class for the extermination of capitalist oppression, which can be overthrown only by the complete unity of the workers of all trades, races and creeds.

TRADE UNION LEAGUE TO MEET IN CLEVELAND

CLEVELAND.—At least twenty-five delegates to the National Trade Union Unity convention which will convene here August 31, will be race men and women, it was announced from headquarters this week. The object of the league is to promote educational projects looking to unifying the efforts of labor organizations and workers.

T.U.E.L. Negro Department in Campaign for Unity Meet

"There will be many Negro delegates at the Trade Union Unity Conference in Cleveland," said Otto Hall, director of the Negro Department of the Trade Union Educational League, yesterday in an interview with the Daily Worker.

Otto Hall

Hall is just starting on an extended tour of all industrial centers where Negroes form a large percentage of the workers, to assist in the spreading of the T.U.E.L. call for the convention and to direct attention of the workers to the special problems of the Negroes.

Smash Race Prejudice.

"The great textile strikes in North and South Carolina now going on have convinced the white workers there that their Negro fellow workers are as good fighters as anybody," said Hall. "The Negroes and white workers now serve on the same strike committees, meet in the same union meetings, and in general treat each other like workers, without regard to race, and this even in the South, where old prejudices have been kept alive by the bosses to the best of their ability," Hall pointed out. "From the textile regions now on strike there will be Negro delegates, elected by white and Negro workers together," he continued.

To Mine Strike Area.

Hall stated that his tour would take in such automobile centers as Flint and Detroit, Mich., the mining regions like West Virginia and Birmingham, Ala., where Negroes also toil in the steel industry, the packing houses of Chicago, etc.

DELEGATES TO HUGE TRADE UNION UNITY CONVENTION ALREADY ENTER CLEVELAND

First Group Arrive From Basic Industries; All Eager to Get United Movement Started

250 From Mines; 100 From New York; 24 From California; 58 From Chicago Indusrial District

CLEVELAND, Ohio, August 29.—Delegates eager to take part in the founding of the new trade union center of militant unions and left wing sections in reactionary unions, anxious to be started on the all important task of organizing the unorganized, are already entering Cleveland by dozens.

In a day or so, 250 delegates are expected from the mining industry. From the South, from the battle field where textile strikers so recently faced the guns of the enemy, a strong delegation is reported on the way. Delegates are here from rubber, steel, railroad, from the unorganized coal fields of Kentucky and Tennessee as well as from unionized territory. They are here from the ocean and lake steamers and the docks.

The Trade Union Unity Convention, at which a minimum of 700 delegates are expected, will open Aug. 31 at 9 a. m., in Slovanian Hall, 6409 St. Clair Ave. At 8 p. m. there will be a mass meeting in the same hall, with nationally known labor leaders as speakers, and with a musical program.

* * *

100 Leave New York.

Late last night approximately 100 delegates weer assembling in the Workers Center, New York, preparatory to taking busses for the journey to Cleveland. Women delegates, Negro delegates, young worker delegates, were there, representing textile mills in New Jersey, shoe factories in Brooklyn and Manhattan hotels, restaurants and cafeterias all over the Greater New York region, and the important needle trades industries of New York, in which so many magnificent struggles have taken place during recent years. Many other industries are represented in the New York delegation.

135 From Pittsburgh.

The National Office of the Trade Union Educational League has word that 135 delegates from Pittsburgh and vicinity will go to the Cleveland convention. These include 102 miners, 9 steel workers, 7 from the electrical industry, and others from baking, needle trades, printers and transportation industries. There are in the Pittsburgh delegation 15 young workers, 5 women workers and 14 Negro workers.

Buffalo is sending 14 delegates: bakers, steel workers, auto workers, clothing workers, laborers, moulders and machinists.

New Haven has a group of 13 of whom three are munitions workers, 6 building workers, others from electric, textile and other industries.

From West Coast.

Los Angeles and Southern California send seven, in spite of the great distance, of whom one is a Mexican foundry worker, and one is a Japanese worker.

The San Francisco delegation amounts to 17: agricultural, auto, building, food, clothing, and other workers. There are two Negro workers from machine shops, one Mexican, one Japanese, one Chinese worker, and some seamen.

In St. Paul, a considerable delegation includes retresentatives of local unions in the railway clerks, needle trades, Pulman porters, packing house and capmakers unions.

The Chicago delegation consists of 46: 17 from needle trades, 6 building, 12 railroad, 2 food, 2 stockyards, 1 Western Electric, 1 Crane Co., 1 Harvester factory, 1 printing, 1 chauffeur, and two from the General T. U. E. L. group. There are eight oil and steel workers from Gary, Hammond, Indiana Harbor, and Whiting. Four from the Deere Plow Co., rubber and metal factories come from Rock Island.

Many More.

The national office of the T. U. E. L. points out that this is merely a representative list, of typical industrial centers, and not comprehensive. Every real industrial district of America is sending delegations from local unions, T. U. E. L. groups, and shop committees in unorganized industries. The number of those representing recently organized shop committees and organization groups which will build shop committees is very large.

The convention soon after going into session will hear reports from a long list of industries, and will get down to planning an organization campaign immediately.

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Pennsylvania

Negro Workers Holding Unusual Positions In Industry and The Professions In Annual Conference

Second Annual Supper Assemblage Held Under Auspices Industrial Department of Armstrong Association in Philadelphia

Philadelphia, Pa.—Negroes holding unusual positions in Philadelphia industries assembled in a second annual supper conference on March 20 under auspices of the industrial department of the Armstrong Association of this city, the conference being held at 6:30 p. m. in the Marion Tea Room.

The principal speaker was Paul F. Furnas, treasurer of the Sanduraand Co., manufacturers of congoleum rugs, which has a number of Negro employees, with one, Harry Edwards, head of the cost department of the company at the Paulsboro, N. J., plant.

Mr. Furnas drew upon his personal experience through contact with Negro workmen in the company's plant, emphasizing the reliability, dependability and efficiency of the Negro worker as measuring up to that of any other race group. If we observe the Negro worker objectively, he declared, we will be better able to understand him, thus overcoming many of the erroneous ideas as to his inability to fit in the industrial work.

Praised Department Head.

Particular tribute was paid to the ability and efficiency of Mr. Edwards, and it was disclosed by Mr. Furnas that one section of the congoleum plant, where the coating is done, is almost entirely manned by Negro workmen.

This conference, held for the first time in 1928, are purposed to bring together those Negroes who have obtained positions in industry that are not usually filled by Negroes. There is a free exchange of experiences, with information as to how the positions were obtained and kept, relations with white fellow workers, and other conditions obtaining.

Other speakers were William Fearones, manager of the Ordinary Life Department of the National Benefit's local office; W. S. Tooks, manufacturer of caskets and funeral supplies; John T. Emlen, president, and Wayne B. Hopkins, executive secretary of the Armstron Association.

Workers Present.

Industrial and professional workers present included Miss Henrietta D. Seth, stenographer, American Friends Service; Joseph L. Wooten salesman, the Gulf Oil Burner Co.; Miss Mary Montgomery, artist; Hiram Adams, messenger; Warren McDonald, head storeman clerk, P. H. Pollard, receiving clerk and Frank Wilson, safe opener, all at Philadelphia Navy Yard; Miss Helen Schrader, assistant dietitian, William Penn High School; Mrs. Estelle Morris, shipping clerk, and Miss Hazel Archer, messenger, American Baptist Publication Society.

Also, Alfred Jackson, assistant manager, Griffin Shoe Polish Service Station; Wallace Carney, manager, Holland Catering Co.; Paterson Carter, staff of State Employment Bureau; Thomas J. Bolden, senior clerk, Tax Office Division of Water Assessments; E. L. Washington, assistant U. S. district attorney; John A. Sparks, assistant city solicitor; William H. Jones, Bureau of Bridges and Highways; Lester Smith, chemist, Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Mrs. Lena Trent Gordon, investigator, Bureau of Legal Aid, served as mistress of ceremonies.

PRESS
PITTSBURGH, PA.
FEB 23 1929

Negro Loyalty Extolled.

The loyalty and industry of negro workers were extolled last night by speakers, including heads of departments in various industries, at a meeting under auspices of the Afro-American Brotherhood in the Watt School. Negroes who have served with Pittsburgh concerns from 10 to 15 years were honored at the meeting. Rev. A. B. Hightower, head of the brotherhood, presided.

POST GAZETTE
PITTSBURGH, PA.

FEB 23 1929

VETERAN NEGRO WORKERS MEET

Brotherhood Honors Men With Service Records Here.

Negroes who have served with Pittsburgh concerns from 10 to 44 years, were honored at a meeting of the Afro-American Brotherhood, in the Watt school last night. Heads of departments in industries employing Negroes told of their experiences with the Negro in business, and introduced the Negro employes, oldest in point of service.

Rev. A. V. B. Hightower, head of the brotherhood, presided. Several hundred attended. Without exception the speakers praised the loyalty of the Negro worker.

Louis A. Hamilton, an employe of the Westinghouse Airbrake Company 44 years, headed the honor list. A. F. Thompson, with 36 years' service with the Pennsylvania railroad, was second. He was introduced by T. M. Tate. A close third was John White, introduced by W. P. Bayless. White has 34 years of service with Kaufmann's behind him. David A. James with the Oliver Iron & Steel Company 23 years, introduced by McClelland Leonard, employment manager, and Israel Allen, with the same number of years in the employe of McLaughlin and McLaughlin Company; Louis Hughes, 22 years with the W. W. Wattles Company; William D. Fisher, with the Baltimore & Ohio railroad; Mrs. Julia B. Jones, city editor of the Pittsburgh "Courier"; Wilbur Clay, Green Cab; Abraham Penn, H. J. Heinz; Fred Colbert, McCann's; J. C. Jordan, Spear and Company, and James Jones, Potter Title and Trust Company, comprised the list of honor guests.

Rev. D. S. Scott asked the invocation. An orchestra furnished music.

Negro Labor Congress Branch Is Organized by Workers in Phila.

PHILADELPHIA, April 7.—A branch of the American Negro Labor Congress has been organized here with 11 members. The first two meetings were devoted to discussing the draft of the new constitution as submitted by the national office, after which a motion to approve it was passed. A committee was also elected to cooperate with the Workers' International Relief in arranging an inter-racial concert for the joint benefit of the miners and the Negro flood sufferers of Alabama.

The members of this local are enthusiastic over its formation and the prospects of carrying the message of the ANLC to the Negro masses. The prospects of doubling the membership immediately are good. The secretary is Frank Kennedy, and the Negro Champion agent, E. M. Brown.

NAT'L ASSOCIATION OF NEGRO TAILORS MEETS IN PHILLY.

According to news dispatches, the National Association of Negro Tailors, Designers and Dressmakers will hold its annual convention in Philadelphia, Penn., August 5, 6, and 7th.

Local No. 2 of Philadelphia, headed by Sam H. Reading, is making arrangements to take care of visiting delegates and friends. On the opening night, A. Jackson of the United States Department of Commerce will address the convention.

T. U. U. L. SHOWS WAY IN PHILA.

Lead Floor Layers and Cleaners to Victory

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 1.—Proving that the new militant unions under the guidance of the Trade Union Unity League are strong and capable of victorious struggle in the American-plan open shop Philadelphia, are the demands won by the Hardwood Floor Layers Protective Union and the Window Cleaners' Protective Union.

Both of these unions, organized under the new trade union center, are made up principally of native born workers heretofore unorganized. After three weeks of intensive struggle, 700 workers who answered the strike call of the floor layers' union, secured a clean-cut victory from the bosses. This victory has heartened all the building trades workers of this city.

Although an extremely young organization, the Window Cleaners Protective Union of Philadelphia, 400 members are already enrolled, the majority of which are Negro workers. After intense struggle involving arrests of pickets and beatings by hired thugs, the Employers' Association signed an agreement with the union, granting shorter hours, a wage increase and better

working conditions and safety precautions. Immediately following this, independent firms not allied with the Employers' Association signed the agreement.

Only three firms have not signed, and a vigorous fight is in progress with daily picket lines.

These victories have centered the attention of large masses of exploited, unorganized workers upon the new trade union center, the Trade Union Unity League, and its militant direction.

MAKERS OF MONGRELS.

In an organ of the Russian communists, published in Philadelphia, we note the advertisement of an "interracial youth dance, given by the young Communist League of Philadelphia Friday, November 1, 1929," with colored co-managers, orchestra and other African accessories.

That is quite an ordinary example of the activities of the soviet hirelings scattered in the United States to stir up lawlessness, foment enmity to the government, embroil communities, preach irreligion even to atheism, promote a mongrelism of the white and black races, and substitute pandemonium for law, order and peace—a work in which they have recently engaged in North Carolina.

This particular exhibition of social levelling-down is staged in Philadelphia. If it represents what the citizens of Philadelphia like, then, as Lincoln would say, "that is the sort of thing thy like!" Without any right to deny them their "likes," millions of other persons in America will repudiate their example and continue to uphold the doctrine and standards of white racial integrity.

The fanatical folk who see no incongruity, no unnatural law of intuitive selection, no abnormal diversion of blood streams, no racial poisoning and no social perils in mixing whites and blacks by miscegenation, are enemies of both the races. Those who would be helpful to harmonious relations in the civic dwelling together in the same land and under the same government of two such diverse races as Caucasians and negroes, will resist interracial communism.

The national government may not take action against alien agitators against its good name and integrity, but—the people are greater than the government and "more terrible than any army with banners!"

Negro Dockers in Chester Join Party at Carter Banquet

CHESTER, Pa., Dec. 26.—The militancy of Chester workers, most of whom are in the basic industries, is rising rapidly as the speed-up increases. The Negro workers especially are eager for militant leadership. This was illustrated strikingly at a banquet in honor of George Carter, Gastonia class-war prisoner, formerly a Chester textile worker. At the banquet, 60 per cent of the workers present were Negroes. Seven Negro longshoremen joined the Communist Party. Besides Carter, Wilbur Upshaw, Negro longshoreman and organizer for the Marine Workers' League, spoke. Upshaw led the demonstration for the Haiti workers in Washington last Saturday.

Red International of Labor Unions.

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COMES BACK AND STAYS; TWO NEGRO WORKERS ON IT; ROACH, WITNESS FOR PROSECUTION, EXPOSED AS RAPIST

State's Perjurers Contradict Each Other in Effort to Involve Beal and Buch in "Conspiracy"; Can't Agree on Words Used in Speech

Marion Striker Testifies Sheriff, Owner Called to Scabs, Then Began Tear Gassing Pickets, Followed With Volley of Shots

BULLETIN.

(Wireless By Inprecorr)

MOSCOW, Oct. 7.—The Red International of Labor Unions has issued an appeal to the workers of the whole world, urging their support to the Gastonia textile workers. The appeal describes the case of those now on trial, and the latest developments, drawing a parallel between the Gastonia defendants and the case of Sacco and Vanzetti, concluding: "Help the textile workers smash United States fascism. Save these workers from the capitalist murderers."

Labor-1929

South Carolina

Occupation, Wages, etc.

R. R. Firemen Sign Anti-Race Contract

Charleston, S. C., Dec. 13.—The labor fakers of the Brotherhood of Railway Firemen have signed a new agreement with the Atlantic Coast Line road, which in its race discrimination features again shows the Race traitorship of the reactionary A. F. of L. has nothing to offer them.

Under the new contract at least 51 per cent of the firemen on the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad jobs must be white. It is understood that at the brotherhood fakers' request the railroad has agreed not to employ Race firemen, even though they are brotherhood members, and in the future new vacancies will be filled only with white firemen.

Labor-1929

Tennessee

Unions, Strikes, etc.,

The War in "Happy Valley," Tennessee

Industrial war has come to the mill cities of "Happy Valley," Tennessee. Two thousand rayon workers at the notorious American Glanzstoff Corporation plant at Elizabethton have quit their work places and established their battle lines against their enemy—the mill owners, who are calling for the bullets and bayonets of the state militia.

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"The South," speaking through its Chambers of Commerce, its Rotary Club and the Ku Klux Klan, has heralded to the world that it was the land of "no strikes," of "100 Per Cent Americans," which was intended to mean safe investments and huge profits. The flames of war now sweeping "Happy Valley" are obliterating this promise. This was inevitable.

The new slave-owners and drivers of labor in "The South" do not know the mettle of the so-called "innocent, ignorant hill-billies" being transmuted into industrial serfs, if they have any faith in their own high-pressure propaganda, intended to draw in capital not only from the North, but also from European and other countries. The Glanzstoff plant, like some of the mills in the Passaic strike, is said to have international, especially German connections.

The Southern mountaineer, drawn into modern industry, has often shown his courage and daring on the battlefields of the class war. This has been notably true of the West Virginia coal fields, especially the historic march of the miners of Mingo County under the hungry machine guns and clouds of poison gas of airfleets sent against them by the federal government at Washington. Hundreds of monuments could be erected up and down Paint and Cabin Creeks and along the Kanawha River in memory of heroic working class deeds against the guns of mine owners' armed guards, Cossacks and federal troops.

An especially brilliant page in Southern labor history has been the fighting side by side of Negro with white workers, as in the coal fields of Alabama, the only shameful blot being that the white workers have too often in the hour of crisis deserted their Negro comrades in the hope of winning some advantage for themselves.

The struggle that blazes through "Happy Valley," Tennessee, therefore, has the heritage of a long and brave resistance already waged by those who have these many years been coming down out of the hills and the mountains.

The strikers of Elizabethton have need of every tough sinew they can boast. The huge machine of capitalist oppression, the glorified Hoover business efficiency regime, is arrayed against them as against every other revolting worker and poor farmer in the entire land. Rifle and machine gun fire, poison gas, the terror of armored tanks is the employing class answer to their many and just grievances.

The factory serfs of "Happy Volley" suffer from the long workday, excruciating toil of 66 to 72 hours weekly for men; 10 hours a day and 56 hours weekly for girls and women.

They agonize under the peculiar industrial diseases that afflict them; partially blinded by acid fumes, chest and lung troubles developing from the etherized atmosphere, the dreaded tuberculosis finding fertile soil and helpless victims everywhere.

They are continually torn on the rack of low wages and the high cost of living; maddened by the meager pay that does not even provide the bare necessities of life.

No wonder there has been an explosion in the mills of "Happy Valley," with the prospect that the strike will spread to the neighboring plant of the American Bemberg Corporation.

Here is an opportunity for the new National Textile Workers' Union to plant itself astride the Southern industrial battlefield, where its forces have been practically nonexistent up to the present time. It is said that the fascist betrayers of the United Textile Workers' Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, are on the ground trying to win the confidence of the strikers. This is, of course, a challenge to every militant in the labor movement, who must recognize that every strength won by the reaction is used to smash the resistance of the workers wherever it asserts itself. The mill workers of "Happy Valley," Tennessee, must understand the treason of the United Textile Workers' Union at New Bedford and Fall River, in Massachusetts, at Passaic, New Jersey, and in a multitude of other battles. It must not now be allowed to write the same black page in "The South."

Negro workers must everywhere be drawn into the leadership as well as into the membership of every Southern strike struggle. On this issue alone the A. F. of L. traitors will expose their open hostility to the fighting unity of the working class.

Women and youth labor must also be drawn into leadership and membership. Sixty per cent of the mill workers in "Happy Valley" are women. They are subject to even greater exploitation than the men. They are capable of great resistance, quick to sacrifice in every extremity, brave in combat, courageous in working class spirit, ever flaring a will to victory. It would be a grave error in this, as in all struggles, not to draw women workers fully into the leadership.

Capitalist industry has boasted, and still exults over the huge profits drawn from its human treadmills in "The South." But the working class, witnessing Southern industrialization, also sees its own ranks grow and strengthen. The new proletariat of "The South" becomes a mighty recruit for the class war that must end with victory mounting the standards of the whole working class.

Negroes, Whites Strike Together

Herald Common-Wealth

Chattanooga, Tenn. Oct. The molders' strike at the Harron Stove Works, of this city is still in progress Most of the experienced mechanics who were brought in to scab have joined the union and also gone on strike. The strike is in its fourth month. 11-2-29

It is interesting to know that most of the union members are Negro workers. Even the local A. F. L. sheet, the "Labor Herald" was forced to state in its issue of Sept. 27 "that the Negro workers have proved themselves faithful to the picket lines and elsewhere."

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Unions, Strikes, etc.,
Texas.

TIMES
EL PASO, TEX

DEC 3 1929

Raise In Price On All Barber Work Here Looms

Negro Union Wants Shave Cost a Quarter or Else Increase in All Kinds of Other Tonsorial Attention.

A RAISE in all prices of barber work loomed as a possibility last night when it was disclosed that negro journeymen barbers are not raising the price on shaves because they feel such a raise should not be made without raising the price on other kinds of work.

It was learned from an authoritative source that the colored union is holding back on the raise in shaves in order that they may hold the 25-cent shaves as a whip over the white barbers until raises are made in all deartment of the barber shops.

E. C. Huling, secretary of the negro union, yesterday said he could see no justification for raising the price in shaves as long as other prices remain the same.

Meanwhile, the two unions continued to wrangle over the problem with all white union shops assessing 35 cents per shave, negro shops collecting 25 cents and non-union suburban shops collecting as low as 15 cents per shave.

Representatives of the two unions negro and white, were discussing the policies at a meeting of the Frisco Barber shop but were loathe to discuss the outcome.

It is believed that the negroes will continue to charge 25 cents for several days or until some kind of an agreement is worked out.

White barbers were standing pat against any general raise, explaining that such a policy would not be justified.

The cost of giving a shave, however, with the shop owners collecting 35 per cent of the gross, makes it virtually impossible for a barber to make much on shaves, journeymen barbers said and the only hope is for a customer to buy something else after he has the shave.

On virtually all other service for sale in a barber shop, shampoos, hair cuts, tonics, massages and manicures, prices are scaled about right, the white barbers say, to allow a fair margin of profit for the journeymen and the master barbers.

Labor-1929
Unions, Strikes, etc.

Trade Union Educational League

The Trade Unity Convention and the Negro Masses

By GEORGE PADMORE.

The forthcoming Trade Union Unity Convention sponsored by the Trade Union Educational League of America, to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, August 31st to September 2nd, will mark a turning point in the history of the labor movement of America, and will be a tremendous step forward in the struggle for the emancipation of the working class.

Among those terribly exploited slaves of capitalism are millions of Negro workers. These black toilers, most of whom are still in the South, where industrialization is rapidly taking place, are the victims of the most brutal aspects of the present social order.

They are not only exposed to the exploitation of the bosses, but are the targets of the most vicious attacks of race prejudice, which assumes the form of police terrorism, lynching, jim-crowism, segregation, disfranchisement and peonage.

A. F. of L. Enemy of Negroes.

To these evils has been added the open betrayal of organized labor under the influence of the American Federation of Labor. Despite its declaration of non-discrimination, the Federation pursues a conscious policy of jim-crowism in the unions. Again, the A. F. of L. has never made a serious attempt to organize the Negroes, but has done everything possible to impede and hamper the development and growth of unionism among Negroes. A classic example is the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. When these men expressed by an almost unanimous vote to go on strike, William Green, President of the A. F. of L., himself sabotaged the strike by refusing to grant the organization a national charter. After months of filibustering, he, and the Negro traitor, A. Philip Randolph, former member of the socialist party, purged the organization of all its militant members as a guarantee that the rank and file would not take the situation in its own hands. This act of Randolph so pleased Green and Woll that in "appreciation" they granted the Brotherhood a local instead of a national charter. The whole history of the A. F. of L. shows that these bureaucrats have one use for Negro workers.

Left Wing; Champion of Negroes.

In view of the present situation the Negro workers who have become a factor in industry since the war and are destined to play a strategic role in the south will find it necessary to turn to the left wing of the labor movement for leadership. These leaders, unlike the A. F. of L. traitors, are the only ones who expose the corrupt policies of those who call themselves champions of the working class, like the socialists and the Musties, who behind high sounding phrases are doing everything in their power to enable men like Green, Woll, and John L. Lewis to continue to mislead the workers. These Musties are arch-hypocrits. They y play with "left" phrases rder to cover up their dirty de

The brazen betrayal of the textile and rayon strikers in Elizabethton, Tennessee, under the Mustie-A. F. of L. leadership of McGrady and Hoffman, will go down in the history of American labor as one of the most treacherous acts of surrender. The Negro workers must learn to draw lessons from these events, and be aware of these fellows, for if they could betray the white workers so openly, one can easily imagine what attitude they will assume towards the Negroes.

The left unions led by the Trade Union Educational League not only fight for the admission of Negro workers into the existing unions, but also advocate full equality for Negro as well as white. They demand equal pay for equal work for the Negro. They demand the right of Negroes holding office in the unions, thereby helping to shape the policies of the organizations and protecting the rights of the Negro members. They fight against separate unions for Negro and white, realizing that this jim-crowism policy pursued by the A. F. of L. weakens the united front of the working class.

The sincerity of this left wing leadership has already been tested. For example, when the new left wing industrial unions were organized they immediately put into effect what they advocate, by electing a Negro miner, William Boyce, as vice-president of the National Miners Union, which has taken the place of the defunct United Mine Workers Union of America. This is not an isolated case. In the needle trade industry we have two Negroes, Henry Rosemond and Virginia Allen, members of the General Executive Board of the newly organized Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union. In the South that stinks of race prejudice, the left wing controlled National Textile Workers Union raising the slogan of equality in the union for Negro and white alike. As against this policy we find the United Textile Workers Union controlled by the A. F. of L. and the socialists, openly refused to admit the Negro textile workers. Both Green and McGrady have publicly promised the white business men of Dixie not to raise the question of organizing the Negroes for fear that it would offend the southern ruling class who look upon the Negro, even more so than the poor whites, as their special property to be exploited without interference.

In every A. F. of L. union where the left wingers have dared to raise their voices in protest against the policy of racial discrimination, they have been expelled as "Reds" "Nigger lovers." It is important that the Negro workers note this; for expulsion for advocating equality and fair play for the Negro workers is one of the best testimonies of the sincerity and militancy of the left wing leadership.

In view of this situation, it is little wonder that the American workers are today finding their standard of living getting worse and worse.

The Cleveland Convention pledges itself to take steps to fight against this shameful state of affairs, and calls upon all the workers, especially the Negroes, the most oppressed section of the working class to join in creating new unions and a Trade Union Center, under a genuine revolutionary and fighting left wing leadership.

In the struggles of the working class there will be several obstacles to overcome, especially on the part of the Negroes. On the one hand, they will have to unite with the class conscious white workers to wage a mercielss fight against white chauvinism, remnants of which will try to assert itself even in the left wing unions; and on the other hand, the treacherous, sycophantic role of the petty-bourgeois, "Uncle Tom" Negroes who will attempt to discourage the colored workers from joining in the solidarity with the left wing trade unionists. These Negro lickspittles are to be found largely in the ranks of preachers who prey upon the toil of the workers in return for doses of religious bunk about "pie in the sky by and by"; republican and democratic politicians, lawyers and newspaper editors, who with hat in hand are never tired selling their race to the political bosses in return for small favors; college professors and other so-called "highbrow" Negroes, who barter and compromise the fundamental political and social rights of the Negro masses to the white capitalist oppressors in order that they might maintain their servile middle-class position in society.

Negro workers must begin to expose these Judases, and fight against their leadership as resolutely as we will have to do against the A. F. of L., the Musties, the socialists and other labor fakers. Our fight will therefore have to be conducted on several fronts,— against the bosses, the labor betrayers, and the Negro misleaders who can always be bought out with a hand shake and a few dollars.

Allies for the Struggle.

The question is, who will be our allies in the struggle? These will be found among the advanced white workers who recognize that as long as the workingclass is divided into Jew and gentile, Negro and white, native and foreign-born, catholic and protestant, the employers will always get the better of the struggle by playing one group against the other. Prejudices have to be abolished if success is to be attained by the workers.

Let us not forget that the emancipation of the working class—black, white, yellow, and brown—is the struggle of the workers themselves and can only be attained by unity among all workers irrespective of race, color or creed.

Negro workers of America wake up! Organize your labor power, the most effective weapon for freedom. It is the only thing that the capitalist class is afraid of. Let us begin to organize at once by forming shop committees right on the jobs, and from these groups send delegates to present our grievances and voice our aspirations along with the white workers at the Trade Union Unity Convention in Cleveland, Ohio, August 31 to September 2nd

The Negro Seamen in Marine Industry

By GEORGE MINK

As a center for the marine worker the present International Seamen's Club plays a very important role in the organization of the seamen into a new Industrial Union of Marine Workers, which will be affiliated to the Trade Union Educational League and the Red International of Labor Unions.

The recent announcement of the East Coast Conference to take place on August 17 and 18, in the Port of New York, issued by the Marine Workers League from its National Headquarters at 28 South Street, New York City, rightfully calls upon all Negro marine workers to join its ranks. The M. W. L. correctly sees the importance of organizing black and white workers into one organization. The Negro in the marine industry plays a very important role, especially the approaching war danger. A large percentage of the various ports are handled by Negro longshoremen.

The War Danger

In the present crisis, brought on by imperialist plots against the Soviet Union, the war danger looms very close. The ship owners are a part of the system that rules in all countries but the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, and have their part in driving the Chinese militarists to their present attack on the U. S. S. R.

The seamen have thus two causes for fighting their employers: their own, because of direct exploitation and their solidarity with the workers of the Soviet Union, who have driven out employers, and are hated on that account by all employers.

The marine workers are by this time well aware of the treacherous strike breaking role the A. F. of L. misleadership, with A. Feruseth and Co. and Ryan, played in the organization of this very important industry. Let us examine a few facts.

On the New York waterfront many docks which are controlled by the I. L. A., are in reality, when it comes to a show-down, centers of an appalling situation for the longshoremen on account of corruption, gangsterism, graft, betrayal, favoritism, and discriminations.

In many cases union men hired as longshoremen are forced to smuggle bootleg whiskey. This Ryan clique of union misleaders work hand and glove with the shipowners. Large sums of money are extorted from longshoremen for jobs. This is the situation under so-called "organized" docks of the Cunard lines, Ward lines, Munson line, etc.

Now a few little things about the unorganized docks like the United Fruit, Morgan line, etc. The conditions on these docks are brutal. On these docks the shaper does not hire the longshoremen directly, but throws work chips into a crowd waiting for a job. It is one of the most degrading sights to see these workers scramble and fight for the checks.

Most Exploited of Seamen Will Be Delegates to Big Convention

At Philadelphia.

We will go into the Philadelphia situation where the waterfront at one time was organized under the militant leadership of the M. T. W. of the I. W. W., but through the lack of understanding of strike strategy and the failure to understand the role of the R. I. L. U., was not able to keep the longshoremen under its control. The union was permeated with anarchists who followed a wrong line and now we find the entire organization is going to the dogs.

In Chester, Pa., only next door to Philadelphia, we find two locals of longshoremen fighting one another by instigation of the I. L. A. These locals are composed of Negro longshoremen. The rank and file is a very militant one and is threatening to desert the I. L. A. and organize under the leadership of the M. W. L.

Since the recent establishment of the M. W. L. headquarters in Baltimore we have been able to rally a few Negro organizers in the League. The Baltimore port is one of the most important centers in time of war and the Negroes play a big part. Baltimore has close to 4,000 Negro longshoremen. According to the Industrial Bureau of the Chamber of Commerce, Baltimore is the second Atlantic Coast port, the seventh largest industrial city of the U. S. A. and eighth in population (836,000). It is also the second largest port in the U. S. A. in importation, and the first in intercoastal trade with the Pacific Coast.

Baltimore is in a very good geographical position and is the largest port in direct communication with the Gulf ports. Baltimore has the largest grain elevators in the U. S. A. on tidewater, also some of the fastest coal loading piers in the world. The coal fields of Maryland, West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Ohio are within a radius of about one hundred and sixty miles. There is also a direct pipe line from the petroleum fields of the Southwest. There are about forty-five miles of dock frontage, which is about a third of the area available for development.

The port business is estimated at from $700,000,000 to $900,000,000 per annum, the total cargo volume averaging about 17,000,000 short tons annually. For 1927 the foreign trade imports were 4,452,412 cargo tons; exports 1,922,194.

Baltimore Strategic

The total vessel movement for the calendar year of 1928 was for entrances: 2,912 vessels, 7,758,417 net ship tonnage; for clearances, 3,402 vessels of 8,507,859 net ship tonnage. Exports are from thirty-eight states and Canada, and imports to 33 states and Canada.

The strategic position of Baltimore as a war production center can be estimated from the fact that the Bethlehem Steel Company at Sparrow Point is the largest tidewater steel plant in the world. The largest copper plant in the world which refines about twenty per cent of the world supply, is also centered there.

In Curtys Bay there is one of the largest chemical plants in the world. Airplane factories and the General Electric have also opened up. There are six shipbuilding and repair docks, five drydocks now in operation.

These figures put the marine industry in a most strategic position in the port of Baltimore, and now there are already 37 shipping lines operating to over one hundred foreign ports with practically 94 per cent of the marine industry unorganized.

Going further South we find the conditions of marine workers in the most miserable state. In Charleston, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Houston, Texas, wages for longshoremen range from fifteen to thirty cents per hour. Most of these workers are Negroes, and the discrimination against them by the A. F. of L. misleadership gives us a fertile field for their organization into a new Industrial Marine Workers' Union.

In the coming East Coast conference of marine workers these facts will have to be dealt with and a thorough analysis made. We must also see that Negro marine workers shall be elected as delegates to the coming Trade Union Unity Convention which will meet in Cleveland, August 31, 1929, for the establishment of a new trade union center for all class struggle organizations which shall unite all new unions and revolutionary minorities in old unions for the joint struggles for common aims through Industrial Unionism based on shop-and-ships committees.

labor - 1929

United Colored Socialist of America.

Unions, Strikes, etc.

SOCIALISTS PLAN AN ORGANIZATION

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—Announcement has been made that Frank R. Crosswaith, well-known Socialist and labor organizer, has been selected to organize on a national scale citizens for the United Colored Socialists of America.

"This is the first real and substantial effort made by the American Socialist party to reach the members of my race", said Mr. Crosswaith in a recent interview. "The Negro masses", he declared, "are tired of treading the old well-beaten path strewn with the wreckage of deception, broken promises and politico-economic helplessness". According to Mr. Crosswaith the black man is not only "seeking a new road" but is beginning to see that the "door to industry is opening wider and wider because of the present strict immigration laws and the advent of the machine into the Agricultural south", but the colored man, if he is to secure the maximum advantage out of this promising situation, "must assume new tactics."

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CROSSWAITH TO ORGANIZE NEGRO SOCIALISTS IN U. S.

Frank R. Crosswaith, well known negro Socialist and labor organizer, has been appointed by the Socialist party to organize the United Colored Socialists of America, according to an announcement made today.

Crosswaith was formerly one of the organizers of the Brotherhood of the Sleeping Car Porters. Previously, he was an organizer for the American Federation of Labor.

MEET TO PUSH FIGHT AGAINST IMPERIALISM

Daily Worker

Negro Workers Attend Chicago Conference

CHICAGO, Ill., June 16 (By Mail).—Forty delegates representing 28 workers and anti-imperialist organizations met today at 512 Capitol Building, Randolph and State Sts. to devise means of fighting imperialism, and declare support of the coming Second World Congress Against Imperialism.

"U. S. Imperialism is foremost in its war preparations," reads one of the resolutions passed. "Our main object should be to mobilize as wide a strata of workers and sympathetic organizations as possible to fight the war preparations."

The conference was opened by William H. Holly, chairman of the executive committee. Leo Fisher reported on the war danger; Earl Browder on U. S. Imperialism in Latin America, China, etc.; Doty on the Negro and Imperialism; Almeniana on India an dthe Philippines

Besides a good trade union representation, a large number of the delegates were from Negro organizations. The Factory Women's Association, with five hundred Negro factory workers, was represented and affiliated to the League. Latin-American and Filipino organizations were well represented. Several other Negro organizations took an active part in the conference.

Resolutions were passed on U. S. Imperialism in Latin-America and the building of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League.

"We heartily greet the coming Second World Congress of the League to be held in Paris July 20," said a resolution introduced by the Secretary, Harry Gannes, in reporting on the League and the international body. "We know this Congress, attended and supported by some of the best fighters against imperialism will consolidate the anti-imperialist movement and initiate a concerted world-wide attack against the growing war-danger and the increasing encroachments of the capitalist powers."

Delegates Doty and Gannes were elected to the international meet from the Chicago All-America Anti-Imperialist League, and a campaign was initiated to collect funds for sending them.

A further resolution pointed out "that the main basis of an anti-imperialist organization are the workers," and that closer relations must be established with other U. S. branches of the League, the national headquarters, Latin-American branches, and the international center."

An executive committee of fifteen members was elected to carry on the work of the League.

CENTRAL AFRICAN NEGROES REVOLT AROUSES TRIBES

British-Belgian Troops Drown Rebellion in Blood

Kill Many in Swamp

Socialist Betrayers Get Share of Loot

CAPE TOWN, South Africa, April 5.—Negroes starved by the thousands, after being plundered of their lands, other thousands dying in droves in the Central African swamps in their desperate trek for food, hundreds of other kidnapped and forced into slavery in the Katanga copper mines, and then a revolt of the equatorial tribes, sweeping thru the jungle, until drowned in blood by British and Belgian imperialism combined,—this is the story of the Belgian mandate over Ruanda which has come out of the heart of Africa.

Censors Silence News.

The British and Belgian censors at first successfully silenced the story of one of the largest Negro rebellions which white imperialists in Africa have yet had to face.

The only news permitted to reach Europe were missionary reports that thousands of Negro men, women and children were fleeing famine conditions thru the eastern Belgian Congo, and that the still living bodies of hundreds had been devoured by hyenas as they fell.

Guns and Swamps Deadly.

It is now known that these thousands were fleeing the guns of the Belgian and British troops as well as the ravages of famine.

With the taking of the Ruanda territory from the Germans as a Belgian mandate after the war, a wholesale confiscation of native lands was begun. The lands were parcelled out to a number of Belgian concession companies, a group of social democratic concessionaires receiving their own full share of loot.

Socialists Get Loot.

As a result of this plundering and the kidnapping of the natives the fields were not tilled and a famine broke out in Ruanda. But as only the thousands of Negroes were affected, not the Belgian officials the colonial government had no assistance to offer. At the same time the British imperialist government of Uganda ordered all exports to the stricken district cut off. The situation of the Negroes quickly became terrible.

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As the pangs of famine mounted, the spirit of revolt, astir in the African swamps, swept from Belgian Ruanda to the neighboring tribes in British Uganda.

Drive Out White Oppressors.

Under the leadership of the King of Ruanda's brother and a priestess of the Nga Binam tribe the starving and desperate Negroes carried their revolt thruout the British and Belgian districts.

The revolting Negroes declared that the Europeans must be driven out of Africa and called upon the natives everywhere to rise against their oppressors.

Kill Native Traitors.

The Negroes revolted first at Gatsibou where native princes known to be friendly to the foreigners were killed outright. A number of Belgian officials were also killed and the remainder driven out.

Armed with all the terrors of modern warfare, the Belgian troops were rushed to suppress the rebellion and, against them the Negroes, armed only with spears and knives, were able to make no real resistance.

British Hand Back Rebels.

The leaders of the rebellion fled thru the swamps, tracked by the Belgian soldiers, till they reached Uganda. There the British authorities immediately handed them over to their pursuers. The King of Ruanda's brother was one of the prisoners betrayed and his life is in grave danger, if he has not already been executed.

British troops, acting jointly with the Belgians, immediately occupied Kyante, believed to be the center of the revolt.

For the moment the insurrection has been suppressed, but the movement for the liberation of the African Negroes has received a tremendous impetus from the revolt.

Workers (Communist) Party

Labor-1929

Unions, Strikes, etc.,

THE DAILY WORKER ATTACKS GARVEY AND THE U. N. I. A.

It was rather surprising a few days ago to read an article in "The *Daily Worker*," the organ of the Communist Party, attacking Marcus Garvey, and predicting a hot and galling fight at the Sixth International Convention between factions of the U. N. I. A.

The situation is exceedingly painful in view of the fact that we had given credit to the editors of The *Daily Worker* "for good, common horse-sense, sense of fair-play, and a devotion to truth." But the vision fades. One has only to read through the vicious article to note the spirit and the hidden hand of Jacob.

We do not intend to belittle our sense of dignity and honor to engage in a controversy with those whose acts prove they are not foemen worthy of our steel, and who do not care a hang for truth.

People who live in glass houses should never throw stones. The *Daily Worker* had better look to its own interests. We know that they have troubles of their own, without trying to tackle our troubles. Therefore we have not time to waste with ranters and spouters. We live and work for the uplift of the Negro, and the redemption of Africa; and we are here saying to the Communist Party that if Africa is to be redeemed it will be, and must be done by Africans, and by Africans alone. We will not be ungrateful to our friends; but if any friend wants us to pull their chestnuts from the fire to our hurt, then we have reached the parting of the way. Son, Adios!

Police Breaks Up Communist Meeting In Harlem and Arrest Three Speakers

Albert Weisbord's Attempt to Speak on Seventh Avenue Frustrated—No License for Public Meeting, Authorities Assert

Activities of the Communist party in Harlem received a setback Saturday night when Patrolman Arthur Morgan of the West 135th street station, under orders of his superior officers broke up a street meeting at 138th street and Seventh avenue and arrested three speakers on a charge of speaking on a public street without a license.

The three arrested were: Albert Weisbord, white, 28, 38 Union square; Albert Glassvort, 27, 226 East 127th street, and Harold Williams, 28, 235 West 129th street. Subsequent to their arrest they were arraigned in the Night Court before Acting Magistrate Delegi and held in $100 bail each for the Washington Heights Court.

When arraigned Monday before Magistrate Flood the three pleaded not guilty and were held for further hearing on the same bail until August 19.

The complaint alleges that the speakers refused to vacate their platforms when ordered to do so by Patrolman Morgan on the ground that they had a license to speak. Police authorities say no license for Saturday night was issued to any of the speakers or their representatives.

Weisbord has been prominent in Communist circles for a number of years, being actively connected with the Communist Party of America.

TRIAL TODAY OF N.Y. COMMUNISTS

7 Include Engdahl, the Party Candidate

Seven members of the Communis Party will be tried today at the Washington Heights Court, 168th St and St. Nicholas Ave., on disorderly conduct charges made following their arrest while speaking in an Harlem open air meeting ten days ago.

Those standing trial include J Louis Engdahl, Party candidate for President in the Borough of Manhattan; Harold Williams, District Negro Director of the Party; Leonard Patterson, District Negro Director of the Young Communist League; Abe Ross, Assistant Campaign Director in Harlem; Abe Tompkin, Solomon Harper and Jack Rosen.

They will be defended by Jacques Buitenkant, of the New York International Labor Defense.

GAZETTE
GASTONIA, N. C.

JUL 17 1929

MANY NEGROES ON COMMUNIST TICKET.

From The Daily Worker we learn that the communist party opened its municipal campaign in New York with the slogan, "Class against Class."

Otto Hall, negro union organizer who has been in Gastonia, has been nominated for city comptroller; Juliet Stuart Poyntz, who is in North Carolina now, was nominated for president of the Borough of Bronx. J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The Daily Worker, was named for president of the Borough of Manhattan.

War against imperialist war, defense of the Soviet union, relentless battle against social reformists, and a militant class struggle of the workers against employers are the keynotes of the campaign. We quote a paragraph from an account of the nominating convention:

"Real schools and enough of them, real protection for young and old women workers, and for full racial, social and political equality for negro workers are part of the demands made by the communist party. Otto Hall, a negro metal worker, is the communist party candidate for city comptroller, and there will be many other negro workers running on the communist ticket for assemblymen and aldermen."

COMMUNISTS NAMED FOR 21ST A. D. OFFICES

With Richard B. Moore, general organizer of the American Negro Labor Congress, already nominated as candidate for Congress from the Twenty-first district, two additions were anounced for the district Monday by the Communist party.

Fannie Austin, president of the Women's Day Workers' League, was designated for the Assembly and Alphonso Garcia, a shoemaker, will seek election to the Board of Aldermen.

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Workers (Communist) Party

Problems of the Communists in the South

By JOHN H. OWENS

The rapid industrialization of the south is creating a new and complex problem for the Communist Party. Prior to the 1928 presidential campaign, no really serious attempts had been made by the Party to invade the "solid" south, this phase of the work being limited to such theoretical slogans as "abolish lynching," "full social equality for the Negro," "Jim-Crowism." The realization of a concrete program for this section of the country will require the earnest consideration of the best analytical minds of the Party.

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Contrary to the general conception, even among Communists, the vast majority of southern Negroes are not revolutionary, not even radical. Given a moiety of peace, property and security, they are content to drift through life. Not that they are devoid of ambition—rather the opposite, but this ambition smacks of accepted American traditions of individualism, getting on in the world, highly competitive effort and the like. With all its social and political restrictions, the south can boast of a rising class of black bourgeois elements.

Another ideological factor which must be given close attention is the peasant psychology possessed by many Negroes. This reflected in their social outlook, a tendency to ape, frequently to exaggerate, the manners and morals, the prejudices and political theories of the ruling caste.

The average southern white is an inferior individual who attempts to hide his inferiority complex by a pretentiousness of manners, an assumed superiority based upon color only and, therefore, the inherent inferiority of the black race.

The rural Negro is frequently prejudiced against the town Negro and adopts a patronizing attitude toward 'educated Negroes." This is but the reflex of the white planter's psychology who doubts the wisdom of educating his "niggers." In his opinion, it makes him uppish, refractory and generally untrustworthy as good field hands. "Education puts social equality notions in a nigger's head." are lecherous planters with colored concubines.

The inferiority complex which is forced upon the Southern Negro explains his attitude towards his own female kind. He accepts the white man's evaluation of colored womanhood as well as of other things in life. It also explains in part the difficulties of competent Negro leadership in the South. A Negro leader is not acceptable to a certain part of the race until the white folks have put the seal of approval upon him. This means that he must be "safe and sane" according to the most orthodox and fundamentalist viewpoint of the average Southern white. This inferiority feeling also partly explains the willingness and frequency with which colored women enter into misalliances with white men, though the economic phase of the matter is highly important and must not be forgotten.

The poor whites of the South are so obsessed with the psychology of "We must keep the niggers down" that it hampers intelligent action for their own advancement. They are encouraged in this by the upper class whites, who being more class conscious and more practical use this race prejudice for their own economic security.

This prejudice on the part of the whites is also caused by fear. Conscious of the injustices which the Negroes have suffered for generations, the Southern whites cannot but quake at the thought of retaliation. This is reflected in such sadistic orgies as the lynching and mutilation of Negro men and ripping up pregnant women. That this prejudice has no biological foundation and is not inherent in either race is evidenced by the willingness of Southern white males clandestinely to cohabit with colored females.

The crisis in agriculture, the evils of the single crop production, the boll-weevil which ruins that one crop (cotton), changing farming conditions in the south, concentration of land ownership and mechanization of farming), are potent forces tending to weed out the poor and inefficient owners both black and white and reduce the number of agricultural laborers needed to work the productive acreage. These dispossessed ruralites become part of the city proletariat and are absorbed by the expanding industries of the South: the mines, the mills, the factories.

In an article "The North and the South Today," Current History Magazine for November, 1927, the author has this to say:

"Now, Southern enterprise and Northern capital combining have made the South the outstanding commercial wonder of the day. For example, a line of creameries, backed by Northern capital stretches from Washington to New Orleans and the great Southern hydroelectric development has likewise been brought about largely by New York, Philadelphia and Boston money. . . . One by one the smaller Southern industries are being strengthened or acquired by Northern capitalists. In Randolph County, North Carolina, fifteen of the seventeen cotton mills have been purchased with Northern capital and in Selma two of the three and this is typical of the condition throughout the South. In fact, unobtrusive forces are everywhere at work breaking down the barriers and soon the last one will have fallen.

"Just as soon as the Negro taboo and the fundamentalist religious taboo disappear, we may expect Party lines to disappear also. North and South Carolina with more spindle hours than Massachusetts will not continue to blow 'hot and cold' on election days.

"But the Southern states, though nationalized and cooperative are still conservative, more so, perhaps than those of the North because of the absence of the foreign element. They are far removed from Sovietism or 'Red' Republicanism and they respect the courts and love the Government."

How will the changing economic conditions affect the social relations of the races? How will the Southern white workers, grounded in race prejudice, react to Communism which preaches and practices race equality? How will the Negro respond to a suggested alliance with the "po' white trash" whom capitalism has consistently pushed forward as his traditional enemy? Perhaps the economic forces at work contain the potentialities of an answer. Who knows? Here is a problem which requires all of Communist fortitude and courage.

The sixth business session of the Sixth National Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party opened yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock with delegate Mike Vritarie anthracite miner from Pennsylvania, in the chair. After discussion on the previous reports by a number of speakers and the reading of telegrams of greetings, Otto Huiswood, head of the Negro Department of the Party reported on the Negro work of the Party.

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The first half of the report of Huiswood on the Negro work of the Party follows. The remainder will be published in Monday's issue.

This report covers largely the period of five months, October, 1928—February, 1929, since the work of the Negro Department has been under my direction. When I took charge of the work, there was no functioning Negro Department, tho there was one comrade in charge. Very little connection had been established with the districts and no methods or plans devised to initiate activities thruout the Party to increase our Negro membership and mobilize the entire Party behind the Negro work.

Most of the districts paid very little attention to this important phase of Party activity and since there was no coordination from the center and no specific instructions and advice to these various sections, no earnest attempt to work was made.

Besides, most white comrades conceived of Negro work as the work of the Negro comrades. While in some districts, especially in Chicago, very good work had been done in the past and important organizational gains made, practically everything fell thru and only the remnants of our former movement remained.

Neglect of Work.

The insufficient attention paid to this work by the Party as a whole resulted in very little actual organizational achievement. Because of insufficient forces and the lack of a definite and concrete program covering all the fields of activities, our policy was often confusing. As an instance, at a certain period we concentrated largely on the building of the American Negro Labor Congress (ANLC). In doing so, we forgot almost altogether to draw Negro workers into the Party, thereby failing to build the necessary cadres, which is the only active driving force capable of building any movement.

Apart from this, our orientation was too much in the direction of the Negro intellectuals and petty bourgeois elements. In a number of districts, particularly Chicago, we took into the movement some very unstable elements who joined with the idea that there was an opportunity for personal advancement, but when confronted with the real tasks of the Party, they became frightened at the risks and the work involved, and so they left the movement.

Whatever progress we have made so far has been largely the result of a change in our policy in orientating ourselves to the proletarian elements. Not only that, but an attitude had developed to the effect that the Party's work among Negroes was to be confined mainly to the ANLC. This led as a consequence to a very abnormal situation. It almost completely divorced Negro members, particularly those in leadership, from the general Party life, and tended to develop a very unhealthy attitude towards the Party on the part of some of these Negro comrades.

Our failure to build Party fractions in the ANLC had as a result the general demoralization of the locals and the action of some of the comrades in leading positions in the locals were undisciplined and uncontrolled because of this. This also had as a result the fact that the organization became merely a propaganda sect rather than a movement of action. One other weakness which must be pointed out as due to this condition was the fact that very few members of the ANLC were drawn into the Party.

First Program.

Last April (1928) our Party

for the first time drew up a program on Negro work that came nearest to fitting the situation. Since then, with the aid and criticism of the Comintern, we have orientated ourselves more and more to work among the Negro masses and have begun to take this task seriously. The political campaign of 1928 presented a very favorable opportunity to carry the program of the Party to the Negro masses on a national scale. A very intensive campaign was carried on, particularly in the larger cities, and for the first time Negro workers, in many sections of the country, appeared as candidates on the Communist platform, the platform of class struggle.

The importance of this campaign can only be properly evaluated when we take into consideration the fact that never before did a working class party appear openly and boldly as the champion of the Negro masses in its fight for full social equality and against lynching, segregation and all the various forms of abuse and exploitation suffered by the Negro masses. Never before did a working class party so effectively challenge the ruling class and its political parties and its oppression, exploitation and degradation of the Negro masses.

Not only in the North, but also in the South—the hotbed of reaction and race prejudice—was our propaganda effective. In the land of the lynching bee, we denounced lynching. The many meetings we held, the thousands of leaflets distributed, the special election issue of The Champion, and the very effective publicity gained thru the Crusader News Service, brought our propaganda to thousands of Negro workers who are under the influence of the bourgeoisie, white and black. And the response on the part of the Negro workers and the increase of our membership during this period, indicate the possibility of drawing in large numbers into the Party with systematic work. (The establishment of one or two units in the South with white and Negro members in the same unit, is in itself an achievement.)

Our main shortcoming in this respect is organizational. We did not retain all those who joined, nor did we follow up sufficiently all the contacts made. Unless definite organizational steps are taken to keep those newcomers in the Party and to bring back good elements which have drifted out, our work will have been of little value.

Trade Union Work.

The trade union work among the Negro workers is the weakest spot in our work. Not the slightest attempt has been made to launch a campaign for the organization of the hundreds of thousands of unorganized black workers. Not only do I take into consideration here the question of building new unions among the Negro workers, but also the matter of a campaign against the discrimination practiced in most unions against the Negroes and the absolute refusal of many unions to admit colored workers. In this respect, the Trade Union Educational League (TUEL) has entirely neglected its duty. Not even a plan for this most important activity has been worked out. The TUEL has retreated before the anti-Negro policy of the labor bureaucracy of the A. F. of L. In spite of the pledges made by the delegation at the Fourth Congress of the RILU and the program adopted, they have signally failed to launch any campaign to force these unions to let down the color bar and admit Negro workers. Also no attempt was made to include Negro trade unionists in the trade union delegation to the Soviet Union.

A small beginning is being made with the attempt to organize Negro workers and to place them on leading committees in the new unions (miners, needle trades, etc.). Now that a Negro Department has been established in the TUEL with some one in charge of the work who will work in close connection with the Negro Bureau of the Profintern, we may expect some improvement in the work in the near future.

American Negro Labor Congress.

The American Negro Labor Congress only exists nominally today. Organized in 1925, it has had a very precarious existence. From its inception, the policy pursued was too narrow and had the effect of stifling its growth. Very little attempt was made to make a real broad mass movement of it. It became a little sectarian group and to a certain extent a miniature duplicate of the Party.

Instead of concentrating our activities to win the support of the Negro proletariat, which is the only group that could give backbone to the organization and is the only class which can supply the necessary sinews for a real liberation movement, we restricted ourselves too much to the Negro intellectuals and non-working class elements. The result of this was that we were building on quicksand rather than on bedrock.

The Party did not pay sufficient attention to the administration of the Congress, discipline was little enforced, and the work of the comrades in charge was not checked, with the result that many grave blunders were committed without any attempt at rectification. In the last few months an attempt has been made to revive the Congress, and with some degree of success. Prior to this practically all the locals had disappeared. We were in a state of almost complete bankruptcy.

Now we have functioning locals in New York with about 30 active members; Chester, Pa., 45 members; Pittsburgh, 15; Chicago, 70; Kansas City, 20, and we have organized Provisional Commitees in a number of other cities such as Cleveland, Omaha, Denver, Seattle, St. Louis, Los Angeles, Oakland, Minneapolis, Detroit, Buffalo, New Haven, Oklahoma City.

We held several mass meetings recently, anti-lynching meetings, meetings against police brutality, such as the Whitehurst case in Chicago, the Vestris meeting in New York which was the most successful one. In a few cities we have established educational forums.

We cannot be satisfied with the ANLC in its present form. It is still too much of a propaganda sect. Our main aim must be to build a mass movement based on the industrial workers, particularly the organized workers. We must turn more to the shops and factories and in this connection we must establish close relationship and cooperate with the TUEL. Our program as it is today is hardly suited to reach the masses and the new program which is being prepared will largely correct these shortcomings.

Some of our comrades in New York as well as elsewhere have had a wrong policy toward the church. Their conception of the extent to which we could utilize the Negro church is based on an underestimation of the role of the church as an instrument of imperialism. They thought that they could really make a dent in religion by boring from within. The idea of reaching the masses thru the church made them forget the basic task, the work in the factories, shops, mills, and other places of employment. Our recent experiences with meetings in the churches ought to be adequate proof that we must intensify our agitation against the church, to break down the stranglehold it has on the Negro masses, and not to go to the churches to win these masses.

NEGRO WORK IN SEATTLE PUSHED

Hall Addresses Meets; Many Join Party

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 16.—The entrance of Otto Hall, Negro field organizer of the Workers (Communist) Party into the Seattle district, has given great stimulus to the activities of the Negro workers here, where the best meetings in the west so far have been held, according to reports from workers in the district.

On Saturday, Hall addressed a meeting in the Negro section, attended by more than 200 Negro workers. Pointing to the conditions now existing in the United States of segregation, lynching, Jim Crowism as applied to Negroes and other oppressed races, Hall contrasted this condition with the position of Negro workers and other minority races and nationalities in the Soviet Union, "where to be a worker means freedom." Hall recently returned after a long stay in the Soviet Union, and speaks authoritatively on the conditions of the workers there.

The applications of nine Negro workers for entrance into the Workers (Communist) Party and three young Negro workers into the Young Workers (Communist) League capped the meeting.

On Sunday evening Hall addressed an overflow crowd of workers at the Seattle Workers' Forum, on "Progress in the Soviet Union." Six new members for the Workers (Communist) Party were recruited from the audience. Many workers had to be turned away for lack of room. Monday evening, at a meeting held on the "Skidroad" in Seattle, Hall repudiated the lies spread by Thompson, organizer of the I. W. W. Thompson, who is also supporting the Trotsky renegades, had charged that the trade unions of the Soviet Union were forced underground. Hall effectively answered these lies.

Other cities at which Hall will speak during the next few days are Spokane, Wash., on Jan. 17, and in the Twin Cities from Jan. 20 to 22.

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Workers (Communist) Party.

COMMUNISM AND THE NEGRO

By J. A. ROGERS

LAST October I mentioned in The Amsterdam News the fact that the Communists are attempting to organize the Negro workers of the world in one vast union, and I gave the gist of their program. I also mentioned one of their journals, The Negro Worker, published in French.

Since then I have received a letter from the Palace of Labor in Moscow from the editor of The Negro Worker telling me that when I stated that The Negro Worker is published by the International Secours Rouge (Communist) I was wrong.

The Negro Worker, says the letter, "is the official bulletin of the International Trade Union Committee of Negro Workers of the Red International of Labor Unions.

"You also stated that the publishers of The Negro Worker are a "white" organization. This also is incorrect. The Red International of Labor Unions is an international revolutionary working class organization of all nationalities.

"The report of the work of the Fourth Congress of the Red International of Labor Unions convened in March, 1928, states that 'represented in the Congress was the trade union movement of the coutries of Europe, Asia, North and South America, Australia and Africa. Well represented were the Pacific, colonial and semi-colonial countries.'

"It is needless for us to say that our program calls for a determined fight against all racial discriminations and inequality practices in the labor movement, such as are prevalent in the American Federation of Labor against Negro workers."

The letter also goes on to tell of a resolution adopted by the Executive Bureau of the Red International for getting the Negro into the Communist fold.

Since Negro workers, it says in part, comprise a very powerful force in the fight against capitalism, "thanks to their economic, political and racial oppression," and since the Negro workers of the United States, Africa and the West Indies will achieve equality with the white workers only by means of an organized and relentless struggle against the whole system of capitalist oppression, therefore, it is resolved to set up a committee of Negro workers composed of two representatives from the Negro workers of the United States, and one each from South Africa, Guadeloupe, Martinique and Cuba.

Haiti, East Africa, Portuguese Africa, the Belgian Congo, Liberia, French Equatorial Africa, and those countries of Latin America where there are considerable numbers of Negro workers (Brazil, Colombia, Venezuela, etc.) are also to be drawn on.

Joint unions of white and Negro workers are to be formed, and in places like South Africa, where the law prevents black and white from being in the same union, independent black unions are to be formed.

The Negro Worker, published

— J. A. Rogers —

in various languages at Moscow, is being broadcast to Negroes all over the world.

The question is: What effect will Communist agitation have on the world-wide color problem and what benefit, if any, is the Negro going to derive from it?

This, indeed, is difficult to forecast. But one fact is certain: Those nations having colonies with a large colored population are not going to relish Communist doctrine, to say the least.

Indeed, if my own personal opinion is asked, I would say that England, who has most to lose, is already so panicky that she's afraid of her own shadow.

And England has cause to be panicky. Of some 475,000,000 persons in the British Empire there are about 425,000,000 colored. Of that number perhaps one in a thousand really loves a white man, for while it is rare to find a white man who loves a dark-skinned person, it is far rarer to find a colored man who loves a white one. The Hindus number some 300,000,000 souls, yet I have reason to believe that the white race would have considerable trouble drumming up a few thousand Hindus who had any genuine love for it.

Communism is the new religion. Ecomonics it its god and Karl Marx is its prophet. Speaking purely as an observer, as one who would not lift a finger either to help or hinder it, I believe that with increasing industrialism Communism is going to spread over the world. It talks to the pocketbook, a language that people of all climes and all religions can understand.

It is beginning just as Christianity did among the lowliest of the earth. Today in London, Paris, Berlin, Brussels and other large cities the Communist sections are the poverty-stricken ones. A great majority of those living in the wretched East End of London are Communists. They, by the way, sent to Parliament the only dark-skinned man who has ever been seated there.

Communism, too, has had its martyrs. In the recent Chinese revolution Communist women died with all the fanaticism of the early Christians and Mohammedans.

The Communists mean to make of Moscow what Rome is to the Catholic or Mecca is to the Mohammedan. Napoleon tried to make Paris the capital of Europe, and the Communists are out to make Moscow the capital of the world.

And very shrewdly they preached anti-militarism in England, France and other lands, while keeping in Russia one of the strongest armies in the world. Is it any wonder that the big powers are showing so much fear? They are showing the same fear that the Roman emperors did at the rise of Christianity.

The Communists, of course, mean to use the darker races to further their schemes, but the darker races must be prepared to use them instead. They must learn how to use them to further their own cause of freedom. Race prejudice is a weapon that can be made to cut both ways. Just as the white man has been using the darker man to oust his own people, as in West Africa, so the darker man must learn to use the white man against other white men to win his freedom.

The Communist, while in Europe, is free of color prejudice like other Europeans, but when he comes to live among dark men he is pretty much like the rest. I have met some very prejudiced Communists in America, though Communism, like Christianity, condemns color prejudice.

Communism has much dogma and indigestible bunkum, like other religions, but it has sounder and more practical meat than any of the others. It has economic doctrine that Negroes, above all others, ought to get acquainted with.

But as to putting their neck in the Communist yoke, that is something else.

CHICAGO ACTIVE IN NEGRO WORK

Meet in Heart of West Side District

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 19.—Street Nucleus 27 of the Workers (Communist) Party, which for a long time has been struggling along with a relatively small membership, has made a determined start on one of the most important fields of Party work, the field of Negro work.

The first step by the nucleus was to shift its meeting place into the heart of the West Side Negro district, to collect through its members the names of possible Negro sympathizers, and to send them a special invitation to attend open meetings of the nucleus.

As a result of this preliminary work two Negro workers were brought into the Party, and to the first open meeting, which was addressed by William F. Kruse, district organizer, ten others attended. Three signed applications for membership in the Workers (Communist) Party, and three others left their names and addresses with the request that they be notified of further meetings.

The next meeting will be held at 207 North Western Ave., on Wednesday, Feb. 20. This will be an open meeting at which a prominent Negro member of the Party will be the principal speaker.

PUBLISHERS OF JOURNAL, "THE NEGRO WORKER," IS AN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

(By J. A. Rogers)

The Reporter is being read everywhere these days.

Last October in its columns I mentioned the fact that the Communists are attempting to organize the Negro workers of the world in one vast union, and I gave the gist of their program.

I also mentioned one of their journals, called "The Negro Worker," published in French, which I picked up accidentally.

Since then I have received a letter from the Palace of Labor in Moscow from the editor of the Negro Worker telling me that when I stated that the Negro Worker is published by the International Secours Rouge (Communist), I was wrong.

"The Negro Worker," says the letter, "is the official bulletin of the International Trade Union Committee of Negro Workers of the Red International of Labor Unions.

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"The report of the work of the Fourth Congress of the Red International of Labor Unions, convened in March, 1928, states that 'represented in the Congress was the trade union movement of the countries of Europe, Asia, North and South America, Australia and Africa. Well represented were the Pacific, colonial and semi-colonial countries.'

"It is needless for us to say that our program calls for a determined fight against all racial discriminations and inequality practices in the labor movement, such as is prevalent in the American Federation of Labor against Negro workers."

The letter also goes on to tell of a resolution adopted by the Executive Bureau of the Red International for getting the Negro into the Communist field.

Since Negro workers, it says in part, comprise a very powerful force in the fight against capitalism, "thanks to their economic, political and racial oppression," and since the Negro workers of the United States, Africa, the West Indies, will achieve equality with the white workers only by means of an organized and relentless struggle against the whole system of capitalist oppression, therefore it is resolved to set up a committee of Negro workers composed of two representatives from the Negro workers of the United States, and one each from South Africa, Guadeloupe, Martinique and Cuba.

Haiti, East Africa, Portuguese Africa, the Belgian Congo, Liberia, French Equatorial Africa, and those countries of Latin America where there are considerable numbers of Negro workers (Brazil, Colombia, Venezuela, etc.), are also to be drawn on.

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The question is: What effect will Communist agitation have on the world-wide color problem, and what benefit, if any, is the Negro going to derive from it.

That, indeed, is difficult to forecast. But one fact is certain: those nations, having colonies with a large colored population, are not going to relish Communist doctrine, to say the least.

Indeed, if my own personal opinion is asked, I would say that England, who has most to lose, is already so panicky that she is afraid of her own shadow.

I have already told how in 1925 simply because I asked at the British consulate in New York for permission to go to Africa, it was enough to have the detectives and Scotland Yard chasing at my heels. I am no more a Communist than I am a royalist, or Republican, or Democrat, or Socialist and had asked permission simply because I had seen a notice to the effect that if one wanted to go to parts of the British Empire, other than the United Kingdom, he had better ask for it then and there, or he would be subject to pay an additional tax of ten dollars.

My asking for permission to go to Africa was more a blind wish than anything else—I had gone to England because I wanted to see the country just as any other—yet it was enough to cause my being haled to Scotland Yard, where, as I said, I was questioned by an inspector as to where I got the money to travel with, and where I was also informed of Communist agitation, and told that the Communists would be glad to get hold of such a one as myself.

And England has cause to be panicky. Of some 475,00,000 persons in the British Empire there are about 425,000 colored. Of that number perhaps one in a thousand really loves a white man, for while it is rare to find a white man who loves a dark-skinned person, it is far rarer to find a colored man who loves a white man. The Hindus number some 300,000,000 souls, yet I have reason to believe that the white race would have considerable trouble drumming up a few thousand Hindus who had any genuine love for it.

Perhaps the nearest approach to love is between the opposite sexes, yet Sir Richard Burton says in the Arabian Nights' Entertainment something to the effect that while Englishmen have been cohabiting with Hindu women for a long time yet it would be difficult to find one who really loved an Englishman.

Pretty much the same thing holds true in the United States, "thanks to economic, political, and racial oppression," as the Communist resolution just quoted, puts it.

Of course so far as the white European in his own land is concerned, that is another question, but no sooner does he go to the dark man's land than he changes.

Communism is the new religion. Economics is its god, and Karl Marx is its prophet. Speaking purely as an observer, as one who would not lift a finger either to help or to hinder it, I believe that with increasing industrialism Communism is going to spread over the world. It talks to the pocketbook, a language that peoples of all climes and all religions can understand.

It offers alluring promises to better conditions. And that is not when you die, like Christianity, but here and now.

It is beginning just as Christianity did among the lowliest of the earth. Today in London, Paris, Berlin, Brussels and other large cities the Communist sections are the poverty-stricken ones. A great majority of those living in the wretched East End of London are Communists. And they by the way sent to parliament the only dark-skinned man who has ever been seated there.

Communism, too, has had its martyrs. In the recent Chinese revolution, Communist women died with all the fanaticism of the early Christians and Mohammedans.

The Communists mean to make of Moscow, what Rome is to the Catholics, or Mecca is to the Mohammedan. Already it is. Napoleon tried to make Paris the capital of Europe, and the Communists are out to make Moscow the capital of the world.

And very shrewdly they preach anti-militarism in England, France and other lands, while keeping in Russia one of the strongest armies in the world. Is it any wonder that the big powers are showing so much fear? They are showing the same fear that the Roman Emperors did at the rise of Christianity.

The Communists, of course, mean to use the darker races, the men further est down, to further their schemes, but the darker races must be prepared to use them instead. They must learn how to use them to further their own cause of freedom.

Race prejudice is a roten and unjust system, and one is justified in beating a rotten system in a rotten way. Anything that makes your oppressor uncomfortable is your ally.

God, it is true, is in his heaven. But that is far away, while brains, craftiness and money rule the world. The simple-minded, sincere man, today, is a sheep among wolves, ready for the slaughter.

The Communist, while in Europe, is free of color prejudice like other Europeans, but when he comes to live among dark men he is pretty much like the rest. I have met some very prejudiced Communists in America, though Communism, like Christianity, condemns color prejudice.

Communism has much dogma and indigestible bunkum, like other religion, but it has sounder and more practical meat than any of the others. It has economic doctrine that Negroes above all others ought to get acquainted with.

But as to putting their neck in the Communist yoke that is something else.

Thus the Negro manhood of the south is individualized and degraded until it accepts as natural and inevitable such derogatory institutions as concubinage, peonage, chain-gangs, segregation and a host of other festering evils which are damning indictments of white capitalist civilization in America. By a peculiar mental twist the Negro endures these evils by refusing to recognize them and the southern Negro as well as the southern white bitterly resents criticism of his community by an outsider.

Some Negroes go so far as to defend their "good white folks" even though these same good white folks

NEGRO WORKERS ENDORSE PARTY

Communist Candidates State Program

Thirty Negro workers representing 12 organizations last night endorsed the Communist Party candidates at a conference held at the Workers' Center, 28 Union Square. It was arranged by the Negro Department of the Communist Party, New York District.

The conference adopted a resolution against the high rents, fire traps, slums and unsanitary conditions in the Negro working class sections of the city and pointed out that only the Communist Party stood for a united struggle of the Negro and white workers.

The conference was addressed by Fanny Austin, candidate for alderman, 21st district, Manhattan; Frederick Makel, candidate for alderman, 33rd district, Brooklyn, and J. Louis Engdahl, candidate for president of the Borough of Manhattan.

Richard B. Moore presided at the conference. Gilbert Lewis was vice-chairman and Hermine Dumount secretary. The conference was opened by Harold Williams, district organizer of the Negro Department of the Party.

The delegates at the conference will attend the borough ratification conferences, which will be held Sunday, Sept. 8, it was announced.

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COMMUNISTS ELECT FIVE NEGROES TO EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL PARTY

Convention in New York Makes Sweeping Declaration of Equality in All Fields for Race

Daily Worker

Crusader News Service.

NEW YORK.—Amidst scenes of the wildest enthusiasm on the part of its 104 delegates and thousands of visitors, the sixth annual national convention of the Communist party, meeting at Irving Plaza hall, this city, squarely placed the Communist party in the vanguard of the Negro's struggle against white terrorism in this country.

Passing unanimously a resolution denouncing lynching, jim-crowism, disfranchisement and segregation, and calling upon the white and black workers to unite in the struggle against the white oppressors of the Negro—the planters and merchants of the south—the Communist party convention, gave emphatic proof that its advocacy during the last election of full racial and political rights for the Negro was not a political manouver but a studied and deliberate policy. Further emphasis on this point was given by the election of five Negroes to the central executive committee—the highest body in the party. The convention also gave instructions to all party districts, sections and units to elect Negro members to leading positions as rapidly as possible.

The five Negroes elected to the C. E. C. have long been prominent in the radical labor movement. They are Cyril Briggs, Otto Hall, John Henry, Otto Huiswoud and Edward Welsh. Huiswoud is director of the Communist party's work among the Negro masses; Briggs is a member of the staff of the Daily Worker, the central organ of the Communist party; Hall, who has just returned from a three year study-tour of Soviet Russia, is a member of the executive committee of the Trade Union Educational league. Negro problems were given careful consideration at the convention, and plans adopted for mobilizing the entire party membership in the party's fight for full racial and political equality for the Negro and against all forms of white terrorism and all exhibitions of white chauvinism. On the last point it was decided to reorganize several southern branches whose members had so far failed to orientate themselves to the party's policy on the Negro. It was stated that several white southern members had already been expelled from the party, and that the party was prepared to expel every white southern member if necessary.

Otto Huliswoud, director of Negro work, reported that the Negro membership in the party was now well over five hundred; that there was not a single special Negro unit in the party but that Negro and white members were members together of the same units; that Negro comrades were often organizers for the units of which they were members; that many of them were on the leading committees of the units, and on the section and district executive committees. In three districts, he reported, there were full-time Negro organizers, and in most of the districts there were functioning District Negro committees. The Negro work of the party was being carried on jointly by white and Negro comrades, he said. The Negro comrades were also participating in the general work of the party.

Negro Workers Join the Party While in Jail

Negro week, set aside by the Communist Party as part of its drive to attract more Negro workers to its program of class struggle as the only solution of the vicious race and class exploitation to which millions of Negroes are subjected, was observed at the 51st St. Court, between Eighth and Ninth Aves., Saturday. The work was done by Louis A. Baum, secretary of the Photographic Workers Union, who was "among those arrested" in the police raid on the Workers Center at Union Square, Saturday afternoon.

Two Negro workers were proposed for membership in the Communist Party. Their example was followed for four white workers, who listened intently to Baum's explanation of the Party platform.

"It was a wonderful experience," Baum told the Daily Worker directly after his released yesterday afternoon. "Naturally, the interest of the Negro workers was aroused when they heard the Party's demand for full economic, social and political equality between black and white workers."

NEGRO WORKERS JOIN COMMUNIST PARTY IN MEET

Daily Worker

Expose Garveyites in Chicago

CHICAGO, (By Mail).—One of the most successful mass meetings ever held by the local Communist Party among Negro workers was held last Friday in the west side Negro section. Of an audience of about 175, over 100 were Negro workers. This was the first time that the Communist Party message had been brot to this neighborhood. Twenty-six Negro workers filled application cards, and 50 others gave their names to be called to future meetings.

Petty-bourgeois supporters of the Garveyite Universal Negro Improvement association who tried to exploit the meeting by publicizing their platform were defeated by Paul Cline, who emphasized that the Communist Party is a party of workers only. "The floor of this meeting will be given only to workers from the shops—professional people are not welcome," he said.

Many workers remained after the meeting to ask the speakers questions and express their support of what had been said. Healthy proletarian Negro elements who will remain in the Party were recruited as a result of the meeting, members report. Section Three of the Party, in cooperation with Section 4 of the Communist Youth League, which has been very active in this work, is arranging for another mass meeting in the same neighborhood on a larger scale.

TAMMANY FEARS COMMUNIST GAIN IN NEGRO HARLEM

Stands Trial Monday With Six Others

"It is not an accident that the most vicious attacks by the Tammany Hall police should be launched just now against the Communist Party campaign rallies in Harlem," declared J. Louis Engdahl, Communist candidate for president of the Borough of Manhattan, in commenting on the breaking up of Communist meetings at 138th St. and Seventh Ave., and the arrest of Communist speakers.

"It is precisely in Harlem, with its great discontented population of Negro workers, that Tammany Hall fears loss of strength in its efforts to re-elect Mayor Jimmy Walker. It feels that this loss will go to the Communist Party. It fights back with the only weapon it knows, the same police oppression that it has been using against workers in recent strikes in the food, needle, iron and other industries."

Engdahl was among those recently arrested when police broke up the Communist Party campaign rally at 13th St. and Seventh Ave. He will appear with others arrested in the Magistrate's Court of the Twelfth District on Monday to answer to the usual charge of disorderly conduct.

"The charge against us is mere camouflage," declared Engdahl. "This is also true of the claim of the police officialdom that meetings must be forbidden on Seventh and Eighth Avenues in order not to interfere with traffic.

"It is only Communist meetings that are broken up. Religious gatherings have not been interfered with. And the police themselves confess that the so-called 'regulation' against meetings would be set aside later on when the republicans and democrats get ready to hold open air meetings. This clearly reveals the methods by which Tammany Hall fights its working class foes rallying in support of the Communist Party.

"Workers in Harlem feel acutely the misery that is their lot under Tammany Hall misrule in municipal government. The unbearable housing conditions have resulted in the organization of the Harlem Tenants' League, that has organized the only class resistance to the landlords. Rent strikes and other forms of resistance to increased rentals have sent the landlords scurrying to the protecting arms of their defenders in the Tammany Hall city administration. Mayor Walker, Governor Roosevelt and Tammany Hall generally have been profuse in their promises to the tenants, but all their support has been given to the landlords. Mayor Walker's promises have now been thoroughly discounted by the workers in Harlem, who are planning a city-wide conference of tenants for the purpose of organizing a Metropolitan Tenants' League. The housing situation alone stirs all Harlem deeply. Tammany Hall knows that Harlem is against it on this issue, as well as on other municipal problems.

"It will not avail the landlords, who inspire Tammany Hall police attacks on Communist meetings, to charge that the Communists are 'attacking the government.' This will not prejudice Harlem workers against the Communist Party. The Negro workers in Harlem do not feel that they should worry much about the Hoover-Walker bipartisan government of lynch law, jim crowism, segregation and the most brutal exploitation.

"No republican or democrat has come forward to protest against the jim crow rule announced by the Hudson Day Line boats, which has aroused all Harlem.

"The Communist Party and its candidates do not intend to be silenced on these and other issues. Police oppression even when continued in police stations with the beating of youth workers arrested, as in the case of Jack Rosen, member of the Young Communist League, will not gag the Communist exposures, but rather testify to their correctness and the fact they are worrying Tammany Hall, tool of the capitalist class."

Negro Masses and Communism

By GEORGE PADMORE.

The problem of the Negro in America is not an isolated one. Negroes all over the world are confronted with the same conditions, they merely differ in degrees according to the social and political conditions under which they live. In the United States we find twelve million Negroes living under the most brutal and reactionary capitalist system in the world.

In Africa, the West Indies and other colonial regions over a hundred and fifty million Negroes are kept in the most servile condition deprived of all forms of social, political and economic opportunities.

In this way, the capitalist imperialists through their "czar-like" colonial governors are able to extract millions of dollars annually from these slaves, who are transported to the home countries to maintain the palatial homes and the parasitic caste-system of the oppressors.

In view of this, Negroes in America must come to realize that their struggle is organically linked up with the struggle of their black brothers in far distant lands. And they together must develop an international spirit of solidarity and comradeship with the other oppressed peoples—Chinese, Indians, Latin-Americans, etc., as well as the workers in the countries of the imperialist class. Only in this way will the oppressed and exploited sections of the human race be able to win their freedom.

The question immediately arises, how and who can lead these people to victory in their fight against the exploiters and robbers? The only answer is to be found in the program of Marxism-Leninism under the leadership of the stalwart banner of the Communist International.

The one unfortunate thing is that the Negro masses know little about the Comintern and its sections, but in proportion as these workers learn of what the C. I. stands for, to that extent shall we prepare the masses for the final overthrow of wage slavery. It is therefore our revolutionary duty to carry the message of Communism to these oppressed millions.

This leads to another question. How best can this be done? The reply lies in our ability to propagandize and organize this great mass of potentially revolutionary black fighters. Our class enemies know this only too well and will therefore place every obstacle in our way, including the most vicious forms of terrorism in order to keep the masses away from the red banner of liberation.

Capitalist Policy Is Exposed; Black and White Workers Must Unite

Role of Party.

In America, our Party has made a splendid beginning in carrying on work among the Negro industrial workers, but up to now little or nothing has been attempted among the agricultural laborers, who form the bulk of the black workers. During the presidential campaign our program, standing four-square in its demands for full social and political equality for Negroes, was not only advocated in the North, but openly proclaimed throughout the South. Party speakers addressed large and enthusiastic audiences of black and white workers in states below the Mason-Dixon line. This was a great achievement and shows the heroic and revolutionary spirit of our Party leadership.

This is merely the beginning. Soon the Southern bourbons and lynchocrats will feel the power of proletarian awakening. Only the Communists can advocate a program of 100 per cent equality and freedom between races, for Communism is the weapon of the working class and knows no color line. It is the bitter and relentless foe of racial, religious and national prejudices, which the ruling class use as forces to divide and weaken the ranks of the workers, thereby maintaining the present social order.

Divide and Rule Policy.

Negroes as well as white workers must learn to realize this cunning device of "divide and rule" which the imperialists promote through their capitalistic controlled agencies —the church, movies, press, schools and fascist organizations, (American Legion, K. K. K., etc.) In America this is one of the most effective ways of ruling the workers.

The labor movement stinks with race prejudice. The A. F. of L. and its lackeys—Green, Woll and John L. Lewis, and other bureaucrats are the most open opponents of white chauvinism to be found anywhere in the civilized world. By condoning such a state of affairs, organized labor in the Right wing unions keeps the Negro workers out of its ranks, thereby leaving him to the mercy of the bosses to be used as scabs or cheap labor reserve. With the organization of new industrial unions under the leadership of militant workers and agitation within the old craft unions for admission and equal rights for Negroes, a new day is ahead for the black proletariat.

This policy of "divide and rule" is not peculiar to the U. S. Wherever imperialism prevails the same methods of fostering prejudices are in operation. For instance: In India the Anglo-Indian government through its officials and missionaries encourage religious strife between the Hindus and Mohammedans and in this way prevent the unity of the workers and peasants. For as long as the Indian masses are divided the oppressors (British and native) will be able to subjugate and rule them.

In the West Indies and South Africa the British overlords have instituted a caste system which they themselves have brought into being as a sort of buffer-class between them (the imperialists) and the broad masses of blacks and East Indians. These mulattoes are given preferential treatment economically and socially as a reward for doing the dirty work of their foreign masters. They befuddle the masses and betray every effort that they make for improved conditions.

The same policy is pursued by other imperialist classes—American, French, etc. Because of this situation the Anglo-American sections of the Comintern must pay more attention to the colonial areas dominated by British and American imperialism. The Parties must begin to penetrate these colonies and give leadership to the peoples who are daily showing signs of revolt. This can best be done by training colonial cadres for work among their own people.

Bankruptcy of Negro Bourgeoisie.

In the U. S. the colored bourgeoisie is a reactionary class and cannot lead the black masses in their struggle for freedom. For over three hundred years the Negro workers have been the "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for the white overlords, but today an additional burden has fallen on their backs. The colored bourgeoisie have joined hands with their white brothers to continue the unmerciful exploitation of the black masses. This upper strata of race parasites have become a well-crystallized class since the war.

Before the war most Negro workers were attached to the land in the southern states, but with war time acceleration of industry they migrated to the North and took their place within the ranks of the industrial proletariat. The segregated ghetto life into which they were forced lent itself favorably to the development of a black class of business men. This petty bourgeois element lost no opportunity of exploiting the growing racial consciousness which swept over all oppressed minorities after the war. By appealing to the similarity of color between the rich Negroes and the poor ones, the business men were able to turn race consciousness into dollars and cents. Merchants, insurance brokers, bankers and real estate sharks grew up, as it were, overnight. They robbed the black workers as effectively as the white exploiters. What the latter failed to extract out of their labor power, the former seized out in high rents and exorbitant prices for commodities. The Negro masses cannot hope to solve their problems by turning to the petty bourgeoisie of their race for leadership.

The same applies to the intellectuals. From this group spring the chief political lackeys and "Uncle Toms" of the white American rulers. To them are assigned all the filthy tasks to keep the masses in a helpless condition. One of the best illustrations of this was during the last presidential campaign. The two old parties—republican and democrats—bought up all the so-called Negro leaders — editors, preachers, teachers. These traitors sold the helpless Negro workers out to the highest bidder. Theirs was an open and brazen expression of depravity. The workers must wake up and take the leadership into their own hands, for only the working class can emancipate itself.

New Leadership Needed.

The creation of a working class Negro leadership is the most needed factor in the liberation movement today. After this is done, it will be necessary to look for allies to help them in their struggle against the capitalists—white and black. Where are these allies to be found? In America, among the class-conscious white workers together with the millions of over worked and mistreated Mexicans, Latin-American and Asiatic and other foreign born workers who like the Negroes toil to produce the wealth for the Wall Street bandits. When this day comes, which is not far off, the Rockefellers, Fords, Mellons, DuFonts, Hoovers and their kind will be driven from the thrones of the mighty in just the same way as the Russian capitalists were routed by the Russian workers and peasants in 1917.

Revolutionary Inspiration.

The Revolution of 1917 was the first signal of the international working class. The Negroes and white workers must learn their lessons in revolutionary tactics from this victory, and look upon the Soviet Union ruled by the working class as the greatest hope and inspiration for them in struggle to attain. The Soviet Union is the fatherland of the international working class and the oppressed peoples of the world. They must rally to its defense against the plots and schemes of the international imperialists. This can best be done by joining the Communist Party of America, the leader in the defense of the first workers state.

Negro workers in America and the colonies awake! Organize, agitate, fight under the leadership of the Communist International, the vanguard of the workers of the world and oppressed and enslaved colonial millions. In this way we shall all march forward to the conquest of power and the establishment of an international Soviet system of workers, farmers and soldiers.

Workers' Campaign, Speakers Arrested

By J. WAYNE BURRELL.

Seven workers were arrested while speaking at 138th street and Seventh avenue, to the workers of Harlem a few evenings ago.

Mrs. Fannie Austin, a colored worker, opened the meeting. She is a candidate for the Assembly in the 21st A. D., on the Communist Party's ticket. She was summarily ordered to stop speaking and dragged down. The police broke up this meeting, which is the latest held by the Communists in this attack on their right of free its fight to speak on labor conditions and free assemblage. As a speech and free assemblage. As a result several more workers were tions anywhere in Harlem, only a brief but sharp struggle. hustled off to jail.

Speaker after speaker mounted the platfrom demanding free speech only to be carried to jail. The workers in the audience resented

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Unions, Strikes, etc.

Workers (Communist) Party

'Communists Alone Fight for Negroes', Says Fanny Austin

First Negro Woman Candidate Denounces Other Parties for Race Discrimination

Daily Worker 9-16-29 New York N.Y.

"The Communist Party is the only political party which fights consistently for the Negro workers and for their emancipation as a class and a race." Fanny Austin, Communist Party candidate for the Board of Aldermen in the 21st Aldermanic District, Manhattan, told the Daily Worker yesterday.

"While all other parties either openly support the policy of the most vicious race discrimination, or like, the socialist party, cowardly evade the issue, the Communist Party shows itself to be the Party of the oppressed Negroes by being the first to nominate a Negro woman for municipal office. I am proud to be the first to claim that distinction." Austin added. Incidentally, she will be one of the speakers at the Daily Worker Press Carnival at Pleasant Bay Park this Sunday.

Is Active Woman Worker.

The Communist nominee knows by bitter experience what it means to be a woman worker—particularly a Negro worker—in New York City. "As a domestic servant I used to work 14 hours a day for $1.50," she says. "It was hard work, with never a break to relieve the drudgery. These conditions were much the same in small laundries I worked in."

"In all my experience I found that if it were true that the white women workers needed organization, this was doubly true of the Negroes. In 1918 I helped organize the Women's Day League. Within three months we got our first demands for a $3 a day minimum wage. Of course the fight is by no means ended—few of us have the eight hour day, one of the prime demands in our platform."

"Race Unity Essential."

"How do we propose to get the eight hour day for women workers?" she replied in answer to a question. "Obviously, Negro women workers can never hope to accomplish this as a race. Unity with white women workers is absolutely essential."

Broadening the question, Austin held that women workers—whether Negro or white—could achieve emancipation only with the complete overthrow of the capitalist order on which is reared a whole system of suppressive measures. She came to this conclusion, when attending the conference of the New York Federation of Working Women for the first time, she became acquainted with the Communist program through conversation with a delegate. "I joined the Party and have been active in it ever since," she said.

The Communist nominee is confident that the Party platform is winning greater support in Negro Harlem. "Never a day passes without I meet Negro workers who want to join," she declares. "We meet many who are sympathetic, but we must still study even more intensely the problem of winning the Negro workers for the party.

POLICE CLUB 400 NEGRO WORKERS

Daily Worker 9-16-29

A crowd of 500 gathered at 130th St. and Lenox Ave., last night to hear Communist candidates and other speakers tell the aims of the Communist Party in the city municipal elections. A large part of the audience and all of the speakers had come down from a meeting broken up at 137th St. and Seventh Ave. Among the speakers were Charles Alexander, Otto Hall, William Z. Foster, Wm. Sroka, and Wm. Weinstone. The crowd burned red torches. New York, N.Y.

Viciously clubbing the women workers especially, so hard that the sound of blows could be heard for half a block, Tammany police smashed the election campaign meeting of the Communist Party last night at 137th St. and Seventh Ave. About 400 were present.

The police retreated to the corner, and Moore continued. Then, with reinforcements, they returned and dragged Moore from the platform. The crowd, 95 per cent Negro workers, booed and hissed. Just before Moore was seized, the crowd had loudly cheered his statement that, "The Communist Party is the only one that stands for unity of white and Negro workers."

After pushing over the platform the police attacked with complete brutality, driving the crowd towards 138th St.

Daily Worker

Ambulance Used.

Steve Mesarosh was arrested and so badly beaten over the head that he had to be taken to the police station in an ambulance. The police told the reporters that he "fell off the ladder" (the speakers' stand) which is untrue because Moore was the only one on the stand during the raid. 9-16-29

Moore was arrested. Weinstone was arrested, but released.

Rebecca Grecht, Communist Party district campaign manager, and Rose Rubin, a section campaign manager, were badly beaten. Thruout the attack the police particularly sought to club the women. Both were arrested.

Others arrested are Ethel and Ruth Shipman, Paul Rymorcsko and Ann Collins. All will be arraigned in Washington Heights Court this morning, before Judge McQuade.

Police were so massed at 138th St. and Lenox Ave., that an advertised meeting could not be held. The police did not permit the stand to be erected.

More than a half a dozen times the police have smashed the Communist Party open air meetings at 137th St. and Seventh Ave. The last meeting, held Sept. 4, resulted in 13 workers being arrested, including Richard B. Moore, Communist candidate for Congress in the 21st district. Negro and white policemen beat up more than a score of workers and shot point blank into the crowd.

Blame Police.

The responsibility for breaking up the Communist Party meeting in Brownsville Thursday night and creating a riot, lies wholly with the Tammany police, is the charge made by the Campaign Committee in a statement issued last night. The report in the capitalist and socialist press to the effect that the "incensed" Jewish audience broke up the meeting and that the police "protected" the Communist speakers, is entirely without foundation in fact, the statement declares.

The fact is that the mass of the audience of over 2,000 workers showed unmistakably that it was in agreement with the speakers. It is true, organized socialist-fascist bands were on hand from the time the meeting opened, but their attempts to create a disturbance were well taken care of by the Communist defense guards and the audience. Finally, when Comrade Harold Williams mounted the platform, the socialist fascists made a new attempt to disturb the meeting, shouting insults at the "Negro bastard." The police used this as a pretext to pull Williams off the platform and called out the police reserves to quell the indignant audience which energetically protested against this interference with the meeting.

Talking It Over

With ROY WILKINS

In this column Mr. Wilkins is free to express his own opinions, which are not necessarily the views of this newspaper.

Kansas City Call 9-27-29 Kansas City, Mo.

SATURDAY night the police raided a Communist meeting which was being held in the Shannon building, on the northwest corner of Eighteenth and Vine streets.

It so happened that the Negro speaker scheduled to be present had not arrived at the time of the raid and thus escaped the [illegible]. It also happened that there were only [illegible] colored persons present at the meeting.

The raid is not remarkable, what with all the propaganda against "reds" it is only natural that police should raid any meeting branded as red. The remarkable part came later in what a detective said at No. 6 station. Said he:

"Imagine them (the reds) trying to pull a meeting like that out here in a decent neighborhood. That stuff belongs down in Little Italy or somewhere like that."

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NOW, as every thinking Negro knows, the average white man is a bundle of inconsistencies when it comes to Negroes. Most of them have only one set idea and that is that the Negro has a "place" somewhere and must be kept in it. Take them by and large, north and south and you will find nearly every white person has this vague idea about the Negro's place and the necessity of keeping him there.

But aside from this idea, white people are curiously inconsistent on Negroes. This white detective was actually indignant at the Communist party holding a meeting in the heart of the Negro business district. A "decent neighborhood" he called it, that is, a neighborhood of good, 100 per cent flag-waving American citizens who want nothing of Communism and "red" propaganda.

In his mind at that moment. Negroes were good citizens—as good as the best—and were not to be contaminated with "red" preaching. They were, for the moment, as good as he.

In making this statement, he assumed that Negroes themselves object to the Communist preaching and that the police force was carrying out the wishes of Negro citizens in stopping the meeting and loading the small audience into the Flora avenue station.

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AS a matter of fact, Negroes neither object to nor approve of the arrest of these people. As yet, the body of Negro citizenry is not interested sufficiently in Communism to be partisan in matters like raids. There are Negro Communists—there are some in Kansas City—but they are in a pitiful minority.

The aspects of the situation that this detective, in common with most white people, fails to take into consideration is that the continued activity of white people in certain directions is making a fertile field for the cultivation of Communism among Negroes.

Communism does not appeal to the great masses of American whites because they are in theory and in truth American citizens with all the rights and privileges of American citizens. They can get jobs paying good wages or salaries as the case might be, they can buy attractive homes, educate their children in good schools, enjoy themselves, when they have the means and inclination, at any resort or amusement place in America, can travel in any style their means will allow, have their rights protected impartially in the courts of the land and can rear their children to be anything from section hands to Presidents.

Of course, Communism does not appeal to them. They would be fools, indeed, to trade what they have for anything else on earth.

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WITH Negroes, the story is a little different. While they are in theory American citizens with all the rights and privileges that go with that station, actually they are denied most of their rights and all of their privileges. The argument is made by white people and is true that Negroes are better off in America than in any other part of the globe, but that does not change the fact that they are not as well off as other American citizens. The American standard is the basis of comparison not the standard of primitive African interiors.

And so it is that while Negroes are as yet indifferent to the teachings of Communism, the present mode of treating them does not guarantee that they always will be indifferent to those teachings. The way for white Americans to forestall "red" propaganda among Negroes is not to raid Communist meetings among Negroes but to admit the race to the full fellowship of American citizens. Then there will be little discontent, little fertile ground for Communist seeds to take root and flourish.

Threats to Shoot Communist Candidates

THE forcible police suppression of a Communist campaign meeting in Negro Harlem for the third time within one week emphasizes what we have said about the crooked combination of greedy landlords and corrupt Tammany politicians and police to prevent, if possible, the Negro masses hearing the fact about the old parties and the campaign platform of the Communists.

The three raids on meetings and the arrests of Communist candidates and speakers was accompanied by clubbing and other forms of violence. On Friday night the Tammany police went further than before and threatened to shoot Communist speakers the next time they appeared at the corner of 138th Street and Seventh Avenue. Officer No. 5353 of the 32nd precinct made this threat to a number of Negro and white speakers and later, in the 54th Street Night Court presided over by Magistrate Brodsky, another policeman admitted that he also threatened to shoot because he was afraid of a "riot" in that section.

He was told by one of our candidates before Magistrate Brodsky that if there are any riots at Communist meetings in Harlem the provocative actions of the Tammany police will be responsible for them. Thus Tammany's police not only break up meetings of their working class political opponents, but openly boast in the presence of Tammany courts that they did threaten to murder Communist speakers.

The high-handed breaking up of meetings and assaults and arrests of speakers must cease. It is futile and foolish to have legalistic illusions about the kept courts living up to their own constitution when it comes to a question of free speech for the working class. The freedom of capitalist society extends only to those who defend the interests of the ruling class.

We ourselves must create our own instruments of defense against such attacks. Only strong workers defense organizations that can protect our meetings against police assaults will establish our right to the streets for mass meetings and demonstrations.

Labor 1929

New York

Welfare Work for Housing Conditions.

HARLEM HOUSING CONFERENCE ON

Many Delegates Speak at Tenant League Meet

Three hundred and forty delegates representing the Communist Party, the American Negro Labor Labor Congress, the United Councils of Working Class Women and many other labor and fraternal organizations last night opened the conference on rent and housing called by the Harlem Tenants' League at St. Luke's Hall, 125 W. 130th St.

The response to the conference call was such that the enthusiastic meeting determined to call a monster mass meeting at the same place at 7:30 o'clock tonight."

At the same time the conference issued an urgent plea for volunteers to distribute papers and handbills to broadcast the announcement and purpose of tonight's mass meeting.

Resentment of thousands of Negro and white working class tenants of Harlem against boss greed, in the form of grinding rents and miserable treatment in overcrowding tenements, last night found expression in the conference.

Opening the conference Richard B. Moore, president of the League, stated the grievances of the tenants and their determination to rectify the miserable conditions under which their landlords force them to live.

Moore's speech was followed by the election of committees from the floor, credentials, ways and means, program, resolutions and other committees being chosen in this way.

Howard Williams was chosen as head of the credentials committee, Grace Campbell of the Ways and Means Committee and Charles Alexander of the Resolutions Committee.

Landlords Hit For Bad Housing By Tenant Head

"Colored landlords are as fully responsible for present housing conditions as the whites," declared Richard B. Moore, president of the Harlem Tenants League, 235 West 129th street, at a mass meeting held at the St. Lukes Hall, 125 West 130th street, Friday.

Mr. Moore classified the fight between tenants and landlords as a class struggle rather than a racial one. The majority of houses in Harlem, he said belong to colored people. Organizations of tenants, both white and colored were advanced by Mr. Moore as being the solution of the problem. "With the combined strength of both forces, the landlords will wake up to the fact that the tenants of New York City are not to be exploited."

Exorbitant rent increases are demanded by landlords since the expiration of the Emergency Rent Laws, although they deliberately refuse to obliterate the present unsanitary conditions of their apartment houses," the speaker advised.

The rent law passed by the Mayor Walker to relieve the city's housing condition is the latest move on the part of wealth controlled politicians to delude the tenants into believing they are given protection, but rather a means to catch their votes, Mr. Moore warned.

Nearly 150 delegates from various house and shop committees, unions and fraternal societies attended the conference.

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RENT LAWS IGNORED, HARLEM NEGROES SAY

Wholesale Charges of Extortionate Rates Made Against Landlords

Wholesale charges that landlords and real estate agents are paying no heed to the emergency rent measure passed by the Board of Aldermen and are insistent in their demands for higher rents, are being made by Negroes living in Harlem. Many cases of families earning small wages having been forced to pay exorbitant increases are related.

Hundreds of tenants, unmindful that they have legal redress, are meeting the situation the best they can, while others are fighting the raise by appealing to the court and depositing the amounts acceptable to the landlord prior to the expiration of the State Emergency Rent Laws.

During the past two weeks 1,25[illegible] cases have been brought in the 7th District Municipal Court, No. 320 West 125th Street, according to Deputy Clerk Morris Friedman. Most of them were instituted by Negro tenants.

Realizing the dilemma of thousands of Negro families, many of whom have been subjected to an increase of from $35 a month to $65, the Women's Aid Society of Harlem and the Harlem Lawyers' Association are volunteering their services to protect tenants against exploitation by landlords.

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Use of Leisure Time

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Why Not a Professor of Leisure?"

To The Christian Science Monitor:

"Why Not a Professor of Leisure?" the title of a subject that interested me immensely, recently appeared in your columns written by W. J. A.

Much of humanity seem in need of the knowledge that will enable them to occupy leisure hours with advantage. Here lies vital work for our present educationists.

The writer mentions notable individuals who are admirably fitted to occupy "Chairs of Leisure," if ever established. With regard and respect for these gentlemen may I point out that at least one brilliant scholar already fills that post, although in an unofficial capacity. I suggest the name of Prof. L. P. Jacks of Manchester College, Oxford.

Christian Science Monitor 1929

For the understanding of the ability of this scholar to hold such a post I suggest those interested should read "Labor and Leisure," contained in "Responsibility and Culture," a book of Yale lectures for 1927, published at New Haven. Also an address to the "Conference on Industrial Welfare" in Balliol College, Oxford, September 1928, and contained in Hibbert's Journal for January 1929, occupying twelve pages of interesting matter upon the "Ethics of Leisure"—"the use of leisure is the test of civilization."

Albert W. Parker.

Richmond, Eng.